



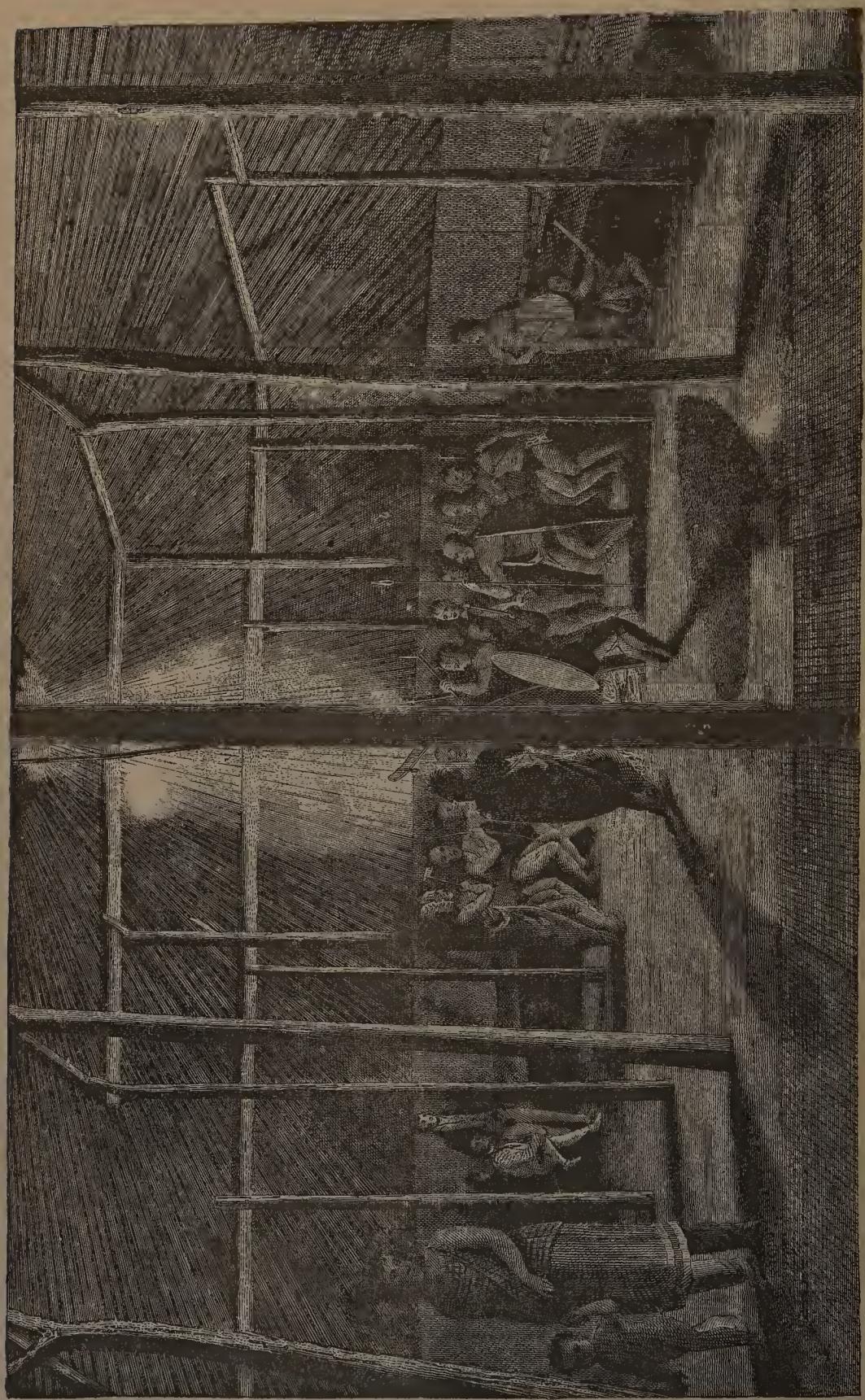
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INTERIOR VIEW KAW INDIAN LODGE—VILLAGE NEAR MANHATTAN.

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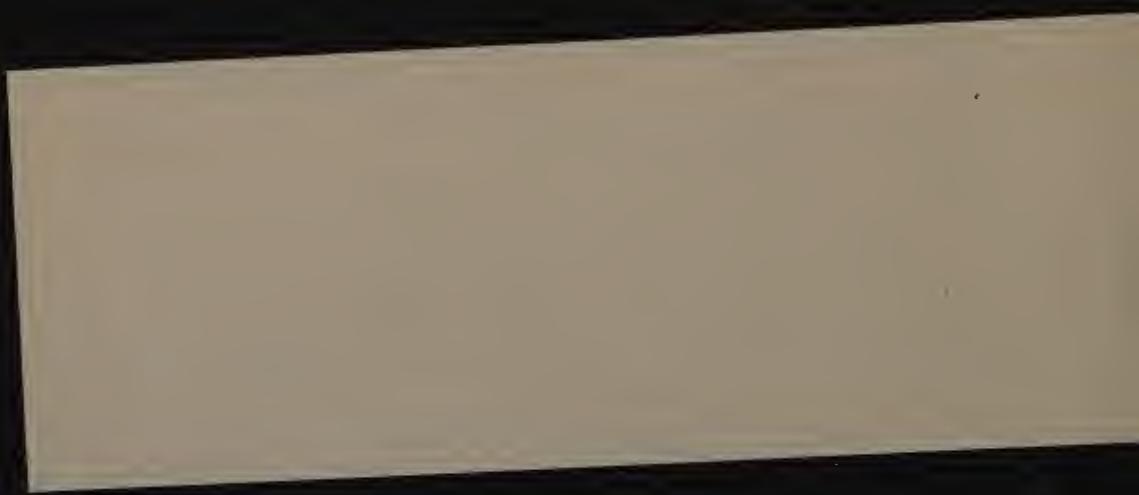
COMPLIMENTS OF THE

KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

F. G. ADAMS, SECRETARY,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

E. Russell



TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

KANSAS

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

FIRST AND SECOND BIENNIAL REPORTS,

TOGETHER WITH A STATEMENT OF THE COLLECTIONS OF THE SOCIETY, FROM
ITS ORGANIZATION, IN 1875, TO JANUARY, 1881.

VOLS. I AND II.

TRANSACTIONS

TOPEKA, KANSAS;
GEO. W. MARTIN, KANSAS PUBLISHING HOUSE.
1881.

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VOLUME I.

Transactions from 1875 to 1878, inclusive.

REPORT.

At the annual meeting, January 21st, 1879, the President of the Society, Col. John A. Martin, in the chair, Secretary Adams submitted the following report in behalf of the Board of Directors for the years 1878 and 1879, which was read and adopted:

THE COLLECTIONS OF THE SOCIETY.

It has been the aim of the Society to carry out the declared purpose of its organization: chiefly the collection of materials of Kansas history; the collection of books, maps, charts, newspapers, pamphlets, reports of societies and institutions, pictures, printed documents and papers, manuscripts, and materials of whatever kind especially calculated to exhibit and illustrate the history, growth and development of Kansas in all respects; and to arrange such materials and place them in condition for permanent preservation, and for the convenient use of the public. In the acquirement of books, pamphlets and other printed accessions, especial effort has been made to procure copies of everything published in relation to Kansas, from the earliest time to the present, whether published in Kansas or elsewhere, and also copies of all publications printed in Kansas. Beyond these, publications other than those of Kansas, but coming within the general objects of the Society, have been acquired. The book and pamphlet accessions have been procured by donations, exchange, and purchase. Not a few persons who have become interested in the work of the Society have generously contributed to its collections by donation. In the employment of the facilities for exchange afforded by the Legislature through the State publications donated the Society, exchanges have been effected as far as practicable with other societies and institutions throughout the country. Through this means, besides historical publications, books and pamphlets of a character to exhibit the growth and condition of the public institutions and social organizations, of every kind, in the other States, have been procured; thus affording such facilities for the use of our own people and of the Legislature for the study of the progress of every portion of the country in political and social growth, that lessons may be derived for application in molding our own institutions.

A pamphlet statement of the work of the Society was published in April, 1877, showing the collections made up to that time. The list of books and pamphlets then shown is appended to this report. Since that date, 1,237

volumes of books have been added to the collection, of which 115 volumes were acquired by purchase; 412 by donation; 550 received from the United States Government, not credited as donations; and 160 volumes received as exchanges. The pamphlet additions have been 1,184 in number, nearly all of which have been acquired by donation and exchange.

PRINCIPAL BOOK ACCESSIONS.

W. A. Johnson's History of Anderson County, Kansas; Ball's History of Lake County, Indiana; Joel Moody's Science of Evil, a Kansas book; American State Papers, 5 vols.; Tribute to Memory of Lieut. E. C. D. Lines; Governor and Council of Vermont, 2 vols.; Pennsylvania Archives, second series, 7 vols.; J. B. Linn's Annals of Buffalo Valley, Pa.; Ioway Indian Grammar; Roll of Honor of Soldiers Interred, 28 vols.; Cushing's Historical Letters on the First Charter of Massachusetts; Belden, the White Chief; Douglass's My Bondage and My Freedom; Jesse H. Butler's Poems; Redpath's Life of Capt. John Brown; Proceedings of the Grand Chapter R. A. M. of Kansas, from 1866 to 1874; Lykens's Matthew and Acts, in Potawatomie; American Archives, fifth series, vols. 2 and 3; McClellan's Art of War in Europe; Delafield's do. do.; Young's Labor in Europe; King's European War Ships; Report Vienna Exposition, 4 vols.; Smith's Bouquet's, Expedition in 1764; Walker's History of Athens County, Ohio; Clark's Campaign in the Illinois; McBride's Pioneer Biography; Smith's Captivity with the Indians; Dr. Drake's Pioneer Life in Kentucky; Ohio Valley Historical Collections; Wheeler's United States Geographical Report, vol. 4; Smithsonian Annual Reports, from 1862 to 1877, 16 vols.; Riley's Locust or Grasshopper Plague; Canada Trade and Navigation Report, 1875; do. Militia; Burch's Kansas As It Is, 1878; Steele's Sons of the Border; Congressional Report on Kansas Affairs, 1856; Nature and Practice of Real Actions, 1701; Memorial Addresses, Andrew Johnson; Ferris's States and Territories of the Great West; Taylor's Colorado, A Summer Trip; Richardson's Field, Dungeon, and Escape; Report Senate Committee Harper's Ferry Invasion; Stansbury's Expedition to Great Salt Lake; Marcy's Thirty Years of Army Life on the Border; View of the Valley of the Mississippi; Hudson's History of Journalism; Mrs. Robinson's Kansas, Its Interior and Exterior Life; Second Report Boston Record Commissioners; Seymour's Trenton, N. J., Its First Settlement; Documents of Colonial History of New York, 12 volumes; Hinton's English Radical Leaders; Hinton's Hand-Book to Arizona; The Vendetta and Other Poems, Thos. Brower Peacock; Frank Leslie's Historical Register; Captain John Smith's True Relation of Virginia; Michigan Pioneer Collections; Oldport Days, Thos. W. Higginson; Biennial Reports New York Chamber Commerce, 6 volumes; Reports Board Charities, Pennsylvania, 2 volumes; Memorial Addresses, Gov. John W. Geary; Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, Last Writings of; McCoy's History of Baptist Indian Missions, in Indiana, Michigan and Kansas; Marbois' History of Louisiana; Nebraska-Kansas Speeches in Congress,

1854, 2 volumes; Edwards's Noted Guerrillas; Mrs. Fremont's Story of the Guard; Brackenridge's Views of Louisiana; Holloway's History of Kansas; Harvey's History of the Shawnee Indians; Morse's Indian Affairs, 1822; Sheridan's Troopers of the Border, Keim; Our New West, Bowles; Tuttle's History of Kansas; Hildreth's Dragoon Campaigns; Richardson's Beyond the Mississippi; Doniphan's Expedition from Fort Leavenworth to Mexico, in Mexican War, Hughes; Legends of the Missouri and Mississippi, Hope-well; Two Thousand Miles on Horseback, Meline; Indian Sketches, Paw-nees, Irving, 2 volumes; Swallow's Geological Survey of Kansas; Parkman's Oregon Trail; Geological Survey of Michigan, 3 volumes, with maps; Geology of Iowa, White, 2 volumes; Birds of the Northwest, Coues; Ethnography of the Hidatsa Indians, Mathews; Monograms of the North American Rodentia, Coues and Allen; The Tertiary Flora, Lesquereux; Monograph of the Geometrid Moths, Packard; List of Elevations West of the Mississippi, Gannett; Dall's North American Ethnology; Powers's do.; Proceedings of the Davenport Academy of Science; The Commonwealth of Missouri; Pettingill's Newspaper Directory, 1876 and 1877; Annual Report of the American Institute, 1866; Col. Philip St. George Cooke's Conquest of New Mexico and California; Sanborn's Memoirs of John Brown; Smith's Guide to Northwestern Kansas; Chase's Guide to the Great West; Holland's Kansas and Nebraska State Directory; Smith's Guide to the Southwest; U. S. Official Register for 1877; Brewerton's War in Kansas; Parker's Kansas and Nebraska Hand-Book; Tomlinson's Kansas in Eighteen Hundred Fifty-Eight; Gladstone's Englishman in Kansas; Phillips's Conquest of Kansas; Three Years on the Kansas Border; Mrs. Ropes's Six Months in Kansas; Green's Kansas Border; Hale's Kansas and Nebraska; Covode Investigation; Harper's Ferry Invasion; Report Commissioner of Education; History of Public Libraries in the United States; Prentis's Kansan Abroad; Proceedings American Philological Society; Explorations in Nebraska and Dakota, Warren; Capt. Ludlow's Reconnoissance of the Black Hills; do. Carroll, to Yellowstone Park; Capt. Simpson's Exploration Across the Great Basin of Utah; Annual Report of Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., 2 vols.; Polk's Kansas State Gazetteer, 1878; Parker's Exploring Tour Beyond the Rocky Mountains; Bryant's "What I saw in California;" Mrs. Ropes's Cranston House; Gallaher's Western Sketch Book; Reid's Scouting Expedition; McCulloch's Texas Rangers; Ferris's Utah and the Mormons; Speeches of Gerrit Smith in Congress; Life and Adventures of James P. Beckwourth; Gregg's Commerce of the Prairies, 2 vols.; Jones's Border War; Helper's Impending Crisis; Gihon's Geary in Kansas; The Mock Auction, A John Brown Burlesque written in verse; Redpath's Echoes of Harper's Ferry; Olmstead's Journey Through Texas; Parker and Durrie's History of Missouri; Curley's History of Nebraska; Burnet's Notes on the Northwest; Ford's History of Illinois; Dillon's History of Indiana; Beggs's Early History of the Northwest; Stratton's Captivity of the Oatman Girls; Bigelow's Life of John C. Fremont; Meeker's Life in the West; Wilkie's Da-

venport, Past and Present; Cist's Cincinnati in 1841; Shelden's Early History of Michigan; Neill's History of Minnesota; Adjt.-General's Report of Missouri, 1863; Our Labor Difficulties, Moody; Catalogue of Wisconsin Historical Society, 4 vols.; Transactions of the Wisconsin Agricultural Society, 8 vols.; Transactions of the Horticultural Society, 2 vols.; do. Northern Wisconsin Agricultural Department, Mechanical Association, 2 vols.; do. Wisconsin Academy of Science, Art, &c., 3 vols.; Wisconsin Geological Report, with Maps, 1877; Collections of Wisconsin Historical Society, 7 vols.; Murray's Travels in North America and Residence with the Pawnees; Penhollow's History of Wars with Eastern Indians; Owen's Geological Survey of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota; Historical Atlas of Wisconsin; Annual Reports, Department of Agriculture, U. S., 15 vols.; Monthly do., 11 vols.: Hough's Report on Forestry; Report on Diseases of Cattle in the United States; Catalogue of United States Exhibit at Paris in 1878; do. Educational Exhibit; Genealogy of the Leavenworth Family; Indiana Geological Reports, 4 vols.; American State Papers, 5 vols.; Frothingham's Life of Gerrit Smith; Illinois Atlas and History, 1876; Anderson's Silver Country of the Southwest; Plains of the Great Southwest, Richard I. Dodge; Hill's True Order of Studies; Adventures of Captain Bonneville; The World's Progress; The Student's Atlas of History and Classical Geography; De Soto's Conquest of Florida; Jaeger's North American Insects; Burton's City of the Saints; Peck's Wyoming; Stone's Border Wars; Help's Spanish Conquest; First Century of the Republic; Andersonville, Ambrose Spencer; Lives of Celebrated Travelers, St. John; Communistic Societies in the United States; Politics for Young Americans; Marcy's Army Life on the Border; Marcy's Border Reminiscences; Marcy's Prairie Traveler; Mrs. Farnham's Prairie Land; Swan's Northwest Conquest; Washington Territory; Woman's Record, S. J. Hale; Adventures in the Apache Country, Brown; Dawson's Earth and Man; Dawson's Origin of the World; McCulluck's Universal Gazetteer; Heard's History of the Sioux War; Henry Wilson's History of Anti-Slavery Measures in the Thirty-seventh Congress; Henry Wilson's History of Military Measures in Congress from 1861 to 1865; Henry Wilson's Reconstruction Measures in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses; Coin Collector's Manual; Yeoman's Culture Demanded by Modern Life; Cabinet History of the United States, 12 vols.; Knight's Popular History of England, 8 vols.; Plains of the Great West; Webb's Buffalo Land; Young Folks' History of the United States; Young Folks' Book of American Explorers; Historical Student's Manual; Memoir and Letters of Charles Sumner, 2 vols.; Railroads, Their Origin, Charles Francis Adams; On the Plains and Among the Peaks; Scientific Memoirs, Draper; Lives of the Signers of the Declaration; Fox's Student's Commonplace Book; Ward's American Coinage and Currency; The Earth as Modified by Human Action, Geo. P. Mastin; Arizona As It Is, H. C. Hodge; Memoirs of Shaubena, N. Matson; The Indian Miscellany, W. W. Beach; Washington-Crawford Letters, C. W. Best; Parkman's Count Frontenac.

DONORS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS, INCLUDING EXCHANGES.

Donors.	Books.	Pamp.
Adams, F. G., Topeka.....	3	54
Anderson, Hon. John A., Manhattan.....	.....	2
Anderson County Agricultural Society.....	.....	2
American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.....	1	.....
Anthony, Col. D. R., Leavenworth.....	.....	1
Anthony, Gov. Gco. T., Leavenworth.....	.....	3
Baker, Hon. F. P., Topeka.....	12	32
Ball, Rev. T. H., Crown Point, Indiana.....	1	.....
Bardwell, Prof. F. W., Lawrence.....	.....	1
Baxter, R. S., Auburn, Kas.....	1	.....
Beach, Hon. A. C., Albany, N. Y.....	1	.....
Blackford, W. D., Washington, D. C.....	9	2
Blakesley, Rev. L., Topeka.....	.....	1
Boston, Mayor of.....	1	.....
Boughton, J. S., Lawrence.....	1	.....
Bridges, Hon. C. G., Troy.....	.....	1
Burch, C. S. & Co., Chicago.....	1	.....
Burlingame, Ward, Topeka.....	3	.....
Burlingame Agricultural Association.....	.....	1
Butler, Prof. J. D., Madison, Wis.....	.....	1
Butler, Jessie H., North Topeka.....	1	.....
Carr, E. T., Leavenworth.....	1	.....
Case, Theo. S., Kansas City, Mo.....	.....	24
Cavanaugh, W. T.....	.....	1
Cavanaugh, Mrs. W. T.....	1	.....
Cherokee Agricultural Society.....	.....	1
Chicago Historical Society.....	.....	2
Clarke, S. H., Clyde, N. Y.....	1	3
Clough, E. N. O., Leavenworth.....	1	6
Commissioner of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.....	27	9
Cone, W. W., Topeka.....	2	6
Connecticut, Fish Commissioner, Hartford.....	.....	5
Cooper, J. C., Topeka.....	1	22
Cooper, Hon. Wm. F., Santa Clara, Cal.....	.....	1
Cox, Prof. E. T., Indianapolis.....	4	.....
Crane, Geo. W., Topeka.....	1	.....
Crawford, Hon. S. J., Topeka.....	.....	1
Davenport, Iowa, Sec'y Academy of Science.....	.....	1
Davis, Hon. Willard.....	.....	2
Dean, Chas., Boston.....	1	5
Delaware Historical Society.....	.....	1
Dickinson, Dr. D., Topeka.....	43	1
Dickinson County Agricultural Society.....	.....	1
Dollison Bros., Russell.....	.....	1
Doniphan County Agricultural Society.....	.....	2
Eaton, Hon. J., Washington.....	.....	3
Elliott, L. R., Manhattan.....	17	482
Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.....	.....	1
Fithian, J. B., Topeka.....	.....	2
Francis, Hon. John, Topeka.....	.....	8
Frothingham, O. B., New York.....	1	.....
Gazette, St. Joseph, Mo.....	.....	1
Gilmore, S. J., Salina.....	.....	6
Graham, W. O., Harper, Kas.....	21	1
Gray, Alfred, Topeka.....	.....	35
Green, Dr. Sam. A., Boston.....	.....	6
Groat, P. B., Kansas City.....	2	.....
Halderman, Hon. J. A., Leavenworth.....	.....	2
Hamilton, O. P., Salina.....	.....	1
Hanway, Hon. Jas., Lane.....	.....	1
Hartranft, Gov. J. F., Pennsylvania.....	7	.....
Harvey County Agricultural Society.....	.....	1
Henry, Hon. Jos., Washington.....	1	.....
Higgins, Mrs., Topeka.....	1	57
Higginson, Col. Thos. W., Newport, R. I.....	1	.....
Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio.....	.....	1
Hinton, Col. R. J., San Francisco.....	2	.....
Horne, Col. Dan. H.....	.....	2
Hudson, J. K., Topeka.....	.....	1
Hutchings, John, Lawrence.....	1	.....
Ingalls, Hon. John J., Washington, D. C.....	32	1
Interior, Secretary of.....	.....	1
Irwin, Col. William, Topeka.....	2	.....
Jackson County Agricultural Society.....	.....	2
Jarvis, Dr. Ed., Boston.....	.....	1
Johnson, W. A., Garnett.....	.....	1
Kauffman & Iler, Garnett.....	1	.....
Knox, Rev. J. D., Topeka.....	.....	3
Langworthy, Rev. Isaac, Boston.....	1	16
Leavenworth, Hon. E. W., Syracuse, N. Y.....	1	.....

DONORS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS, ETC.—CONTINUED.

Donors.	Books.	Pamp.
Lemmon, Hon. A. B., Topeka.....	57	12
Lines, Hon. C. B., Wabaunsee.....	1	.....
Linn, Hon. James B., Harrisburg, Pa.....	4	4
Lyon County Agricultural Society.....	.....	1
Lykins, Wm. H. R., Kansas City.....	1	2
Maine, H. C., Troy, N. Y. ....	.....	1
Marble, Manton, New York.....	.....	1
Marshall County Agricultural Society.....	.....	1
Martin, Geo. W., Topeka.....	1	.....
Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston.....	.....	18
Marvin, Dr. James, Lawrence.....	.....	1
Maryland Historical Society.....	.....	3
McPherson County Agricultural Society.....	.....	1
Miami County Agricultural Society.....	.....	4
Michigan Pioneer Society, Lansing.....	.....	1
Miller, Hon. Sol., Troy.....	1	.....
Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul.....	.....	1
Minnesota Academy of Science, St. Paul.....	.....	4
Monroe, Mrs. H. E., Atchison.....	.....	1
Moore, J. B., Clay Center, Kansas.....	.....	1
Morrill, Hon. E. N., Hiawatha.....	.....	1
Mudge, Prof. B. F., Manhattan.....	.....	2
Needham, H. A., Topeka.....	6	.....
New England Historical Genealogical Society, Boston.....	1	22
Nicholson, Supt Wm., Lawrence.....	.....	1
New Jersey Historical Society, Newark.....	1	2
New York Chamber of Commerce.....	7	12
Northrup, Hon. B. G., Hartford.....	.....	1
Oregon Pioneer Association.....	.....	3
Pangborn, J. G., Topeka.....	2	.....
Patrick, Hon. A. G., Valley Falls.....	14	.....
Peacock, Thos. B., Topeka.....	1	.....
Pettingill, S. M. & Co., New York.....	2	.....
Phillips, Hon. W. A., Salina.....	2	4
Plumb, Hon. P. B., Emporia.....	17	6
Prouty, S. S., Topeka.....	.....	1
Radges, Samuel, Topeka.....	2	.....
Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago.....	1	.....
Reilly, Dr. B. T., Washington, D. C.....	4	.....
Riley, Prof. C. V., St. Louis.....	.....	2
Riley County Agricultural Society.....	.....	1
Rochelle Academy Natural Sciences.....	.....	2
Rust, H. A., Chicago.....	.....	1
Sanborn, Frank B., Concord, Mass.....	.....	6
Sanders, A. A., North Topeka.....	2	.....
Seaver, B. A., White Cloud.....	1	.....
Sedgwick County Agricultural Society.....	.....	1
Sears, Hon. T. C., Ottawa.....	.....	1
Seymour, Hon. John F., Utica, N. Y.....	1	.....
Scott, Hon. John W., Iola.....	.....	1
Shawnee County Agricultural Association.....	.....	1
Simpson, Hon. B. F.....	.....	2
Smith, Richard F., Atchison.....	7	1
Snoddy, J. D., Mound City.....	.....	1
Society for Protection of Deaf Mutes, Paris.....	.....	2
Society Horticole Troyes.....	.....	1
Society de la Historique, Paris.....	.....	1
Society Gens Lettres, Bordeaux.....	.....	2
Society for the Protection of Animals.....	.....	8
Spaulding, Chas., Topeka.....	5	.....
St. Louis Historical Society.....	.....	1
Stearns, Mrs. Mary E., Medford, Mass.....	.....	2
Storrs, Rev. S. D., Topeka.....	.....	61
Swallow, Prof. G. C., Columbia, Mo.....	.....	1
Talcott, Hon. H. W.....	.....	6
Tabor, Ira I., Holton.....	.....	1
Thompson, Dr. A. H., Topeka.....	.....	4
"Times," Cincinnati.....	.....	1
Vail, Bishop Thos. H., Topeka.....	.....	22
Valley Falls Agricultural Association.....	.....	1
Vermilye, Rev. A. G., Schenectady, N. Y.....	.....	1
Vermont Historical Society.....	2	2
Walton, Wirt W., Topeka.....	1	.....
Ware, Eugene F., Fort Scott.....	.....	1
Webb, Hou. W. C., Topeka.....	2	.....
Western Reserve and Northern Ohio Historical Society, Cleveland.....	1	.....
Whitcomb, A., Lawrence.....	.....	3
Wilcox, Hon. P. P., Denver City.....	.....	1
Wilder, Hon. D. W., St. Joseph.....	.....	1
Wilkinson, W. E., Seneca.....	.....	1

DONORS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS, ETC.—CONCLUDED.

Donors.	Books.	Pamp.
Williams, Hon. R. M., White Cloud.....	1	.....
Williamson, Hon. J. A., Washington, D. C.....	1	.....
Wisconsin State Historical Society, Madison.....	50	4
Other exchanges.....	80	.....
Total number.....	550	1,098

PUBLICATIONS FOR EXCHANGES.

In addition to thirty copies of each of the State publications received for use to augment its accessions by exchanges with other societies and institutions, the Society has been indebted to the following persons for publications used for the same object: Hon. Alfred Gray, Hon. A. B. Lemmon, ex-Gov. S. J. Crawford, Gov. Geo. T. Anthony, Hon. Thos. H. Cavanaugh, Geo. W. Martin, J. G. Pangborn, West. E. Wilkinson, Wm. W. Cone, Hon. John Francis, Hon. P. I. Bonebrake.

NEWSPAPER COLLECTIONS.

It is conceded that nothing so well exhibits the history of the growth of a community, or makes so complete a record of its important events, as the files of its newspapers; yet there is nothing concerning the preservation of which there is so little care. Of the newspapers published during the Territorial period of Kansas, probably there are not in existence files of one-fourth of them. The Society has diligently sought to obtain for its collection files of such old papers, and with some success. Files of the first newspaper published in Kansas Territory, the *Kansas Weekly Herald*, the publication of which was commenced at Leavenworth September 15th, 1854, before there was a house upon the town site, and running through the four most eventful years of Territorial times, were found in Missouri, in the possession of the family of the principal editor, Col. L. J. Eastin, now deceased. These files have been purchased by the Society. A nearly complete file of the *Squatter Sovereign* for 1856, published at Atchison, has recently been secured. Files of the *Herald of Freedom*, published at Lawrence during the Territorial period, have been procured through the "Webb Collection," to complete partial files already obtained. Through the same source files of *Freedom's Champion*, published at Atchison, through a series of years, commencing not quite so early, have also been procured. Nearly complete files of the *Daily Leavenworth Conservative and Times* (the former paper having been consolidated with the latter), commencing January, 1861, and running entirely through the period of State existence, has been brought into the collection, partly by purchase and partly by donation from Maj. E. N. O. Clough, who thoughtfully preserved the files. Being a leading daily paper, published in Kansas during the entire period of the war, and near headquarters in military affairs, this paper may be well considered as containing the military history of Kansas. The Society has lately received as a gift

from Hon. Sol. Miller, the publisher, a complete file of the *Kansas Weekly Chief*, at first published at White Cloud, but now at Troy, Kansas. The publication commenced June 4, 1857. The paper is the oldest in Kansas continuously published by the same man. This is the oldest and most complete file which the Society can ever hope to obtain of any early Kansas newspaper. The editor having always given great attention to the public affairs of the whole State, the file is the more valuable in a State historical collection. Other files of early Kansas newspapers, published in various portions of the State, have also been procured, as will appear in the lists accompanying this report. Knowing that the files of papers published at the present time will eventually become of scarcely less value than the old ones now are, the Society is, through the generosity of the publishers, bringing into its collection the regular issues of nearly every paper published in the State. For the newer counties we are enabled in some instances to save complete files of the earliest papers published. The Kansas newspapers and periodicals now being published, and voluntarily donated to the Society by the publishers, number 214. Our accessions of Kansas newspapers published in 1878, number 192 volumes. We have received also the regular issues of 17 newspapers published in other States. As volumes are completed, they are bound by the Society, and placed for convenient reference. These newspaper collections are already being found in a measure indispensable for reference, for legal notices which they contain, and for correct data as to political, statistical, and social information as to the entire State and the country.

Next in value to the newspapers of the day, as materials of history, are the magazines and periodicals, regularly issued; and next, perhaps, pamphlets containing reports of societies and various organizations, public addresses, orations, memorial proceedings, etc. In the estimate here given of the comparative value of materials of a historical collection is only expressed the established opinion of persons who have made up such collections, and those who have had the opportunity to make use of them in historical, literary and statistical researches. Says A. R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress, whose experience in the work in which he is engaged is world-wide: "While the files of the journals of any period furnish, unquestionably, the best instruments for the history of that epoch, it is lamentable to reflect that so little care has ever been taken to preserve a fair representation of those of any age. The destiny of nearly all newspapers is swift destruction, and even those which are preserved commonly survive in a provokingly fragmentary state. The obvious causes of the rapid disappearance of periodical literature are, its volume, necessarily increasing with every year, the difficulty of lodging the files of any long period in our narrow apartments, and the continual demand for paper for the uses of trade. To these must be added the great cost of binding files of journals, increasing in the direct ratio of the size of the volumes. As so formidable an expense can be incurred by very few private subscribers to periodicals, so much the more important is it that the public libra-

ries should not neglect a duty which they owe to their generation as well as to those that are to follow. These poor journals of to-day, which everybody is ready to stigmatize as trash not worth the room to store or the money to bind, are the very materials which the man of the future will search for with eagerness, and for some of which he will be ready to pay their weight in gold. These representatives of the commercial, industrial, inventive, social, literary, political, moral and religious life of the times should be preserved and handed down to posterity with sedulous care. No historian or other writer on any subject, who would write conscientiously or with full information, can afford to neglect this fruitful mine of the journals, where his richest materials are to be found."

"Pamphlets," says Lord Beaconsfield, "those leaves of an hour, and volumes of a season, and even of a week, slight and evanescent as they appear, and scorned at by opposite parties, while each cherishes its own, are in truth the records of the public mind, the secret history of a people, which does not always appear in the more open narrative."

BOUND NEWSPAPER FILES.

Statement of bound newspaper files at present in the collection, from all sources; numbering 914 volumes.

<i>Newspapers.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>No. vols.</i>
ALLEN COUNTY.		
Humboldt Union.....	1876-1878	3
Inter-State, Humboldt	1878	1
Iola Register.....	1878-1878	6
ANDERSON COUNTY.		
Garnett Weekly Journal.....	1876-1878	3
Garnett Plaindealer.....	1876-1878	3
ATCHISON COUNTY.		
Atchisonian, Atchison.....	1877	1
Atchison Banner.....	1878	1
Atchison Daily Free Press.....	1865-1868	8
Atchison Weekly Free Press (4 files each of 1866 and 1867).....	1865-1868	9
Champion and Press, weekly, Atchison.....	1868-1870	3
Atchison Daily Champion.....	1876-1878	6
Atchison Weekly Champion (1861 lacking).....	1858-1862	4
Atchison Weekly Champion.....	1873-1877	5
Squatter Sovereign, Atchison.....	1856	1
Atchison Courier.....	1876, 1877	2
Atchison Globe, daily	1878	1
Atchison Patriot, daily.....	1876	1
Atchison Patriot, weekly.....	1874-1878	5
Atchison Union (broken files).....	1859-1861	3
Kansas Zeitung, Atchison (duplicates of vol. 1).....	1857, 1858	2
BARTON COUNTY.		
Arkansas Valley Democrat, Great Bend.....	1877, 1878	2
Great Bend Register.....	1876-1878	3
Inland Tribune, Great Bend.....	1876-1878	3
BOURBON COUNTY.		
New Century, Fort Scott.....	1877	1
Fort Scott Monitor (1868-1876 lacking).....	1867-1878	4
Fort Scott Pioneer.....	1876-1877	2
BROWN COUNTY.		
Hiawatha Dispatch.....	1876-1878	3
Kansas Herald, Hiawatha.....	1876-1878	3
BUTLER COUNTY.		
Augusta Republican.....	1873, 1874	2
Southern Kansas Gazette, Augusta.....	1876-1878	3
Eldorado Press.....	1877, 1878	2
Walnut Valley Times, Eldorado.....	1874-1878	5

BOUNDED NEWSPAPER FILES—CONTINUED.

<i>Newspapers.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>No. vols.</i>
CHASE COUNTY.		
Chase County Courant, Cottonwood Falls.....	1875-1878	4
Chase County Leader, Cottonwood Falls.....	1875-1878	4
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.		
Chautauqua Journal, Sedan.....	1875-1878	3
Chautauqua News, Peru.....	1877, 1878	2
CHEROKEE COUNTY.		
Border Star, Columbus.....	1878	1
Cherokee Index.....	1876, 1877	2
Columbus Democrat.....	1876	1
Republican Courier, Columbus.....	1876-1878	3
Empire City Echo.....	1877, 1878	2
Galena Miner	1877, 1878	2
CLAY COUNTY.		
Clay County Dispatch, Clay Center.....	1876-1878	3
CLOUD COUNTY.		
Concordia Empire.....	1876-1878	3
Concordia Expositor.....	1877, 1878	2
Republican Valley Empire.....	1870-1872	3
COFFEY COUNTY.		
Kansas Patriot, Burlington.....	1866-1868	2
Burlington Patriot.....	1876-1878	3
Burlington Daily Star.....	1878	1
Independent, Burlington.....	1876-1878	3
Neosho Valley Register, Burlington.....	1859, 1860	1
COWLEY COUNTY.		
Arkansas City Traveler.....	1875-1878	3
Cowley County Telegram, Winfield.....	1876-1878	3
Winfield Courier (1875 lacking).....	1874-1878	4
Winfield Plow and Anvil.....	1876	1
CRAWFORD COUNTY.		
Cherokee Banner.....	1878	1
The Young Cherokee, Cherokee.....	1876	1
Crawford County News, Girard.....	1876-1878	3
Girard Press.....	1874-1878	5
DAVIS COUNTY.		
Junction City Union (triplicates of '75, '76, '77, '78).....	1865-1878	23
Junction City Tribune.....	1873-1878	6
DICKINSON COUNTY.		
Dickinson County Chronicle, Abilene.....	1876-1878	3
Kansas Gazette, Enterprise and Abilene.....	1876-1878	3
DONIPHAN COUNTY.		
Elwood Free Press.....	1858-1860	2
Doniphan County Republican, Troy (1873 lacking).....	1871-1875	5
Highland Sentinel.....	1878	1
Troy Reporter	1866, 1867	1
Troy Weekly Bulletin.....	1877, 1878	2
White Cloud Chief (7 duplicates).....	1857-1872	23
Weekly Kansas Chief, Troy (1 duplicate).....	1873-1878	7
Wathena Reporter (1868-1873 lacking).....	1867-1877	5
DOUGLAS COUNTY.		
Lawrence Standard.....	1877, 1878	2
Lawrence Republican (vol. 3).....	1859, 1860	1
Republican Journal, Lawrence, daily.....	1877	1
Republican Journal, Lawrence, weekly.....	1869-1878	8
Spirit of Kansas, Lawrence.....	1875-1878	3
The Tribune, Lawrence, daily (1875 lacking; duplicates).....	1873-1877	8
The Tribune, Lawrence, weekly (1869, 1873 and 1875 lacking).....	1868-1878	6
Kansas Free State, Lawrence.....	1855, 1856	1
Herald of Freedom, Lawrence (4 copies of vol. 1).....	1855	4
Freeman's Champion, Prairie City.....	1857, 1858	1
EDWARDS COUNTY.		
Edwards County Leader, Kinsley	1877, 1878	2
Valley Republican and Kinsley Graphic	1878	1
ELK COUNTY.		
Elk County Ledger, Elk Falls.....	1876, 1877	2

BOUNDED NEWSPAPER FILES—CONTINUED.

<i>Newspapers.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>No. vols.</i>
<i>ELK COUNTY—Concluded.</i>		
Weekly Examiner, Elk Falls.....	1878	1
The Courant, Howard City.....	1875-1877	3
The Courant-Ledger, Howard City.....	1878	1
<i>ELLIS COUNTY.</i>		
Ellis County Star, Hays City.....	1876	1
Hays Sentinel, Hays City.....	1877, 1878	2
<i>ELLSWORTH COUNTY.</i>		
Ellsworth Reporter.....	1875-1878	4
<i>FORD COUNTY.</i>		
Dodge City Times.....	1876-1878	3
Ford County Globe, Dodge City.....	1878	1
<i>FRANKLIN COUNTY.</i>		
Ottawa Journal and Triumph (1875 and 1876 lacking):.....	1873-1878	4
Ottawa Republican (1875 lacking):.....	1874-1878	4
The Triumph, Ottawa	1876	1
<i>GREENWOOD COUNTY.</i>		
Eureka Censorial.....	1876-1878	3
Eureka Herald.....	1876-1878	3
Madison Times.....	1878	1
<i>HARVEY COUNTY.</i>		
Harvey County News, Newton.....	1876-1878	3
Newton Kansan.....	1876-1878	3
Zur Heimath, Halstead.....	1875-1878	4
Nachrichten, Halstead.....	1877-1878	2
<i>JACKSON COUNTY.</i>		
Holton Argus.....	1877	1
Holton Express.....	1873-1875	3
Holton Recorder.....	1875-1878	4
Holton Signal.....	1878	1
<i>JEFFERSON COUNTY.</i>		
Oskaloosa Independent	1870-1878	9
Sickle and Sheaf, Oskaloosa.....	1873-1878	6
Winchester Argus.....	1878	1
The Kansas New Era	1866, 1867	1
Valley Falls New Era.....	1873-1878	6
<i>JEWELL COUNTY.</i>		
Jewell County Diamond, Jewell City.....	1876, 1877	2
Jewell County Monitor, Jewell Center.....	1876, 1877	2
Jewell County Monitor-Diamond.....	1878	1
<i>JOHNSON COUNTY.</i>		
Kansas Star, Olathe.....	1876-1878	3
Olathe Mirror.....	1866, 1867	2
Mirror and News-Letter, Olathe.....	1876-1878	3
Western Progress, Olathe	1876-1878	3
<i>LABETTE COUNTY.</i>		
Chetopa Herald.....	1876-1878	3
Daily Outlook, Parsons.....	1877	1
Oswego Independent.....	1876-1878	3
Southern Kansas Advance.....	1876-1878	3
Parsons Eclipse.....	1876-1878	3
Parsons Sun	1876-1878	3
<i>LEAVENWORTH COUNTY.</i>		
Home Record, Leavenworth.....	1876-1878	3
Kansas Freie Presse, Leavenworth, daily	1876	1
Kansas Freie Presse, Leavenworth, weekly.....	1876-1878	3
Kansas Herald, Leavenworth	1854-1859	5
Leavenworth Appeal.....	1876-1878	3
Leavenworth Daily Commercial.....	1874-1876	5
Leavenworth Conservative, daily.....	1861-1868	16
Times and Conservative, Leavenworth, daily.....	1869-1870	3
Leavenworth Times, daily.....	1870-1878	17
Leavenworth Times, weekly.....	1876-1878	3
Public Press, daily, Leavenworth.....	1877	1
Public Press, weekly, Leavenworth.....	1877, 1878	2

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

BOUND NEWSPAPER FILES—CONTINUED.

<i>Newspapers.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>No. vols.</i>
LINCOLN COUNTY.		
Saline Valley Register, Lincoln Center.....	1876-1878	3
LINN COUNTY.		
LaCygne Weekly Journal.....	1876-1878	3
Border Sentinel, Mound City.....	1866-1874	8
Linn County Clarion, Mound City.....	1876-1878	3
Pleasanton Observer.....	1876-1878	3
LYON COUNTY.		
Emporia Ledger.....	1876-1878	3
Emporia News.....	1865-1878	13
MARION COUNTY.		
Florence Herald.....	1876-1878	3
School Galaxy, Marion Center.....	1877	1
Marion County Record, Marion Center.....	1875-1878	4
Peahody Gazette.....	1876-1878	3
MARSHALL COUNTY.		
Blue Rapids Times.....	1876-1878	3
Frankfort Record.....	1876-1878	3
Irving Blue Valley Gazette	1876-1878	3
The Marysville Enterprise (vols. 1 and 3).....	1866-1868	2
Marsball County News, Marysville.....	1876-1878	3
The Lantern, Marysville.....	1876	1
Blue Valley Telegraph, Waterville (1874-5 lacking).....	1870-1878	7
M'PHERSON COUNTY.		
McPherson Independent.....	1876-1878	3
MITCHELL COUNTY.		
Beloit Gazette.....	1876-1878	3
Beloit Weekly Record.....	1877, 1878	2
The Echo, Cawker City.....	1876-1877	2
MIAMI COUNTY.		
Miami Republican, Paola.....	1876-1878	3
Western Spirit, Paola.....	1874-1878	5
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.		
Independence Kansan.....	1876-1878	3
South Kansas Tribune, Independence.....	1877, 1878	2
Independence Courier.....	1874, 1875	2
Workingman's Courier, Independence.....	1877, 1878	2
Coffeyville Journal.....	1876-1878	3
Cherryvale Leader.....	1877	1
MORRIS COUNTY.		
Morris County Enterprise, Parkerville.....	1878	1
Morris County Republican, Council Grove.....	1876	1
Repuhlican and Democrat, Council Grove.....	1876-1878	3
NEMAHA COUNTY.		
Nemaha County Republican, Sahetha.....	1876-1878	3
Seneca Weekly Courier.....	1875-1878	4
NEOSHO COUNTY.		
Chanute Times.....	1876-1878	3
Neosho County Record, Erie.....	1876-1878	3
Neosho County Journal, Osage Mission.....	1876-1878	3
Head Light, Thayer.....	1876-1878	3
Star of Hope, Urbana.....	1878	1
OSAGE COUNTY.		
Osage County Chronicle, Burlingame.....	1873-1878	6
Lyndon Times.....	1876-1878	3
Osage City Free Press.....	1876-1878	3
OSBORNE COUNTY.		
Osborne County Farmer, Osborne City.....	1876-1878	3
OTTAWA COUNTY.		
Minneapolis Independent.....	1876-1878	3
The Sentinel, Minneapolis.....	1876-1878	3
Solomon Valley Mirror, Minneapolis.....	1873-1878	6
PAWNEE COUNTY.		
Larned Enterprise and Chronoscope.....	1878	1
Larned Press.....	1876-1878	3

BOUND NEWSPAPER FILES—CONTINUED.

<i>Newspapers.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>No. vols.</i>
PAWNEE COUNTY—Concluded.		
Pawnee County Herald, Larned.....	1877, 1878	2
PHILLIPS COUNTY.		
The Kirwin Chief.....	1876-1878	3
Kirwin Progress, and Kirwin Democrat.....	1877, 1878	2
Phillips County Herald	1878	1
POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY.		
Kansas Reporter, Louisville.....	1876-1878	3
Pottawatomie Chief, St. Mary's.....	1878	1
St. Mary's Times.....	1876, 1877	2
St. Mary's Democrat.....	1878	1
Ink Slingers' Advertiser, Westmoreland.....	1878	1
Wamego Tribune.....	1877, 1878	2
RICE COUNTY.		
Rice County Gazette, Sterling.....	1876-1878	3
Weekly Bulletin, Sterling.....	1877, 1878	1
RENO COUNTY.		
Hutchinson Herald.....	1876-1878	3
Hutchinson News.....	1876-1878	3
The Interior, Hutchinson.....	1877, 1878	2
REPUBLIC COUNTY.		
Belleville Telescope.....	1876-1878	3
Belleville Republic.....	1876	1
Republic County Journal, Scandia.....	1877, 1878	2
RILEY COUNTY.		
The Kansas Radical, Manhattan.....	1866-1868	2
Manhattan Independent.....	1866-1868	2
Manhattan Standard.....	1868-1870	2
Manhattan Homestead.....	1869-1878	7
The Industrialist, Manhattan.....	1875-1878	3
Manhattan Enterprise.....	1876-1878	3
The Nationalist, Manhattan	1876-1878	3
ROOKS COUNTY.		
Stockton News.....	1877, 1878	2
RUSH COUNTY.		
The Progress, and LaCrosse Eagle.....	1877, 1878	2
RUSSELL COUNTY.		
Russell County Record, Russell.....	1876-1878	3
SALINE COUNTY.		
Farmers' Advocate, Salina.....	1876-1878	3
Saline County Journal, Salina.....	1876-1878	3
Salina Herald.....	1876-1878	3
SEDGWICK COUNTY.		
Wichita City Eagle (1873 to 1876 lacking).....	1872-1878	4
Wichita Herald.....	1877, 1878	2
Wichita Weekly Beacon.....	1874-1878	5
SHAWNEE COUNTY.		
Daily Kansas Freeman, Oct. 24-Nov. 7.....	1855	1
Topeka Tribune, duplicate.....	1856-1861	7
Topeka Leader (1866-7, dup.).....	1866-1869	6
Kansas Educational Journal.....	1864-1873	9
Daily Kansas State Record (1 vol. lacking, 2 dup.).....	1869-1871	7
Weekly Kansas State Record (1873 lacking).....	1868-1875	6
American Young Folks, Topeka.....	1876-1878	3
Colored Citizen, Topeka.....	1878	1
Der Courier, Topeka.....	1878	1
The Commonwealth, daily, Topeka, from Dec. 31, 1872; Sept. 20, 1873, lacking.....	1872-1878	16
The Weekly Commonwealth, Topeka.....	1875, 1876	2
Kansas Democrat, Topeka.....	1874-1878	5
Kansas Farmer, Topeka (1873 lacking).....	1867-1878	11
North Topeka Times.....	1871-1874	3
North Topeka Times.....	1876-1878	3
Topeka Times, North Topeka.....	1874, 1875	1
Topeka Daily Blade (1874-1875 lacking).....	1873-1878	7
Topeka Weekly Blade.....	1876-1878	3
SMITH COUNTY.		
Smith County Pioneer, Smith Center.....	1876-1878	3

BOUNDED NEWSPAPER FILES—CONCLUDED.

Newspapers.	Years.	No. vols.
SUMNER COUNTY.		
Oxford Independent.....	1876-1878	3
Sumner County Democrat, Wellington.....	1877, 1878	2
Sumner County Press, Wellington.....	1873-1878	6
WABAUNSEE COUNTY.		
Landmark, Alma	1873-1875	3
The Blade, Alma.....	1877	1
Wabaunsee County News, Alma.....	1876-1878	3
WASHINGTON COUNTY.		
Western Independent, Hanover.....	1876, 1877	2
Western Observer and Washington Republican (broken files).....	1869, 1870	1
Washington County Sun, and Hanover Democrat	1878	1
Washington Republican.....	1876-1878	3
WILSON COUNTY.		
Wilson County Citizen, Fredonia.....	1871-1876	6
Fredonia Tribune.....	1878	1
Neodesha Free Press.....	1876-1878	3
WOODSON COUNTY.		
Woodson County Post.....	1873-1878	6
Weekly News, Yates Center.....	1877, 1878	2
WYANDOTTE COUNTY.		
Wyandotte Gazette (1869 and 1873 lacking).....	1866-1878	9
Wyandotte Herald (1873 lacking).....	1872-1878	6
CALIFORNIA.		
San Francisco Weekly Post	1878	1
COLORADO.		
Weekly Rocky Mountain News, Denver.....	1878	1
Silver World, Lake City.....	1878	1
ILLINOIS.		
Commercial Advertiser, Chicago.....	1878	1
INDIANA.		
Indiana State Journal, Indianapolis.....	1878	1
IOWA.		
Davenport Gazette.....	1878	1
KENTUCKY.		
Weekly Courier-Journal, Louisville.....	1878	1
MINNESOTA.		
Pioneer-Press, St. Paul and Minneapolis.....	1878	1
MISSOURI.		
Kansas City Times.....	1873-1878	8
Weekly Journal of Commerce, Kansas City	1878	1
St. Joseph Free Democrat.....	1860	1
American Journal of Education, St. Louis	1873-1878	6
St. Joseph Gazette.....	1878	1
St. Joseph Herald, daily.....	1876, 1877	3
St. Joseph Weekly Herald.....	1877, 1878	2
Organ and Reveille, St. Louis.....	1851	1
OHIO.		
Weekly Times, Cincinnati.....	1878	1
NEW YORK.		
New York Daily Tribune.....	1846-1853	9
New York Daily Tribune	1874-1876	4
New York Semi-Weekly Tribune.....	1871	1
New York Weekly Tribune.....	1870	1
New York American, semi-weekly.....	1827, 1828	2
New York Independent.....	1868-1870	2
Workingman's Advocate, New York.....	1844, 1845	1
The Jeffersonian, Albany	1838, 1839	1
Harper's Weekly.....	1877, 1878	2
Browne's Phonographic Monthly.....	1878	1
PENNSYLVANIA.		
The Press, daily, Philadelphia.....	1878	2
WISCONSIN.		
Wisconsin State Journal, Madison	1878	1

KANSAS NEWSPAPERS.

The following is a list of Kansas newspapers and periodicals now published, January, 1879, nearly all of which are regularly received and preserved by the Society:

ALLEN COUNTY.

The Humboldt Union, W. T. McElroy, editor and proprietor, Humboldt.

Inter-State, Inter-State Publishing Company, A. D. Dunn, business manager, Humboldt.

The Iola Register, H. A. Perkins, editor and proprietor, Iola.

ANDERSON COUNTY.

The Garnett Plaindealer, S. Kauffman, editor and proprietor, Garnett.

Garnett Weekly Journal, G. W. Cooper, editor and proprietor, Garnett.

ATCHISON COUNTY.

The Atchison Champion, daily and weekly, John A. Martin, editor and proprietor, Atchison.

Atchison Patriot, daily and weekly, H. Clay Park and Thomas Stivers, proprietors, Atchison.

Atchison Banner, C. F. Rurth, editor, Atchison.

The New West, monthly, published by Immigrant Union, Atchison.

Der Courier, Ed. Fleischer, editor, Atchison and Topeka.

The Globe, daily, by Howe, Dr. H. B. Horn, business manager, Atchison.

BARBOUR COUNTY.

Barbour County Mail, M. J. Cochran, editor, Medicine Lodge.

BARTON COUNTY.

The Great Bend Register, A. J. Hoisington, editor and proprietor, Great Bend.

Inland Tribune, C. P. Townsley, editor and proprietor, Great Bend.

Arkansas Valley Democrat, J. B. Fugate, editor and proprietor, Great Bend.

The Ellinwood Express, Thos. L. Powers & Co., publishers, T. L. Powers, editor and business manager, Ellinwood.

Kansas Volksfreund, Philip Schmidt, editor and publisher, Great Bend.

BOURBON COUNTY.

Fort Scott Monitor, daily and weekly, Monitor Publishing Company, W. C. Perry and Leslie Winter, editors, Fort Scott.

The Fort Scott Herald, David E. Caldwell, editor and publisher, Fort Scott.

Camp's Emigrant's Guide, monthly, C. Rollin Camp, editor and proprietor, Fort Scott.

BROWN COUNTY.

Hiawatha Dispatch, W. T. Stewart, editor, Hiawatha.

Kansas Herald, S. L. Roberts, editor, and M. E. Foot, business manager, Hiawatha.

BUTLER COUNTY.

Walnut Valley Times, T. B. Murdock, editor and publisher, Eldorado.

Southern Kansas Gazette, C. H. Kurtz, editor, C. H. and J. A. Kurtz, publishers, Augusta.

The Eldorado Press, J. M. Satterthwaite, editor and publisher, Eldorado.

CHASE COUNTY.

Chase County Leader, W. A. Morgan, editor and publisher, Cottonwood Falls.

Chase County Courant, W. E. Timmons, editor and publisher, Cottonwood Falls.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

The Chautauqua Journal, H. B. Kelly, editor, Kelly & Turner, publishers, Sedan.
 Chautauqua News, S. P. and C. E. Moore, publishers, Peru.
 The Chautauqua County Times, P. H. Albright, editor, Sedan.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

The Columbus Courier, S. O. McDowell and M. H. Gardner, editors and proprietors, Columbus.

The Galena Miner, J. P. Nichols and A. W. McDowell, editors and proprietors, Galena.

Empire City Echo, D. W. Murphy, publisher, Empire City.

The Border Star, James Wilson, publisher, Columbus.

Short Creek Weekly Banner, Harry H. Webb, Galena.

The Times, J. F. McDowell, editor and proprietor, Baxter Springs.

CLAY COUNTY.

The Clay County Dispatch, J. P. Campbell, publisher, Clay Center.

The Localist, F. Cunningham & Co., Clay Center.

CLOUD COUNTY.

Concordia Empire, Harris E. Smith, editor, Concordia.

Concordia Expositor, J. S. Paradis, editor, Concordia.

The Clyde Herald, Beatty & Batchelder, publishers, Clyde.

COFFEY COUNTY.

The Burlington Patriot, A. D. Brown, editor, Burlington.

The Burlington Independent, Armstrong & Watrous, publishers, Burlington.

COWLEY COUNTY..

The Arkansas City Traveler, Nathan Hughes, publisher, Arkansas City.

The Winfield Courier, D. A. Millington and A. B. Lemmon, publishers, Winfield.

Cowley County Telegram, W. M. Allison, editor and proprietor, Winfield.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

The Girard Press, E. A. Wasser and A. P. Riddle, editors and proprietors, Girard.

Girard News, Eaton & Brown, proprietors, Girard.

Girard Herald, J. W. Womack, publisher, Girard.

Temperance Rural, St. Clair & Son, editors and proprietors, Cherokee.

DAVIS COUNTY.

The Junction City Tribune, John Davis & Sons, editors and proprietors, Junction City.

The Junction City Union, S. S. Prouty, editor and publisher, Junction City.

The Youth's Casket (monthly), J. A. Truex, editor and publisher, Junction City.

DICKINSON COUNTY.

The Dickinson County Chronicle, J. W. Hart, editor, Abilene; published by the Dickinson County Publishing Association.

The Abilene Gazette, V. P., J. W. and T. B. Wilson, editors and publishers, Abilene.

DONIPHAN COUNTY.

The Weekly Kansas Chief, Sol. Miller, editor and publisher, Troy.

The Sentinel, E. A. Davis, editor, Highland.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

The Kansas Tribune, daily and weekly, J. E. Covel, editor and proprietor, Lawrence.

The Republican Daily Journal, and the Western Home Journal, weekly, T. Dwight Thacher, editor, Lawrence.

The Spirit of Kansas, by James T. Stevens, Lawrence.

The Lawrence Standard, daily and weekly, E. G. Ross, editor, H. C. Burnett, associate editor, Lawrence.

The Kansas Collegiate, monthly, W. H. Carruth, editor, W. H. Simpson, business manager, Lawrence.

The Kansas Monthly, J. S. Boughton, publisher, Lawrence.

The College Courier, H. C. Burnett, editor, monthly, Lawrence.

Our Schools, monthly, C. F. Forbes, Lawrence.

EDWARDS COUNTY.

Edwards County Leader, W. T. Bruer, editor, W. T. Bruer and W. W. Wheeland, publishers, Kinsley.

Kinsley Graphic, W. R. Davis, editor and proprietor, Kinsley.

Kinsley Republican, C. L. Hubbs and F. P. Hallowell, editors, Kinsley.

Kansas Staats Zeitung, Doctor L. Rick, editor, Kinsley.

ELK COUNTY.

The Courant, A. B. Steinbarger, editor and publisher, Howard City.

The Industrial Journal, J. G. Albright and J. A. Somerby, editors, Howard City.

ELLIS COUNTY.

Ellis County Star, J. H. Downing, Hays City.

Hays City Sentinel, F. C. Montgomery, editor and proprietor, Hays City.

The Standard, W. P. Tomlinson, editor, Hays City.

ELLSWORTH COUNTY.

Ellsworth Reporter, G. A. Atwood, editor and proprietor, Ellsworth.

Wilson Index, W. M. Risley, editor and proprietor, Wilson.

FORD COUNTY.

Dodge City Times, N. B. Klaine, editor and publisher, Dodge City.

Ford County Globe, D. M. Frost and Lloyd Shinn, publishers, Dodge City.

Speareville News, J. J. Burns and H. P. Myton, editors and publishers, Speareville.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Ottawa Republican, Amasa T. Sharpe, publisher and proprietor, Ottawa.

Ottawa Journal and Triumph, E. H. Snow, editor and publisher, Ottawa.

State Press, M. M. Bleakmore, editor and proprietor, Ottawa.

GREENWOOD COUNTY.

Eureka Herald, G. F. Dunham and H. C. Rizer, publishers and proprietors, H. C. Rizer, editor, Eureka.

The Graphic, H. A. Clark, editor, Eureka.

HARPER COUNTY.

Harper County Times, W. O. Graham, editor and publisher, Harper.

Anthony Journal, J. S. Soule, editor and proprietor, Anthony.

HARVEY COUNTY.

Harvey County News, J. S. Collister, editor and proprietor, Newton.

Newton Kansan, H. C. Ashbaugh, publisher, Newton.

Das Neue Vaterland, H. V. Langeen, editor, Phil. Schmitz, publisher, Newton.

Zur Heimath, semi-monthly, Western Publishing Company, David Goerz, editor, Halstead.

Nachrichten aus der Heidenwelt, Western Publishing Company, Halstead.

The Burton Telephone, A. C. Bowman, editor and publisher, Burton.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Holton Recorder, M. M. Beck and J. W. Shiner, editors and proprietors, Holton.
Holton Signal, W. W. Sargent, editor and proprietor, Holton.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

The Valley Falls New Era, G. D. Ingersoll, editor and proprietor, A. W. Robinson, local editor, Valley Falls.

Oskaloosa Independent, J. W. and F. H. Roberts, editors, Oskaloosa.

Winchester Argus, T. W. Gardner, editor and proprietor, Winchester.

Sickle and Sheaf, B. R. Wilson, editor and proprietor, Oskaloosa.

JEWELL COUNTY.

Jewell County Monitor-Diamond, M. Winsor, editor, By. J. Thompson, publisher, Thompson & Winsor, proprietors, Jewell Center.

JOHNSON COUNTY.

Mirror and News-Letter, J. A. & H. F. Cannutt, publishers and proprietors, Olathe.

Western Progress, George Higgins, editor and publisher, Olathe.

Kansas Star, published at Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Olathe.

Olathe Leader, Leader Company, publishers, Samuel F. Ayers, manager, Olathe.

KINGMAN COUNTY.

Kingman Mercury, J. C. Martin, editor and publisher, Kingman.

LABETTE COUNTY.

Chetopa Advance, James M. Cavaness, editor and proprietor, Chetopa.

Oswego Independent, F. B. McGill, editor and proprietor, Oswego.

Parsons Eclipse, J. B. Lamb, editor and proprietor, Parsons.

The Sun, by H. H. Lusk, Parsons.

Infant Wonder, daily, by McCarter Bros., Parsons.

LEAVENWORTH COUNTY.

Leavenworth Times, daily and weekly, D. R. Anthony, editor and proprietor, Leavenworth.

Kansas Freie Presse, daily and weekly, Ed. F. Haberlein & Bros., publishers, Leavenworth.

The Public Press, daily and weekly, C. H. Miller, publisher and proprietor, Leavenworth.

Leavenworth Appeal, J. E. Ewing, conductor.

The Workingman's Friend, James W. Remington, editor and publisher, Leavenworth.

Home Record, monthly, Mrs. C. H. Cushing, editress, Leavenworth.

The Orphans' Friend, monthly, J. B. McCleery, editor, Mrs. Thos. Carney, business manager, Leavenworth.

The Western Homestead, monthly, W. S. Burke, editor and proprietor, Leavenworth.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Saline Valley Register, A. C. Springer, J. F. Kline, and M. J. Watson, editors, publishers and proprietors, Lincoln Center.

LINN COUNTY.

The Pleasanton Observer, J. A. Bacon, editor, publisher and proprietor, Pleasanton. Linn County Clarion, S. M. Brice and T. B. Van Buskirk, publishers and proprietors, S. M. Brice, editor, Mound City.

La Cygne Weekly Journal, J. P. Kenea and Ed. C. Lane, publishers, La Cygne.

LYON COUNTY.

The Emporia News, daily and weekly, Jacob Stotler and J. R. Graham, publishers, Emporia.

The Emporia Ledger, by W. F. Chalfant, Emporia.

The Sun, J. M. Davis, editor and proprietor, Emporia.

The Kansas Greenbacker, Spangler, Wood & Trask, proprietors, Emporia.

The Hartford Enterprise, Piatt & Buffington, Hartford.

The Educationalist, monthly, O. B. Wharton, A. W. Stubbs and B. T. Davis, editors and proprietors, Emporia.

M'PHERSON COUNTY.

McPherson Independent, Geo. W. McClintick, publisher, McPherson.

McPherson Freeman, A. L. Clark and H. B. Kelley, editors and publishers, McPherson.

MARION COUNTY.

The Peabody Gazette, W. H. Walker, editor and publisher, Peabody.

Florence Herald, H. D. Morgan, editor and publisher, Florence.

Marion County Record, E. W. Hoch, editor, W. F. Hoch, business manager, E. W. and W. F. Hoch, proprietors, Marion Center.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

Marshall County News, Thos. Hughes, editor and proprietor, Marysville.

Frankfort Record, I. B. Smith & Son, editors and proprietors, Frankfort.

Irving Blue Valley Gazette, John Thompson, editor, Irving.

Blue Rapids Times, E. M. Brice, editor and publisher, Blue Rapids.

Blue Valley Telegraph, J. I. Reece, publisher, Waterville.

Kansas Pilot, monthly, C. E. Tibbets, publisher and proprietor, Blue Rapids.

MIAMI COUNTY.

Miami Republican, J. H. Rice & Sons, editors, Paola.

Western Spirit, Carroll, Clark & Highly, publishers and proprietors, Paola.

Republican Citizen, G. A. Colton, editor and publisher, Paola.

Louisburg Herald, E. F. Heisler, editor and proprietor, Louisburg.

MITCHELL COUNTY.

Beloit Gazette, Geo. W. Anderson, editor, Beloit.

Beloit Record, daily and weekly, Mark J. Kelley and James W. Heinecke, publishers, Beloit.

Beloit Weekly Democrat, Jos. B. Chapman, editor and publisher, Beloit.

Free Press, S. De Young, Cawker City.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Independence Kansan, Geo. W. Burchard, editor and proprietor, Independence.

South Kansas Tribune, W. T. & C. Yoe, proprietors, Independence.

Workingman's Courier, Frank C. Scott, publisher, Independence.

Coffeyville Journal, W. A. Peffer, editor, Coffeyville.

Cherryvale Globe, Buffington & Hyatt, Cherryvale.

MORRIS COUNTY.

The Council Grove Republican, Frank A. Moriarty, editor and proprietor, Council Grove.

Morris County Enterprise, V. G. Welch, editor and proprietor, Parkerville.

NEMAHIA COUNTY.

Seneca Weekly Courier, West. E. Wilkinson, editor and proprietor, Seneca.

Nemaha County Republican, J. F. Clough, editor and proprietor, J. C. Hebbard, associate editor, Sabetha.

NEOSHO COUNTY.

Neosho County Journal, J. H. Scott & Co., publishers, C. H. Howard, editor, Osage Mission.

Neosho County Record, G. W. McMillen, editor and proprietor, Erie.

Chanute Times, A. L. Rivers, editor and proprietor, Chanute.

Headlight, C. T. Ewing, publisher, Thayer.

NORTON COUNTY.

Norton County Advance, M. W. Pettigrew, editor and publisher, Norton.

OSAGE COUNTY.

Osage County Chronicle, J. E. Rastall, editor and proprietor, Burlingame.

Osage City Free Press, W. H. Morgan, publisher, Osage City.

Lyndon Times, R. A. Miller and W. F. Miller, editors and proprietors, Lyndon.

OSBORNE COUNTY.

Osborne County Farmer, F. H. Barnhart, editor and publisher, Osborne City.

OTTAWA COUNTY.

Minneapolis Independent, Wm. Goddard, editor and proprietor, Minneapolis.

Sentinel, W. W. Hooper and Chas. Hoyt, editors and proprietors, Minneapolis.

Solomon Valley Mirror, monthly, C. C. Olney and F. M. Sexton, editors and proprietors, Minneapolis.

PAWNEE COUNTY.

Larned Press, R. H. Ballinger and Henry S. Tremper, proprietors, Larned.

The Optic, H. H. Doyle, editor-and publisher, Larned.

Larned Chronoscope, H. Inman, editor, Larned.

PHILLIPS COUNTY.

The Kirwin Chief, A. G. McBride, proprietor, A. G. and W. H. McBride, editors, Kirwin.

Phillips County Herald, G. W. Stinson, editor, Phillipsburg.

Phillips County Democrat, O. J. Dennison, editor, Phillipsburg.

Solomon Valley Democrat, John J. McClimont, proprietor, Alexander McDonald, local editor and publisher, Kirwin.

POTAWATOMIE COUNTY.

Kansas Reporter, Hick, Reed & Challiss, editor, Louisville.

Wamego Tribune, W. P. Campbell, editor, Campbell Brothers, publishers, Wamego.

Pottawatomie Chief, J. E. Clardy, editor and proprietor, St. Mary's.

The Onaga Journal, S. A. Stauffer, editor and proprietor, Onaga.

Pottawatomie County Herald, S. Fowler, editor, Louisville.

RICE COUNTY.

Rice County Gazette, E. Branson Cowgill, proprietor, E. B. Cowgill and Henry Cowgill, editors, Sterling.

The Weekly Bulletin, Charles D. Ulmer, editor and proprietor, Sterling.

RENO COUNTY.

The Interior, Coutant & Easley, editors and publishers, Hutchinson.
The Hutchinson News, Fletcher Meredith, proprietor, Hutchinson.
Hutchinson Herald, W. J. Turpen, editor, Hutchinson.
The Argosy, J. W. Sargent, editor and proprietor, Nickerson.

REPUBLIC COUNTY.

Republic County Journal, A. B. Wilder, editor and publisher, Scandia.
Belleville Telescope, J. C. Humphrey, editor and proprietor, Belleville.

RILEY COUNTY.

The Industrialist, John A. Anderson, managing editor, Manhattan.
The Nationalist, Albert Griffin, editor and proprietor, Manhattan.
Manhattan Enterprise, A. L. Runyan, editor, Manhattan.

ROOKS COUNTY.

The Stockton News, J. W. Newell, editor, Randall Bros. & Co., proprietors, Stockton.

RUSH COUNTY.

LaCrosse Eagle, I. R. Kennemur, editor and proprietor, LaCrosse.
The Blade, Gunn & Stumbaugh, editors and proprietors, Walnut City.

RUSSELL COUNTY.

Russell County Record, issued by Dollison Bros., (Wm. F. and Jas. F.) Russell.
Russell Independent, Tomlinson & Brown, Russell.

SALINE COUNTY.

Saline County Journal, published by M. D. & L. E. Sampson, Salina.
Swenska Herolden, Fr. Palme, editor, Herolden Stock Company, Salina.
The Salina Herald, by B. J. F. Hanna, Salina.
Farmers' Advocate, Advocate Publishing Company, David Beebe and W. H. Johnson, Salina.
The Weekly Democrat, J. F. Clark & Co., Salina.
Kansas Central Land Journal, monthly, John W. Berks, Salina.

SEDWICK COUNTY.

The Wichita City Eagle, M. M. & R. P. Murdock, publishers and proprietors, M. M. Murdock, editor, Wichita.

The Wichita Weekly Beacon, Smith & White, proprietors, Wichita.
The Wichita Herald, Joseph W. Robbins, Robt. C. Deane & Greene, proprietors, Wichita.

SHAWNEE COUNTY.

The Commonwealth, daily and weekly, by F. P. Baker & Sons, (F. P., N. R., C. C. and I. N. Baker,) Topeka.

Kansas Farmer, J. K. Hudson and E. E. Ewing, editors, Topeka.
American Young Folks, J. K. Hudson, Topeka.
Colored Citizen, Eagleson Brothers, publishers, W. L. Eagleson, editor, James M. Eagleson, business manager, Topeka.

The Kansas Democrat, T. W. Peacock, editor, T. B. and F. L. Peacock, associate editors, Topeka.

Topeka Blade, daily and weekly, Geo. W. Reed, editor, publisher and proprietor, Topeka.

The North Topeka Times, Frank A. Root and George S. Irwin, editors and publishers, North Topeka.

The Kansas Methodist, monthly, Rev. James E. Gilbert and Rev. John D. Knox, editors, Topeka.

Kansas Valley Times, O. Leroy Sedgwick, editor and proprietor, Rossville.

SMITH COUNTY.

Smith County Kansas Pioneer, Will. D. Jenkins, editor and publisher, Smith Center.

SUMNER COUNTY.

The Sumner County Press, issued by Folks & Bishop, John H. Folks, editor, Wellington.

Oxford Independent, J. L. Abbott, editor and publisher, Oxford.

Caldwell Post, J. D. Kelly, Jr., editor and publisher, T. H. B. Ross, associate editor, Caldwell.

Sumner County Democrat, Quigley & Leonard, publishers, W. Quigley and W. A. Leonard, Wellington.

WABAUNSEE COUNTY.

Wabaunsee County News, A. Sellers, editor and proprietor, Alma.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Washington Republican, J. B. Besack, publisher, Washington.

Hanover Democrat, J. M. Hood, editor, Hanover.

WILSON COUNTY.

Wilson County Citizen, John S. Gilmore, editor and proprietor, Fredonia.

The Fredonia Tribune, Douglas Hite, editor, Fredonia.

Neodesha Free Press, W. H. Chapman, jr., and G. E. Chapman, editors and proprietors, Neodesha.

WOODSON COUNTY.

Weekly News, Jones & Fry, publishers, (G. W. Fry,) W. H. Jones, editor, Yates Center.

Woodson County Post, H. Lyman, editor, Neosho Falls.

WYANDOTTE COUNTY.

The Wyandotte Gazette, W. B. Taylor, editor and proprietor, Wyandotte.

The Wyandotte Herald, V. J. Lane & Co., publishers, Wyandotte.

The Pioneer, U. F. Sargent and J. F. Rhodes, editors and proprietors, Kansas City, Kansas.

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

The following newspapers and periodicals published outside of the State, are, with one exception, gratuitously contributed to the Society by the publishers, and are being bound and preserved. The Magazine of American History is subscribed for:

San Francisco Weekly Post, California ; Weekly Rocky Mountain News, Denver, Col. ; Silver World, weekly, Lake City, Col. ; Chicago Commercial Advertiser, Illinois ; Indiana State Journal, weekly, Indianapolis ; Weekly Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky. ; Pioneer-Press, weekly, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn. ; Weekly Journal of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo. ; The Kansas City Times, daily, Mo. ; Western Review of Science and Industry, monthly, Kansas City, Mo. ; American Journal of Education, St. Louis, Mo. ; The St. Joseph Gazette, weekly, Mo. ; St. Joseph Herald, weekly, Mo. ; The Cincinnati Weekly Times, Ohio ; Wisconsin State Journal, weekly, Madison ; Browne's Phono-graphic Monthly, N. Y. ; The Magazine of American History, monthly, N. Y. ; New England Historical and Genealogical Register, quarterly, Boston.

FROM FRANCE.—*Bulletin de la Société des Gens de Lettres*, (monthly,) Paris; *Bulletin de la Société des Gens de Lettres*, (monthly,) Paris; *Revue Savoisienne*, Annecy, (monthly); *Bulletin de la Société de Geographie*, (monthly,) Paris; *Bulletin des Séances de la Société Nationale d'Agriculture de France*, (monthly,) Paris; *Bulletin de la Société Protection des Animaux*, (monthly,) Paris; *Annals de la Société Horticole, Vigneronne et Forestière de L'Aube*, (monthly.)

NEWSPAPERS DONATED.

The following files of newspapers have been received by donation. The list includes a few files mentioned in the former publication:

From M. Weightman, Topeka: *Leavenworth Daily Conservative*, for 1861 and 1862, 4 vols. From S. S. Prouty, Topeka: *Freeman's Champion*, Prairie City, Douglas county, 1857; also, *Burlington (Coffey county) Patriot*, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867. From D. W. Wilder, Topeka: *Elwood Free Press* and *St. Jo. Free Democrat*, 1858, 1859 and 1860; also, *Kansas Educational Journal*, Topeka, 1864 to 1873, 9 vols.; also, *Kansas Farmer*, 1867 to 1872, 5 vols. From Elias Smalley, Council Grove: *Workingman's Advocate* (N. Y.), 1844. From Hugh Cameron, Lawrence: *Kansas Free State*, Lawrence, 1855-6, 1 vol. From Dr. F. L. Crane, Topeka: *New York Tribune*, 1846 to 1851, 9 vols. From Wm. T. Cavanaugh, Topeka: *Organ and Reveille*, St. Louis, 1851. From Frank A. Root, Topeka: *Atchison Daily and Weekly Free Press*, 1865 to 1868, 6 vols. From John A. Anderson, Manhattan: *The Industrialist*, Manhattan, vols. 1 and 2. From Hon. Sol. Miller, Troy: *White Cloud and Kansas Weekly Chief*, 1857 to 1875, 18 vols. From L. R. Elliott, Manhattan: *Manhattan Standard*, 1868 to 1870, 2 vols.; *Manhattan Homestead*, 1869 to 1878, 7 vols.; *Manhattan Independent*, 1867 and 1868, 2 vols.; *Kansas Radical*, 1867 and 1868. From Robert R. Moore, Topeka: *Harper's Weekly*, 1876 and 1877. From Dr. D. Dickinson, Topeka: From State Library, 68 bound files of *Kansas* newspapers, and 89 unbound files, which have been bound by the Society. From F. P. Baker, Topeka: *New York Weekly Tribune*, for 1870 and 1871; *New York Independent*, from November, 1868, to December, 1869, and from January, 1870, to June, 1871; *New York American*, for 1827 and 1828; *Topeka Weekly Leader*, from December, 1867, to April, 1869; *Daily Commonwealth*, for 1872, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878. From J. V. Admire, Osage City: *North Topeka Times*, vols. 1, 2 and 3, from March 16, 1871, to March 19, 1874. From V. J. Lane, Wyandotte: File of Horace Greeley's *Jeffersonian* (Albany, N. Y.), for 1838. From Hon. John S. Gilmore, Fredonia: Files of the *Wilson County Citizen*, from April 21, 1870, to December 29, 1876. From Geo. W. Martin, Topeka: *The Junction City Union*, from May 15, 1875, to May 5, 1878. From W. P. Campbell, Wamego: *The Waterville Telegraph*, from January 1, 1870, to June 13, 1873. From John Davis & Sons, Junction City: *The Junction City Tribune*, from August 14, 1873, to December 5, 1876. From Frank A. Root, North Topeka: *The Holton Express*, from April 12, 1872, to March 26, 1875.

SINGLE NEWSPAPERS CONTRIBUTED.

From Dr. F. L. Crane, Topeka: Copy of the State Record, March 11, 1862, From Dr. W. S. Baker, Topeka: Copy of Vicksburg Citizen, July 2, 1863, (Confederate,) printed on wall paper. From Sylvester H. Clarke, Clyde, N. Y.: Copies of the Herald of Freedom. From O. H. Macauley, North Topeka: Fort Smith Pioneer, of September 10, 1863. From Joel Grover, Lawrence: Two copies Lawrence Tribune, July 14, 1855. From Mrs. Elizabeth Baxter, Auburn: Topeka Kansas Freeman, of January 9, 1856. From Dr. D. Dickinson, Topeka: Hartford Mercury, May 25, 1809. From Adolph Roenig, Tabor, Clay county: Leavenworth Freie Presse, June 2, 1879. From L. H. Bean, Independence, Kansas: Connecticut Journal, Jan. 25, 1797, and Connecticut Herald, Jan. 9, 1810. From Kenea & Lane, La Cygne: Linn County Weekly Press, Feb. 10, 1871. From F. G. Adams, Topeka: Two copies Kansas Farmer, May, 1863, and March, 1864. From Dr. Henry Plumb, Pleasanton: Linn County Weekly Press, Feb. 5, 1870. From Hon. P. I. Bonebrake, Topeka: First five numbers, volume 1, Kansas State Journal, Lawrence, 1861. From John L. Marks, Topeka: Columbian Sentinel, April 19, 1799. From Frank A. Root, North Topeka: Leavenworth Times, extra, Dec. 1, 1859, speech of Martin F. Conway. From Mrs. Geo. W. Veale, Topeka: No. 1, vol. 1, Quindaro Chindowan, May 13, 1857. From Leland J. Webb, Winfield: New York Tribune, Oct. 21, 1859. From Hon. J. J. Ingalls, Atchison: Sumner Gazette, vol. 1, No. 1, 1857. From H. H. Tipton, St. Mary's, Kansas: 19 copies New York Herald, Sun, and Times, 1844 to 1866. From W. B. Taylor, Wyandotte: 100 copies of various Kansas newspapers, mostly of dates December, 1869, and January, 1870, collected by the late R. B. Taylor, in preparation of a newspaper history of Kansas. From Col. S. N. Wood, Elmdale: Seven copies Chase County Banner, 1859; also, four copies Kansas Press, Cottonwood Falls, 1859. From H. Buckingham, Concordia: Republican Valley Empire, 1870, 1871 and 1872.

MAPS DONATED.

From F. G. Adams: Map of Geary City, 1857; map of Kansas, showing K. P. R. R. lands, 1863; map of Waterville, 1871; Map of Chicago burnt district, 1872. From Wm. Nicholson, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Lawrence: Map of the Indian Territory, 1877. From T. C. Sears, Ottawa: Maps of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. From J. C. Cooper, Topeka: Maps of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, its lands and routes. From Sylvester H. Clarke, of Clyde, N. Y.: Map of Osawatomie; do. of Council City; do. of Eastern Kansas, Whitman & Searle, 1856; do. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, 1834; do. of Michigan, 1837. From Hon. P. I. Bonebrake, Topeka: Map of Delaware trust lands; plat of Topeka. From W. D. Blackford, Washington, D. C.: Geological Map of the United States, 1873. From Gen. A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A.: Sixty-one maps of campaigns and battle-fields of the Rebellion. From S. J. Gil-

more, Salina: Twelve maps of the Kansas Pacific Railroad lands. From A. Whitcomb, Lawrence: Map of Emporia and adjacent country. From P. B. Groat, Kansas City: Six maps K. P. Railway and routes. From Geo. T. Gilmore, Topeka: Map of Lyon county, 1863; do. of southern boundary of Kansas, 1857. From J. A. Williamson, Commissioner of Indian Affairs: Maps of Kansas, 1865 and 1866. From Ira I. Tabor, Holton: Map of Jackson county, 1876. From Samuel F. Atwood, Leavenworth, plats of Atchison, Dayton, Delaware, Geary, Kansas Falls, Lane, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Merrimac, Monrovia, Monticello, Osage, Princeton, Tecumseh, Wenona, Wyandotte, St. George, all in Kansas, 1855 to 1859; also, map of Kansas; two maps of Kansas and Nebraska; Map of Route to Gold Regions of Western Kansas; Map of Central Routes to same; Map of Route to Pike's Peak, Kansas; Map of Leavenworth County, 1865; Map of Delaware Trust Lands, 1856; Map of Delaware Lands of Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad. From A. D. Searl, Lawrence: First lithographic map of Lawrence, 1854; Map of Lawrence, with eight portraits. From ——: Map of Denver City. From C. H. Lebold, Abilene: Map of Hays City and additions, 1878. From Secretary of Interior: Economic Map of Colorado; Geological Map of same. From W. L. Nicholson, Topographer, P. O. Department: Post-Route Map of Kansas and Nebraska, 1878; do. of Colorado. From Rev. H. P. Case, Olathe: Map of Shawnee and Wyandotte Lands, 1857. From L. R. Elliott, Manhattan: Map of portion of Kansas—Riley county, etc. From Thos. H. Cavanaugh: Map of part of Kansas, showing Indian Reservation, 1857. From Hon. A. B. Lemmon: 167 weather maps, daily, from Nov. 17, 1872, to June 12, 1873. From Senator J. M. Harvey: Maps of the Military Survey of the Southern Boundary of Kansas, made by Col. Jos. E. Johnston, in 1857.

PICTURES.

Of the pictures brought into the collection, nearly all are illustrative of Kansas history, and are of a character to show that much may be done by this means to attract attention to the events of our early history, and to cultivate its study among the people. Our pictures have been chiefly gifts to the Society, requiring only the expense of framing. The list is as follows: Procured by gift—From ex-Governor James W. Denver: Steel portrait of himself; photograph, do., cabinet size. From J. G. Sands, Lawrence: Photograph of a pen drawing of a part of Lawrence, in 1855, showing sod buildings—first church, first hotel, and Mr. Sands's business house. From W. H. Lamon, Lawrence: Photograph of the first house in Lawrence, 1854. From Robert R. Moore, Topeka: Photograph of first Kansas river bridge, at Lawrence; do. of First National Bank at Lawrence. From Col. D. R. Anthony: His portrait, steel engraving. From S. P. Tressler, Fort Scott: Eight photographs and stereoscopic views of historical buildings and scenery, at Fort Scott; photograph and stereoscopic view of the Osawatomie Insane Asylum; stereoscopic view of Osawatomie Monument. From L. R. With-

erell, Davenport: Photograph of John Brown, jr., and Owen Brown, sons of Capt. John Brown. From F. G. Adams: Three photographic views in Atchison. From Frank A. Root: Wood-cut picture of "Cincinnati House," Lawrence, 1857. From Dr. T. S. Floyd: Photograph of first frame house in Harvey county. From C. T. K. Prentice, Lawrence: Lithographic portrait of Gen. James H. Lane. From Edward L. Pierce, Massachusetts: Photograph of Gov. Andrew H. Reeder, in the disguise in which he left Kansas in 1856. From Albert W. Walburn, Fort Scott: 22 photographs—chiefly historical views in Fort Scott, Topeka, and other points in Kansas. From Capt. J. Lec Knight, Topeka: Three large monograms of the executive and judicial officers, and members of the Legislatures of 1869, 1870, and 1871. From Hon. R. M. Williams, White Cloud: Four colored photographs of groups of Sac and Fox and Iowa Indian chiefs, of Doniphan county, Kansas. From William E. Marshall, New York: Large engraved portrait of Geo. Washington. From P. B. Groat, Kansas City: Colorado resorts—two sets views. From Major T. J. Anderson, Topeka: Eight large, framed photographic views in Colorado. From Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, of Rhode Island: Daguerreotype of Topeka cannon and artillerymen, presented to the donor at Topeka, in 1856, by a member of the battery. From Mrs. F. P. Baker, Topeka: Twelve cabinet-size photographs of Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, Cheyenne and Wichita Indians, chiefs and others. From D. P. Greeley, Fort Scott: Two photographs of stone-age relics. From Hon. John Blair, Linn, Pa.: Photograph of coat-of-arms of Pennsylvania. From W. I. R. Blackman, Lawrence: Lithographic portrait of James H. Lane. From A. Whitcomb, Lawrence: Photographs of Breyman's sketches of battle of Hickory Point, and inside view of Lecompton prison. From Mrs. Mary E. Stearns, Medford, Mass.: Imperial photograph of Bracket's bust of John Brown, taken by order of Mrs. Stearns, in November, 1859, while Capt. Brown, in Charlestown prison, was awaiting execution; also, large photograph portrait of Maj. Geo. L. Stearns, a noble benefactor of Kansas; also, daguerreotype of Col. James Montgomery. From Dr. A. H. Thompson, Topeka: Photograph of Navajo and Pueblo pottery. From Leonard & Martin, Topeka: Two large monograms of executive and judicial officers, and members of the Legislatures of 1876 and 1877.

Procured by purchase: With Webb collection, large crayon view of Lawrence, 1858; lithographic monogram of first Free-State Legislative Council, 1857; do., of House of Representatives; large lithograph of Breyman's sketch of inner view of Lecompton prison, 1856; cut of trial of John Brown; fancy piece, grouping, with John Brown as central figure; pencil sketch at mouth of Wakarusa; large photograph of Thaddeus Hyatt, with autograph inscription, from Washington prison, 1860; cut of Stephen A. Douglas. From T. M. Concannon: Ten photographic views illustrating Empire City, Cherokee county; twenty-three photographs of Osage and other Indian chiefs. From Leonard & Martin: Monograms of the Kansas Executive officers, Supreme Judges, and Legislatures of 1870, 1871, 1874, 1875, 1876 and 1877.

CURRENCY, SCRIP, AND COINS DONATED.

From Dr. F. L. Crane, Topeka: Piece of Topeka State scrip, received in payment for rent, Oct. 1. 1856. From Dr. W. S. Baker, Topeka: Two pieces Confederate currency, 1864. From E. A. Popenoe, Topeka: Six pieces Confederate currency, one District of Columbia bank bill, 1862. From Samuel F. Atwood, Leavenworth: Lot of "The City Bank" notes, Leavenworth, 1856. From Col. S. N. Wood, Elmdale: Piece of Confederate currency. From Hon. John J. Ingalls: 16 pieces Sumner City currency, 1858. From Warren Timmons: Piece of Continental currency, 1777; do. Pennsylvania scrip, 1775; do. Hungarian scrip, 1852. From W. W. Cone: Three pieces Confederate scrip, 1864. From Jas. M. Harr: Bank scrip W. H. R. Lykins, Lawrence, 1862. From Dr. D. Dickinson, Topcka: Piece of Connecticut currency, 1780. From Mrs. H. A. Louis, Topeka: Confederate \$100 note, 1862, with interest endorsements. From Samuel Radges: City Bank note, Leavenworth, 1856. From Robt. R. Moore: One Russian copper coin, 1860. From Hon. Ed. Russell: A copper coin, L. Cohen's advertisement, Leavenworth, 1863. From Hon. Isaac Sharp: One piece New Jersey currency, 1776; 4 pieces Pennsylvania do., 1772-3; 5 pieces Maryland do., 1774; 1 piece Delaware do., 1776.

ANTIQUITIES.

Prehistoric remains are not frequent in Kansas. But the subject of the collection and study of the works of the races existing in America previous to the aboriginal people first found here by white men, is becoming one of increasing interest year by year, with a prospect that sometime the mystery hanging about the origin and departure of such races may yet be solved. It is, no doubt, an appropriate work of our Society to gather into its collections as full a representation of specimens of the works of such races as may be found within the limits of Kansas. It is of still greater importance to bring into our collection objects illustrative of the habits and manners and customs of the Indian tribes who have been known to have lived in Kansas, and some of whom have left a history marked with the blood of our pioneer settlers; a history of which it is no small part of the duty of the Society to gather up full and authentic materials. The specimens of which the following is a list, now on our shelves, are believed to belong in part to the prehistoric period; in part they may be implements and relics of the red men but just now passing away from our limits:

From Robert R. Moore, Topeka, a large stone hammar, quartzite, found in Topeka. From Aurelius Dickerson, Atchison, a finely-formed stone ax, found on the farm of Luther Dickerson, N. W. 1/4 19, 5, 21, E., near Atchison. From S. S. Prouty, Topeka, a flint arrow-head, found on the Davis county poor-farm, near Junction City. From the same, a stone pestle, eleven inches in length, formed from Dakota sandstone, found on the farm of Wm. Cutter, near Junction City. From John Morris, Topeka, a stone hammer formed

from a water-worn quartz pebble, found near Dodge City. From F. G. Adams, Topeka, a large rudely-formed stone hammer, found in the road near Holton; stone hammer, found near the Little Blue river, near Waterville; also, the following articles found at same place: a stone scraper, of flint; spear-head, of flint; knife, of flint; knife, of chert; knife or gouge, of jasper; knife, of jasper; two implements of quartzite; flint arrow-head; fragment of coarse pottery; also, a fragment of pottery found near Cawker City; also, fragments of human bones found in the ancient mounds near Fort Leavenworth.

MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS.

A valuable collection has been made of autograph letters and other manuscripts going to throw light upon the events of the early times in Kansas. Hon. Eli Thayer, the founder of the New England Emigrant Aid Company (the great agent in promoting Northern immigration in the earliest Territorial period), visiting Kansas in 1877, brought with him, and deposited in our collection, twenty-nine letters, written chiefly in 1854, 1855 and 1856, which show the part that early organization had in the early peopling of Kansas, and who were the chief actors in the work of that company. Through correspondence with the present officers of that company, a large number of letters, reports, and other manuscript papers were also obtained, including two hundred and thirty autograph letters, written by as many clergymen, throughout the Eastern States, in response to invitations made to them that they should become life-members of the organization by contributing money in aid of its work. The letters show a large sum raised by this means to promote emigration to Kansas, and show to how great an extent the Kansas question affected the religious element of the country at that period, and how effectively that company, through the management of Mr. Thayer, reached the minds and hearts of the people, and enlisted their interest in Kansas affairs.

In this contribution are also many papers relating to the work of the Emigrant Aid Company in the relief of the settlers of Kansas from the destitution caused by the drouth of 1860, including letters written by contributors, copies of letters written by Geo. W. Collamore, the agent in the distribution, and letters, reports, etc., written in acknowledgment of contributions.

Other papers of much value in a Kansas historical collection are also in this contribution, and are elsewhere enumerated. For this contribution the Society is especially indebted to Hon. J. M. Forbes and Rev. Edward Everett Hale, of Boston.

Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt, of New York, who was in 1856 President of the National Kansas Committee, and who personally aided most generously in money and time spent in promoting immigration to Kansas during that and subsequent years, has deposited with the Society sixty-four letters written by Kansas men and by others prominent in the Nation, showing how much Kansas affairs at that period had to do with National affairs, and how the struggle

in Kansas afforded the subject of that discussion and agitation throughout the country, which rapidly brought to issue the slavery question in National conflict. The letters deposited by Mr. Thayer before mentioned are many of them of the same import. These letters in many instances contain matter which, at the time, the writers could not have made public. They are for this reason of a greater value now, as enabling the historian to rightly judge of the spirit of the times, and of the secret springs which moved men's actions.

Mrs. Mary E. Stearns, of Medford, Mass., widow of the late Major Geo. L. Stearns, who was one of the most generous and efficient of the benefactors of Kansas in its dark days, has contributed some very valuable manuscripts, among which are a number showing the handwriting of Captain John Brown, and indicating work done by him in Kansas relief matters.

In the Webb collection are a number of manuscripts of value, which are mentioned in the list of that collection given elsewhere in this report.

The following is a list of the principal manuscripts, and the names of the donors:

From Dr. F. L. Crane, Topeka: 18 autograph letters, written by Col. C. K. Holliday, Gov. A. H. Reeder, and others, between the years 1855 and 1862; Plan of Topeka pile bridge, 1858; Subscription for same; Subscription for St. Joseph & Topeka Railroad; treasurer's report of the same; Order of Gen. James H. Lane for Sharp's rifles; Deed of lot from Topeka Association to mill company; Road-tax receipt, favor of Dr. Crane, signed by F. W. Giles, Treasurer of Topeka Association, May 7th, 1855; Certificate of election to City Council, 1861.

From Robert R. Moore, Topeka: Letter from donor, from Fort McHenry, description of the fortress, dated July 17th, 1864.

From F. G. Adams, Topeka: Letter of Judge Samuel D. Lecompte to Deputy U. S. Marshal H. D. McMeekin, dated Jan. 18, 1856, accompanying warrant for the arrest of R. P. Brown, in order that he might be rescued from the hands of the Kickapoo Rangers, who afterwards killed him at Easton.

From Chas. S. Gleed, Lawrence: The original enrolled copy of the State Constitution, framed at Leavenworth in 1858—found among the papers of M. F. Conway, at Lawrence.

From W. B. Taylor, Wyandotte: 88 autograph letters, written by Kansas newspaper publishers and editors in 1869, relative to Kansas newspaper history.

From Hon. F. B. Hough, Lowville, N. Y.: Vindication of Gen. John Calhoun, written by Andrew H. Calhoun.

From Hon. Eli Thayer, Worcester, Mass.: 29 autograph letters concerning Kansas affairs, written by Chas. Robinson, Martin F. Conway, C. H. Branscomb, Gerrit Smith; Geo. W. Brown, Isaac T. Goodnow, and others, 1854 to 1858.

From Capt. O. H. Macauley, North Topeka: Muster roll of Quindaro company, Kansas volunteers for protection of the polls, 1857.

From Gen. J. G. Blunt, Leavenworth: Paper relating to secretion of fugitive slaves, by Capt. John Brown, 1859.

From Maj. Henry Hopkins, Lansing: Original dispatch from Gen. James G. Blunt to Capt. Wm. Tholen, relative to Baxter Springs massacre, dated June 7, 1863.

From Frank A. Root, North Topeka: Memorandum of Jas. Redpath, inventory of emigrant train through Iowa to Kansas, 1856; speech of Hon. Tom A. Blake, of Jefferson county, in Legislature of 1860; printer's copy of J. M. Walden, editor of Quindaro Chindowan, 1858.

From Samuel K. Forsythe, Washington: Personal sketch of Capt. Henry J. Shombre; do. of Capt. James A. Harvey.

From S. E. Sweet, Topeka: Part of day-book of Jeremiah Sweet, of Rhode Island, 1805.

From R. S. Baxter: Partial vocabulary of Pottawatomie language, by Rev. Robert Simmerwell; hymn in Pottawatomie, by same.

From James Hanway, Lane: Reminiscences of Pottawatomie township, Franklin county; Raid of John Brown and Kagi into Missouri; Reminiscences of Brown and Kagi; Col. James Montgomery; Slave Hunters in Limbo; Kansas terms; Caught in his own trap; The Restitution, &c.; Evidence concerning the Pottawatomie tragedy; Routing of a Georgian camp near Osawatomie, August, 1856; Raid on the Pottawatomie settlement; Fight on Middle creek; Owen Lovejoy's visit to Col. James Montgomery; Incidents connected with a squatter court in Linn county; 1856 and 1857—a retrospect; A Border Ruffian—An Abolitionist; A criticism of Gen. Blunt's account of the concealment of John Brown's last eleven fugitives; Statement of James Townsley respecting the Pottawatomie tragedy.

From Wm. H. Ambrose: Recollections of the incidents connected with the concealment of eleven fugitive slaves brought out of Missouri by John Brown, in 1859.

From John S. Hanway: Statement relative to the concealment of the eleven fugitives.

From Geo. A. Crawford: Census book of Empire City, Kansas, 1877. (Withdrawn by Gov. Anthony.)

From Thos. Hughes, Marysville: Record of the first court held in Marshall county, 1856, U. S. Judge Burrell, presiding; James M. McCloskey, Deputy Clerk, and Frank J. Marshall, Deputy U. S. Attorney.

From John Grable, Wathena: A paper on finance, dated Feb. 5, 1878.

From Hon. J. M. Forbes, President N. E. Emigrant Aid Co.: Certified copy of act of incorporation of the company, 1854; Copy of report of survey of the Kansas river, in 1853, by Lieut. J. S. Tidball, U. S. A.; 232 letters of clergymen of the United States, in reply to invitation to become life-members of N. E. Emigrant Aid Company, by contribution of twenty dollars each, 1855; Plan of N. E. Emigrant Aid Company, by S. C. Pomeroy, 1855; List of names of third, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth emigrant parties, 1855; Instructions to eighth party; Plan of distribution of relief contributions

by C. J. Higginson, 1860; 728 letters from contributors to Kansas relief, 1860-1; Copies of 281 letters written by Geo. W. Collamore, Relief Agent at Lawrence, 1860-1, in letter book; 352 letters, reports, etc., written by citizens of Kansas to Mr. Collamore relative to relief, 1860-1; commission of A. J. Mead, of Manhattan, as relief agent; Report of Geo. W. Collamore to Wm. P. Dole, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, relative to destitution of southern Indians, dated April 21, 1862.

From Thaddeus Hyatt, New York: 64 autograph letters to him, written in 1856, relative to Kansas affairs.

From Hon J. S. Merritt: Historical sketch of Pottawatomie county.

From Mrs. Mary E. Stearns, Medford, Mass.: Two autograph letters, written by Col. James Montgomery to Geo. L. Stearns, in May and June, 1861; Letter from Martin F. Conway to John Brown, dated Lawrence, Jan. 23d, 1859, upon which are memoranda in handwriting of John Brown, pertaining to his last trip out of Kansas; List and receipt dated Oct. 15, 1858, given by Mr. Conway to Capt. Brown, for 149 notes, for collection, from individuals to whom loans had been made by National Kansas Committee; Packages containing 64 notes, dated 1857, in favor of National Kansas Committee, for loans made through Capt. Brown; List of such notes, with memoranda of John Brown. (Maj. Stearns and Mrs. Stearns, working in the name of the Kansas committee, raised for Kansas, in 1856 more than \$70,000, themselves leading the donations with the largest contribution.)

From A. F. Callaghan: Autograph letters from Gov. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, to Geo. W. Perkins, dated April 8, 1859; Autograph letter from Henry Clay to Wm. H. Russell, dated Ashland, May 11, 1843; Letter from Geo. W. Perkins to editor of Leavenworth *Herald*, dated Denver, Col., June 1, 1861.

From Mrs. H. A. Webb, (Webb Collection): Six letters and cards relative to the Webb Collection; Letter of Chas. A. Foster, relative to Pottawatomie massacre, July 12, 1860; Letter from Capt. John Brown, from Charlestown, Virginia, to Hon. Thomas Russell, Oct. 21, 1859; Letter from John Brown to Dr. Thos. H. Webb, Nov. 30th, 1859; Letter from John Brown, jr., to James Redpath, Feb. 23, 1860; Letter from John H. Kagi to R. J. Hinton, March 18th, 1859; Letter from O. P. Andrews to R. J. Hinton, October 13, 1860; Letter from Hon. W. A. Phillips to James Redpath, to introduce R. J. Hinton, dated April 16, 1857; Letter from —— to S. C. Pomeroy, May 14, 1855, anonymous; Statement from Thomas H. Webb, relative to Territorial election of March 30th, 1855; Letter from Wm. J. Keller to Dr. Webb, concerning "Battle of the Spurs," Dec. 20, 1859; Letter of H. O. Wagoner to Wendell Phillips, Nov. 6th, 1859; Draught of handbill.

From Hon. E. W. Robinson, Paola: Original agreement for exchange of prisoners between Captains John Brown and Samuel T. Shore, Free-State, and Captains Henry Clay Pate and W. B. Brockett, Pro-Slavery, after battle of Black Jack, dated June 2d, 1856.

From Maj. Henry Inman: Letter from Gen. P. H. Sheridan to Maj. Inman, Nov. 3d, 1868, found after the massacre by Indians of the two scouts who carried it.

From John Speer: Autograph receipt of Wm. C. Quantrill, to Torry & Beeson, dated Stanton, Kansas, 1857.

From Chas. E. Hoyt: Copy of agreement of Wisconsin emigrants to Kansas, 1856; scrap of editorial copy, Cincinnati Enquirer.

From F. P. Baker: Monthly statement of mails sent from Topeka post office in 1857.

From A. S. Corey, Plowboy: Reminiscences of Quindaro and Wyandotte county.

From Col. John Richey: Account of the rescue of Dr. John Doy from the St. Joseph jail, with names of rescuers.

From Jacob Emmons, St. George, Kansas: Reminiscences of Pottawatomie county in 1857-8.

From Mrs. Geo. W. Lee, Manhattan: Incidents of Kansas life in 1855.

From Dr. E. Fisk, Geneva, Kansas: Events of the early settlement of Geneva, Allen county.

From Hon. A. B. Lemmon: History of Woodson county, by Mrs. S. E. Chase Jones.

From Capt. H. L. Dunlap: Account of Harvey's expedition to Leavenworth and Jefferson counties in September, 1856; Account of the defense of Lawrence, Sept. 14, 1856; Reminiscences of Leavenworth county in 1857.

From Thos. H. Cavanaugh: The papers and correspondence of the Kansas Central Relief Committee of 1874-5.

From H. L. Jones, Salina: Remarks upon early Kansas history.

From Mrs. Sara T. L. Robinson: Remarks upon F. B. Sanborn's statements as to John Brown in Kansas.

From G. W. Bertram, Oberlin, Kansas: List of wounded on the Solomon and Sappa, in Indian raid of 1878, written by Dr. A. W. Bariteau; also, prospectus of newspaper to be published in Decatur county.

From Wm. T. Cavanaugh: Miniature copy of certificate of incorporation of State Historical Society; also, historical memoranda of Coffey county.

THE WEBB COLLECTION.

The late Dr. Thomas H. Webb, of Boston, while in the discharge of his duties as Secretary of the New England Emigrant Aid Company, from 1854 to 1860, took pains to make a collection of such materials relating to Kansas as in his judgment would be of future historical value. These materials had been preserved by the family of Dr. Webb, who had signified a desire to have them transferred to Kansas upon some terms of sale. With a knowledge of this fact, the Legislature of 1877, in making an appropriation for the use of this Society, embodied a provision that the Webb collection should be purchased out of the appropriation, if it could be obtained at a cost not to exceed \$1,000. The Society succeeded in making the purchase at

\$400. The collection is very valuable. The scrap-book compilation mentioned in the accompanying list, containing as it does a very full exhibit of the events transpiring in Kansas during the years 1854, '55 and '56, and giving a complete reflection of the sentiments of the press and of the public men of the whole country, North and South, upon the Kansas question, during those years of agitation, make up a collection of Kansas historical material the worth of which can scarcely be estimated in money. There are in these sixteen scrap-books over 3,000 broad pages of closely-printed matter of current newspaper report and discussion on Kansas, day by day and week by week, through that eventful period of the first three years in Kansas history. In the one book devoted to John Brown are accounts, statements and expressions of opinion from the newspaper press of the whole country, giving a large fund of information as to the hero of Harper's Ferry, and the facts and incidents in the life of that remarkable man. The following is a list of the Webb collection:

Seventeen large scrap-books, sixteen of which contain scraps cut from newspapers published, of dates from March 27, 1854, to September 6, 1856, all of which relate to Kansas and Kansas affairs. The other of the seventeen books contains scraps published from October 21, 1859, to December 12, 1860, relating wholly to John Brown and the Harper's Ferry raid.

A pamphlet of 68 pages, entitled "Prayer to James Buchanan," by Thaddeus Hyatt, in behalf of the people of Kansas, suffering from the effects of the drouth of 1860, and asking for the postponement of the land sales in Kansas, and other relief.

"A Tribute of Respect to John Brown," a pamphlet of 62 pages, published in Cleveland, 1859, containing a report of the proceedings of a meeting held in Cleveland, December 2, 1859, the day on which John Brown was executed, at Charlestown, Va.

History of the New England Emigrant Aid Company, with report of its operations, 33 pages, Boston, 1862.

The Topeka Constitution, a sixteen-page pamphlet, published at the Lawrence Republican office.

Opinion of Judge Samuel D. Lecompte, as to the constitutional power of the Territorial Legislature to locate the temporary seat of government of the Territory at the Shawnee Mission, 9 pages, printed by John T. Brady, Shawnee Mission, 1855.

Proceedings of the Convention at Big Springs, Sept. 5, 1855, 16 pages, Herald of Freedom, Lawrence, 1855.

Proceedings of Leavenworth Pro-slavery Convention, 8 pages, Leavenworth Herald, 1855.

Information for Kansas Emigrants, by Thomas H. Webb, 24 pages, Boston, 1855.

Historical Sketch of Leavenworth, by A. G. Hawes, 32 pages, Leavenworth Journal, 1857.

Report of Committee of the Maine Legislature on Kansas Affairs, 20 pages, 1857.

Two tracts: "Negro Slavery No Evil," by B. F. Stringfellow, and "Is it Expedient to Introduce Slavery into Kansas?" by Daniel R. Goodloe, 55 pages, Boston, 1855.

Organization of the Emigrant Aid Company, 24 pages, Boston, 1854.

Inaugural Address of Governor Robert J. Walker, 24 pages, Lecompton Union, 1857.

Report of Commissioners for the Investigation of Election Frauds, in the election of Dec. 21, 1857, and Jan. 4, 1858, under the Lecompton Constitution, 142-page pamphlet, Leavenworth Journal, 1858.

Copy of Wyandotte Treaty of 1855.

Kansas, Its Interior and Exterior Life, by Mrs. Sara T. L. Robinson, cloth, 366 pages, Boston, 1856.

The War in Kansas, G. D. Brewerton, cloth, 400 pages, New York, 1856.

The Conquest of Kansas, William A. Phillips, cloth, 414 pages, Boston, 1856.

Three Years on the Kansas Border, cloth, 240 pages, New York, 1856.

The Kansas Border, Max Greene, cloth, 192 pages, New York, 1856.

Kansas and Nebraska, Edward E. Hale, cloth, 256 pages, Boston, 1854.

Six Months in Kansas, Mrs. Hannah A. Ropes, paper, 231 pages, Boston, 1856.

The Englishman in Kansas, T. H. Gladstone, cloth, 328 pages, New York, 1857.

Kansas and Nebraska Hand-Book, N. H. Parker, cloth, 189 pages, Boston, 1857.

Kansas in 1858, William P. Tomlinson, cloth, 304 pages, New York, 1859.

Copy of Worcester's Elementary Dictionary.

The Covode Investigation, Washington, 1860.

Harper's Ferry Invasion, Report of Senate Committee, Washington, 1860.

Kansas Statutes, 1855, 1858, 1861.

House and Council Journals, 1857.

House and Senate Journals, 1861.

Sixteen handbills and posters relating to Kansas affairs, 1855-6-7.

Bill to suppress the Slaveholders' Rebellion, Washington, 1861.

Petition of Emigrant Aid Company to the United States Senate, 1855.

Petition to Gov. Geary for release of Lecompton prisoners, 1857.

Constitutional Convention Proclamation, 1855.

People's Proclamation, 1855.

Information for Emigrants, National Kansas Committee, Chicago, 1857.

Address to Emigrants, Parkville, Mo., 1857.

Address to Citizens of Missouri, by the New England Emigrant Aid Company, 1855.

Census List of Douglas County, 1857.

List of Members and Officers of first Territorial Legislature, 1855.
Kansas Rifles' Ball Ticket, Lawrence, 1855.
Notice of Meeting of Free-State Executive Committee, blank.
Circular of Pratt's Land Agency, Lawrence, 1856.
To John Brown: cut, hymn, and acrostic.
Blank Appointment for Recruiting Companies for the Protection of the Ballot Box, 1857.
Richard Realf's poster, denouncing Geo. W. Brown, 1857.
Blank check of Thaddeus Hyatt, from Washington jail, 1860.
Gov. Robt. J. Walker's Proclamation against the Lawrence independent charter City Government, with comments thereon — Lawrence, 1857.
Proclamation burlesquing the above, 1857.
Copy of the Lawrence Independent Charter, 1857.
Copy of Territorial Law, Regulating the Interest of Money, 1855.
Plat of Lancaster, Atchison county, 1857.
Plat of Lawrence, 1854.
Plat of Topeka.
Map of the Kansas River.
Scrap Book of the Proceedings of Wyandotte Constitutional Convention, by R. J. Hinton, 1859.
Reports of Committees of the same.
Four telegrams from Thaddeus Hyatt to A. A. Lawrence, Geo. L. Stearns and others, from Atchison, relative to destitution in Kansas, 1860.
Telegram from S. C. Pomeroy to Thomas H. Webb.
Telegram from A. C. Twining to S. C. Pomeroy.
Manuscript of R. J. Hinton about "John Brown's Young Friends," (fragmentary.)
Letter of Charles A. Foster about the Pottawatomie massacre, dated July 12, 1860.
Autograph letter from John Brown to Hon. Thomas Russell, Oct. 21, 1859.
Letter from John Brown to Dr. Webb, Nov. 30, 1859.
Letter from John Brown, jr., to James Redpath, Feb. 23, 1860.
Letter from Kagi to R. J. Hinton, March 18, 1859.
Letter from O. P. Andrews to R. J. Hinton, Oct. 13, 1860.
Letter from Wm. A. Phillips to James Redpath, April 16, 1857.
Statement of Dr. Webb, concerning the first Territorial election.
Letter from William J. Keller to Dr. Thomas H. Webb, about the "Battle of the Spurs," Dec. 20, 1859.
Letter of H. O. Wagoner to Wendell Phillips, Nov. 6, 1859.
Copy of Charter of Emigrant Aid Company, 1854.
Large crayon drawing of the City of Lawrence, 1858.
Lithograph monogram of the first Free-State Legislative Council, 1857.
The same of the House of Representatives.
Lithograph of William Breyman's Sketch of the Inner View of Leavenworth Prison, 1856.

Wood cut representing the trial of John Brown, 1859.

Photograph of John Brown.

Photograph of Capt. Jos. Cracklin, of Lawrence.

Fancy piece, representation of John Brown.

Pencil sketch of mouth of Wakarusa, 1855.

Photograph of Thaddeus Hyatt, with autograph inscription, from Washington prison, 1860.

The candle box, which contained the returns of the elections of December 21, 1857, and January 4, 1858, under the Lecompton Constitution, found under a wood-pile, at Lecompton, Feb. 2, 1858.

Herald of Freedom, vol. 1, (3 files), Lawrence, 1855 and 1856.

The same, vols. 2 and 3, and eight numbers vol. 5.

Kansas Tribune, vol. 2, broken file, Topeka, 1857 and 1858.

Kansas State Journal, vol. 2, Lawrence, 1862.

Lawrence Republican, vol. 3, broken file, 1859 and 1860.

Freedom's Champion, Atchison, vols. 1, 2, 3, 5, 1858-1862, files nearly complete.

Atchison Union, vols. 1, 2 and 3, 1859, 1860 and 1861, broken files.

Kansas Zeitung, Atchison, vol. 1, (2 files,) 1857 and 1858.

Neosho Valley Register, Burlington, vol. 1, 1859 and 1860.

Nebraska Palladium, Bellevue, vol. 1, 1854 and 1855.

Leavenworth Herald, scattered numbers from 1854 to 1859.

Leavenworth Journal, of February 19, 1857, containing the "Address of the Democratic Committee," appointed at the Lecompton Couvention, of January 12, 1857.

White Cloud Chief, vol. 2, 1858 and 1859, broken file.

Wyandotte Commercial, a few numbers containing the proceedings of Constitutional Convention, 1859.

Chase County Banner, Cottonwood Falls, three numbers, 1859 and 1861.

Manhattan Express, fourteen numbers, 1859, 1860 and 1861.

Manhattan Indepeudent, five numbers, 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Dr. F. L. Crane: Certificate of service in Wakarusa war, in Capt. L. W. Horne's company, dated Dec. 1, 1855; circular of the American Settlement Company, relative to Council City, 1855; certificate of membership of Topeka Philomathic Institute, dated Feb. 9, 1856; memorial to Congress for admission under the Topeka constitution, 1856; call of the Council of Safety for a mass convention, June 9, 1856; roll of the Topeka Constitutional Convention, 1855; rolls of the Senate and House, Topeka Legislature, 1856; handbill for St. Jo. & Topeka Railroad meeting, August 24th, 1858; notice of auction sale of Topeka share No. 100. From F. G. Adams: Carriers' address, Atchison *Free Press*, 1866; Constitution of Kansas State Historical Society, 1867. From P. I. Bouebrake: Handbill of Kaw Trust Laud sale, 1862. From Warren Timmons, Harrisou badge, 1840; piece of Hunga-

rian scrip, 1852. From W. W. Cone: Glass ink-stand, belonging to the family of Samuel Colt a hundred years ago; fragment of petrified wood, from farm of Wm. McCracken, Sedgwick county; a stone book, cut on Lookout mountain, 1865; piece of meteorite found in Mitchell county, 1876. From Adolph Roenig: Indian arrow, from Fossil, Russell county, battle-field, 1869; pony's tail, from same. From Dr. J. H. Bonebrake: Metal seal of Lecompton city corporation, 1855. From Robert R. Moore: Indian stone hammer, quartzite. From Frank A. Root: Republican National and Massachusetts State ticket, 1872; Atchison county election ticket, 1863; copy of Gov. Chas. Robinson's message to the Free-State Legislature, June 11, 1857; address of Leavenworth Constitutional Convention, April 3, 1858; ball ticket, Free-State Hotel, Lawrence, Jan. 29, 1858. From Thomas E. Milhoan: Demit of Adam Cockburn, dated Edinburgh, Scotland, May 2, 1865—killed by Indians at Wilson station, on the Kansas Pacific Railway, in 1867. From John L. Marks, Topeka: British musket, from Massachusetts arsenal. From J. C. Cooper, Topeka: Sample book of advertising matter of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, together with many maps, posters, circulars, tables of distances, etc. From V. J. Lane, Wyandotte: Registry notice and list of voters at Quindaro, 1859. From A. Whitcomb, Lawrence: Gov. Geary's original pardon of Milton Kinzler, a Hickory Point prisoner at Lecompton, dated March 10, 1857; 37 town company blanks, shares and lots of Kansas towns in 1855-7; 6 blank notes and checks, 185—; blank warrant on the treasury of the "Commonwealth of Kansas," 185—; do. "State of Kansas," 1856; blank receipt in favor of Geo. W. Dole, treasurer of National Kansas Committee, 1857; blank Territorial warrant, Lecompton; blank Territorial bond, Lecompton; constitution of the "Stubbs;" blank discharge from service in the defense of Lawrence, Nov.—, 1855; blank commission to organize companies for the protection of the ballot box, 1857, James H. Lane, organizer; Price Raid proclamation by Gov. Thos. Carney, 1864; Union League appeal, 1864; Richard Realf's handbill denouncing Geo. W. Brown, 1857; ball ticket Kansas Rifles No. 1, Lawrence, Nov. 15, 1855; ball ticket, Lawrence, Dec. 31st, 1858; certificate of share in Manhattan Wool and Stock-Growers' Company, 1859; diploma of Douglas County Agricultural Society fair, Oct. 6th and 7th, 1859; Constitution of Lawrence Typographical Union, No. 73, 1866; calendar for 1860, O. Wilmarth, stationer, Lawrence; declaratory pre-emption statement, Lecompton, 185—; blank certificate of filing; charter of the city of Lawrence, 1860; brief of W. H. R. Lykins, in Robitaille-Float case, Lawrence; Message of Gov. Factotem, Lawrence, 1860; In Memoriam, Josiah C. Trask, 1863; officers Leavenworth Typographical Union, 1861; officers of Lawrence Union, 1864 and 1865. From P. B. Groat, Kansas City: Maps, posters, circulars, etc., of K. P. Railway. From Dr. S. O. Himes: Cannon ball fired at the Free-State Hotel, Lawrence, May 21, 1856. From Charles Dahlgren, Topeka: Price raid cannon ball from the Big Blue, Mo. From

Dr. J. P. Julian: J. Fairbanks' Poem, "The Pork Thief's Rally," from Herald of Freedom. From Chas. V. King: Copy of Pedro Ampudia's original proclamation, inviting U. S. soldiers to desert to the Mexican army, 1846. From Mrs. Mary E. Stearns, Medford, Mass.; Card containing Whittier's poem in memory of Major George L. Stearns; card containing remarks of Ralph Waldo Emerson on the character of George L. Stearns. From A. D. Searl, Lawrence: Rebel Flag captured by the First Kansas regiment at Austin, Mo., in 1861. From R. M. Chilcott: Immigration circular for Pottawatomie county, 1868. From E. W. Robinson, Paola: Election tickets voted at Bull Creek (Paola), March 30, 1855, and Dec. 21, 1857. From Senator Ingalls: Original tally lists of first Kansas Senatorial election, April 4, 1861. From R. H. Ballinger, Larned: Pawnee Indian bow, arrows and equipments. From Gen. John A. Halderman: Bottle of water from the Dead Sea, procured by himself in November, 1872. From Prof. Edward Daniels, of Virginia: Circular, Kansas Immigration Appeal, 1856; do., Information for Emigrants to Kansas, 1857; circulars relating to Industrial Home Company, Va., 1877. From A. A. Saunders, North Topeka: Bullet fired at Free-State Hotel, Lawrence. From Col. E. B. Whitman, Cambridge, Mass.: South Carolina flag, captured by Free-State men at Slough creek, Jefferson county, Sept. 11, 1856. From Webb collection: The candle-box which contained the election returns under the Lecompton Constitution, of Dec. 21, 1857, and of Jan. 4, 1858, found by Col. Sam. Walker, Feb. 2, 1858, under a woodpile, where it had been buried for concealment by L. A. MacLean, chief clerk of Surveyor-General Calhoun, who had been charged with the keeping and counting of the returns. From L. R. Withersell, Davenport, Iowa: Three rebel pikes, captured in Alabama, procured at the Rock Island arsenal. From Col. Daniel H. Horne, Topeka: Commission, dated Jan. 22, 1855, issued by Gov. A. H. Reeder to Col. Horne as constable; also, commission issued by Gov. J. W. Denver to Col. Horne as constable, dated Aug. 16, 1858; commission issued by Col. Thomas Ewing, jr., to Col. Horne as sergeant-major of the Eleventh Kansas regiment, dated Sept. 15, 1862; receipt given by Capt. Thomas Bickerton to Col. Horne for the "cannon known as the Topeka gun," dated Oct. 4, 1861; two "Farmers' Almanacs" of 1812 and 1814, with marginal diary of Major William Blake, of Dover, N. H., grandfather of Col. Horne; copy of Vol. 1, No. 1, of "Buck and Ball," published by the Eleventh Kansas regiment at Cane Hill, Arkansas, Dec. 6, 1862; a sample of the tea thrown overboard at the "Boston Tea Party," Dec. 16, 1773; the remains of a shell which, fired from Rabb's battery, at the battle of Prairie Grove, Dec. 7, 1862, killed nine Confederate soldiers; half of a cannon ball fired by Sigel's men at the battle of Carthage; remains of a shell picked up on the battle-field of Pea Ridge.

FORMER DONATIONS.

In April, 1877, a list was published, embracing the collections of the Society made up to the first of that month; which list it is deemed best should

be here repeated. It is as follows, with the exception of the newspaper files and antiquities, which are embraced in lists given in other portions of this report. The articles consist entirely of donations:

From Hon. Samuel A. Kingman: *A Journey through Kansas*, by Rev. C. B. Boynton and T. B. Mason, 1855; *Geary in Kansas*, by John H. Gihon, M. D., 1857; *Kansas Annual Register*, 1864, Andrew Stark, editor; *Army of the Border*, by Richard J. Hinton, 1865; *Six Months in Kansas*, by Mrs. Hannah A. Ropes, 1856; *Conquest of Kansas*, by William A. Phillips, 1856; *Kansas, Its Exterior and Interior Life*, Sara T. L. Robinson, 1856; *The Englishman in Kansas*, T. H. Gladstone, 1857; *The Kansas Region*, Max Greene, 1856; *Three Years on the Kansas Border*, by a Clergyman, 1856; *The War in Kansas*, Brewerton, 1856; *The Homestead Guide*, F. G. Adams, 1873; *Covode Investigation*, 1860.

From Hon. Daniel W. Wilder: *Annals of Kansas*, D. W. Wilder, 1875.

From Hon. Alfred Gray: *Kansas Agricultural Reports*, 4 vols., from 1872 to 1875; *Catalogue of British Exhibition*, 1876; twenty volumes of Agriculture and other reports, from various States.

From Franklin G. Adams: *Resources of Kansas*, C. C. Hutchinson, 1871; *The Philosophy of Truth*, F. Holliday Burris, Leavenworth, 1863; *Jefferson's Notes on Virginia*, 1801; *Cist's Cincinnati* in 1851; *Poll Book Elections held in Atchison, August 3, 1857*, under the Topeka Constitution, and on the adoption or rejection of the Lecompton Constitution, Jan. 4, 1858; maps of Kansas, 1857, 1862, and 1864; *Reconnoissance from Fort Leavenworth to San Diego, Cal., through New Mexico*, in 1848, Maj. W. H. Emory, U. S. A.

From Hon. Geo. A. Crawford: *Proceedings of the Kansas State Editorial Association*, 1875; a gavel made from wood taken from Constitution Hall, Philadelphia, presented to the Legislature of Kansas by Mr. Crawford, and ordered by the Senate to be placed in the keeping of the State Historical Society.

From Senator James M. Harvey: *Kansas Affairs*—Report of William A. Howard, John Sherman and Mordecai Oliver, Congressional Committee, 1856; *Kansas Claims*—Report of Edward Hoagland, Henry J. Adams, and Samuel A. Kingman, committee, 1859; Maps and Report of Survey of Southern Boundary of Kansas, by Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Johnston, 1859; Report of Capt. John C. Fremont's Exploring Expedition in 1842 and 1843.

From Geo. W. Martin: *Historical Sketch of the Presbyterian Church in Kansas*, by Rev. Timothy Hill, D. D., 1876; *Anniversary of the Presbyterian Church in Junction City*, 1872; *Directory of the State Government of Kansas*, 1877.

From Prof. J. B. Dunbar: *Congregationalism in Kansas*, by Rev. Richard Cordley, D. D., 1876; *Memorial of Rev. William Todd, of Clay county*, by Ruth S. Todd, 1874; *the Great Revival in Topeka*, by Mrs. J. G. Wood, 1872.

From Mrs. Peter Byram: Ottawa laws and gospel, by Jotham Meeker, 1850.

From Louis Schaeffer: Maps of survey of the military road from Fort Leavenworth to the great Salt Lake, Utah, by Capt. Howard Stansbury, U. S. A., 1849-50.

From Eugene M. Cole: History of Kansas and Emigrants' Guide, by J. Butler Chapman, 1855.

From Dr. Benjamin T. Reilly: Reports of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, 13 volumes.

From Hon. Joseph P. Root: Catechism of money, by J. P. Root, 1876; Faith as a Distinctive Element, by the same.

From George C. Brackett: Report of Kansas State Horticultural Society, 1875.

From Dr. Edwin H. Grant: Reports of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, 11 volumes.

From E. T. Carr: Proceedings of the Grand Chapter, Kansas, from 1866 to 1874; maps of survey of Fort Riley Reservation, showing location of the city of Pawnee, the first capital of Kansas.

From Supt. William Nicholson: Reports of Board of Indian Commissioners, and of the general superintendency and proceedings of Council of Indian Territory, 8 volumes and pamphlets.

From S. D. Macdonald: Documentary History of New York, 10 vols.

From Hon. Alfred Gray and Hon. Geo. A. Crawford: Fifty books and pamphlets, catalogues and lists of exhibits of other States and foreign countries at the Centennial, 1876.

From Matthew Weightman, Topeka: Minutes of the Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Kansas, 1866, 1869, and from 1872 to 1876 inclusive.

From Ward Burlingame: His address before the Kansas State Editorial Association, 1871.

From W. S. Burke: His address before the Kansas State Editorial Association, 1874.

From W. S. Saunders: Topeka State warrant, 1856.

From A. D. Brown: Historical Address on Coffey County, by Gen. Harrison Kelly, 1876.

From E. W. Hoch: History of Marion County, by Hon. John W. Williams.

From James Wilson: History and Atlas of Johnson County, E. F. Heisler, 1874; Historical Sketch, by Oliver H. Gregg.

From Nelson F. Handy: Historical Sketch of Santa Fé, New Mexico, by W. F. M. Arny, 1856.

From William Blair Lord: The gold pen with which the testimony was written in the investigation of Kansas troubles, by John Sherman, William A. Howard and Mordecai Oliver, Committee of the House of Representatives, in 1856.

From Dr. James Marvin: Catalogues and annual reports of the Kansas State University.

From C. W. Marston, Illinois Geological Report, vol. 5.

From Prof. G. C. Swallow: Missouri Geological Report, 1855.

From Prof. G. C. Broadhead: Missouri Geological report, 1874.

From Dr. C. R. Pomeroy: Catalogues of Emporia Normal School.

From Prof. B. F. Mudge: Geology of Kansas, First Annual Report, 1866; Notes on the Tertiary and Cretaceous periods of Kansas, 1876.

From Hon. John J. Ingalls: Congressional Dictionary for 1876.

From other sources: Annual Reports of Commissioner of Education, 4 vols.; U. S. Agricultural Reports, 2 vols.; Miscellaneous Public Documents, U. S., 10 vols.; Topeka City Directories, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874; Leavenworth City Directory, 1859-60; Atchison City Directories, 1860, 1861 and 1865; Missouri and Kansas Directory, 1867 and 1868; Blackburn's Kansas Directory, 1870; The Christian's Duty, a sermon, by Rev. John Bakewell, Topeka, 1875; An Oration before the University Literary Society, by M. W. Reynolds, 1876; Proceedings of the Ninth Annual Meeting of the Kansas State Sabbath School Association, Atchison, 1870; History and Statistics of Brown County, by Hon. E. N. Morrill, 1876; History of Anderson County, James Y. Campbell; History and Statistics of Jackson County, Hon. W. S. Hoaglin, 1876; Historical Sketch of Shawnee County, by F. W. Giles, 1876; laws, public documents, and Legislative Journals of Kansas, from 1855 to 1877; The Rocky Mountain Locust—Proceedings of conference of Governors, at Omaha, 1876; Nebraska City, Historical Address by J. Sterling Morton, 1876; Oration by Henry Armitt Brown, on the One-Hundredth Anniversary of the Meeting of Congress, Sept. 5th, 1874; Irish Emigration to the United States, 1873, Rev. Stephen Byrne, O. S. D.; Chinese Immigration, 1876, E. P. Thompson; Emigration au Kansas, Georges de Pardonnet, Paris; Report of Capt. Henry D. Clayton, of Eufala, Ala., to the Alabama-Kansas Emigration Committee, 1856; The Institute Mirror, U. S. Parsons and R. M. Chilcott, Louisvile, Kansas, 1876; History of Public Libraries in the United States, 1876; Report of Commissioner of Education, 1876; Reports of Vienna International Exhibition, 5 vols.

HISTORICAL PAPERS.

The effort made by the Society to induce the writing of local history, and of personal reminiscences, has accomplished much in that direction. Many persons, in response to applications made by the Society, have contributed articles to the local press, narrating events of the early times, and giving personal recollections of the founding of towns and settlements. Thus county, township and neighborhood histories have been written and published. In this way, many facts of great interest, before resting only in the memories of men, have been saved in connected form for the instruction of all future generations. Yet this work may be said to have only been begun. Many

early settlers who have undertaken the task of bringing upon record narratives of the early events of which they were participants, find no little difficulty in recalling correct data, and in bringing their statements into proper connection; and not a few who have promised the Society to give the public the benefits of their recollections, find that they are put upon much inquiry, involving months of time, in the fulfillment of their undertakings. The interest in this character of historical work, through the incitement given by our Society, is increasing. Newspapers vie with each other in procuring historical narratives to give to the public through their columns, and endeavor is made to enlist every old settler in the historical work. Local historical societies are being formed, and through them the pioneers of the neighborhood are brought upon the stage to instruct the youth and the newer settlers as to the manner of the planting, and of the early growth of the community. The study of local history is being carried into the work of our common schools, and essays on State, county and neighborhood history are required of teachers, by school examiners, and in turn are made the tasks of pupils by the teachers. Thus the youth of Kansas are being made acquainted with the facts of the history of their own State, and are led to take pride in the sense of the fact that, although they were not privileged themselves to be the immediate founders of the State, yet they have the pleasure of hearing the stories of the trials and perils of the pioneer settlers from the lips of those who were among the first to engage in the task of bringing into culture the broad prairies of Kansas, and of planting the institutions of the State. Thus they are nurtured in a patriotic interest in the State of their birth or adoption, and are stimulated to noble exertion in aiding to carry forward the work which they see is, in comparison, scarcely begun, and of which they will be looked upon by the next generation as having been almost among the beginners.

The following is from one of several circulars issued by the Society during the last few months in relation to the writing of local history and individual narrative. As the suggestions contained have lost none of their importance, they are here repeated:

"During the past few months the Kansas State Historical Society has invited a large number of persons to prepare papers upon topics of Kansas history; to be read as lectures, or to be published or filed with the manuscript collections of the Society. In response to such invitations, many such papers have been promised. A considerable number have been already prepared; some have been read as lectures, some have been published in the local newspapers, others have been filed, some have been published in pamphlets. Many of the persons who have undertaken the preparation of such papers have not yet completed their undertaking. The topics chosen are in many instances of such a character as to require much research and inquiry for correct data, as to names, exact locality, precise dates, and the correct order of occurrences. This takes time. It is more important that historical papers should be correct in these particulars, than that they should be prepared early. It is important that the work of getting in writing the memories of the pioneers of Kansas should be pushed forward vigorously now; but it is quite essential that what is written should be correctly written. Hence those who have

promised historical papers, have not been urged to haste in the matter. It is only hoped that they will, in such time as due regard to accuracy and completeness of detail will admit of, prepare their papers.

"What has been accomplished by the Society through this means of direct request made upon individuals, gives great encouragement to continue this line of work. It is desired that those who would contribute to the usefulness of the Society should furnish the Secretary with names of persons competent to prepare such papers; of old settlers especially, participants in, or witnesses of, important events; or of others, who have within their knowledge through any means, important facts of early Kansas history, in order that such may be personally requested to put their narrations in writing. It is desired that none should wait for such personal requests. It is impossible by any present means that the officers of the Society should be able to reach a majority of those most capable of doing this kind of work; so far as practicable it will be done, leaving it for voluntary contribution to do the rest.

"Kansas has had a most eventful history. The only trial the institutions of the country for a century had, as to the power of national perpetuity, was begun, and for years was waged with strife and bloodshed, on Kansas soil, before the country became involved in the struggle. The student of the history of that struggle will study with discriminating care every incident and circumstance occurring in Kansas during that period.

"The history of that period is closely supplemented by that pertaining to the part which Kansas took in the national struggle. The war history of Kansas has never been written, except in very brief and incomplete outline. It is time such history were written in detail, in personal observation and experience; by regiment and company, by campaign and battle, and in the biographies of the brave men who gave their lives in the service, or who have since passed from among us.

"Our frontier counties all have a thrilling Indian history, many of the events of which were never written, and few of which have had more than a meager record. Every neighborhood, township and county has a history of pioneer events, and of material, social and moral growth and development.

"Our State lies on the dividing line, separating the agricultural basin of the Mississippi valley from the pastoral and mining regions, stretching toward the Pacific ocean. Through the long period of colonial times, and reaching into the present century, Kansas was disputed territory—a field of exploration, of adventure, and of commerce for people of adverse nationalities, Frenchmen and Spaniards. When our people came to make their homes here they found our beautiful plains checkered over with the trails of such exploration, adventure and commerce, and with the trails of that emigration which had been passing beyond, to Utah, Oregon and California. Every old trail, the furrows of many of which are yet not obliterated, has its story; incidents of which, not yet told, are still within reach. Those stories reach back and recall the history of the whole country, intertwining Kansas history with that of the progress of settlement and the spread of our civilization across the continent. Kansas history will not be complete without that of the Kansas trails as a framework. The range of topics for the pens of those who would contribute to the store of materials of Kansas history is very broad. All who can, are earnestly invited to make contributions.

"The youth of Kansas should be informed of the relations of Kansas history to that of the country. The future generations of our people will with intensest interest study the events of our pioneer history. Our rapidly incoming new population now eagerly inquire for the truth of that history. The record made up will be a most creditable one, contributing to just pride of citizenship, and inviting all to praiseworthy exertion in carrying forward the work of building up the State in moral and material greatness."

But many of the earliest pioneers are so unaccustomed to writing, that the

task of putting upon paper their most valued recollections need never be expected to be performed by them. This is especially true of those survivors of the Indian occupancy, before the settlement by white men. A few of the Frenchmen, educated Indians, and others who were engaged as missionaries or otherwise, among the Indian tribes from very early periods, are still lingering in Kansas, or on our borders. Such must have in their memories mines of unwritten history respecting the government and other early explorations, overland emigration, and military and Indian operations in pre-Territorial times. It is undoubtedly one of the most important duties of the Society to visit such persons at their homes, and take in writing their narratives and recollections. Hitherto it has not been within the means of the Society to carry out this important work. It is hoped this lack of means will not continue to exist.

In this connection it may be remarked that the work of the Society is greatly increasing on its hands. Experience hitherto had in searching for the materials of Kansas history has scarcely resulted in more than opening up the lines of research and inquiry which should be prosecuted, involving much correspondence and the persevering prosecution of traces by which original letters, documents and proceedings of societies in the East, and throughout the country, may be obtained. Such papers are no doubt in the possession, in many instances, of persons in the East who were active in national affairs more than twenty years ago, and of others who were recipients of letters and papers relating to those affairs in Kansas which at that period interested all thoughtful persons; or such papers should be in the keeping of the families of those who have since passed away. A beginning has been made in gathering materials of Kansas history from these sources, enough to indicate the wealth of such materials which may be obtained.

REPORT OF SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.

The second annual meeting of this Society was held January 22d, 1878, when the following proceedings were had:

Hon. Geo. A. Crawford, President of the Society, called the meeting to order, and stated its objects.

F. G. Adams, Secretary, read a statement of the financial affairs of the Society during the year, as follows:

RECEIPTS.	
Legislative appropriation	\$3,000 00
Receipts from other sources	26 15
Total.....	\$3,026 15
EXPENDITURES.	
Blank books.....	\$ 32 00
Binding.....	36 55
Printing and stationery.....	149 45
Services of Secretary.....	237 50
Shelving.....	39 49
Postage, freight and expressage.....	154 32
Books and newspaper files.....	42 95
Miscellaneous	91 60
	783 86
Balance unexpended.....	\$2,242 29

On motion of Hon. John Francis, a committee of three was appointed by the chair to examine and report upon the accounts of the Society, as follows: Geo. W. Martin, J. B. Fithian, and W. T. Cavanaugh.

Hon. D. W. Wilder moved the appointment of a committee to recommend persons to be chosen as members of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year. Carried; and the committee was appointed, as follows: D. W. Wilder, Frank A. Root, and M. Weightman.

The committee on accounts, through the chairman, reported that an examination of the accounts of the Treasurer, and the vouchers of the Secretary, showed everything to be correct.

The chairman of the committee on nominations, Mr. Wilder, reported the nomination of the following persons as members of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, namely: Geo. A. Crawford, F. P. Baker, John A. Martin, F. G. Adams, John Francis, C. K. Holliday, and Charles Robinson.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot of the members for the persons so nominated. The ballot having been cast, the President declared the persons named to have been duly elected to serve the Society as a Board of Directors for the year next ensuing.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

SYNOPSIS OF PROCEEDINGS OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held Jan. 23, 1878, the following were elected as officers of the Society for the year then next ensuing: John A. Martin, President; F. P. Baker, Vice President; John Francis, Treasurer; F. G. Adams, Secretary.

At a meeting of the Board held Dec. 26, 1878, the subject of a revision of the constitution was considered, and the terms of such constitution having been agreed upon by the Board, the Secretary was directed to prepare a copy of the same for the consideration of the members of the Society at the ensuing annual meeting.

The following resolutions were also adopted at the same meeting of the Board:

Whereas, The great services of Hon. Eli Thayer in behalf of the freedom of Kansas, deserve some mark of recognition, as they command the gratitude of the people of our State: therefore,

Resolved, That steps be taken to procure his bust or statue, to be placed in position in the rooms of the Kansas State Historical Society, as a perpetual memorial.

Resolved, That the Secretary be authorized to open up correspondence with a view to procuring such bust or statue, and that he report the result of his correspondence to this board.

The Secretary read the report of the finances of the Society for the year ending January 21, 1879, as follows:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The receipts into the treasury during the past year, as shown by the Treasurer's report, including the balance of the previous year, have been \$2,244.29

and the disbursements \$1,940.95; leaving an unexpended balance, January 21, 1879, of \$303.34. The expenditures have been for the objects and in the sums following:

Services of the Secretary.....	\$300 00
Assistance	130 00
Traveling expenses.....	45 40
Purchase of newspaper files.....	186 20
Purchase of books.....	154 20
Purchase of Webb collection, and freight on same.....	418 25
Framing of pictures.....	136 30
Printing.....	115 70
Binding.....	285 65
Postage, freight and expressage.....	121 70
Shelving, etc.....	47 55
Balance unexpended.....	303 34
Total	\$2,244 29

Hon. Geo. A. Crawford offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the Society be and is hereby instructed to transmit the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Society to the Governor, with the request that the same may be submitted to the Legislature for such action as may be deemed best.

Col. D. R. Anthony offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in Eli Thayer this Society recognizes one whose acts in organizing, promoting and sustaining emigration to Kansas Territory are worthy of the highest recognition by the people of Kansas.

Resolved, That the Society approves the action of its Board of Directors in corresponding with the friends of Mr. Thayer, in reference to procuring a bust of that distinguished and philanthropic friend of Kansas, to be placed in the rooms of the Society.

Resolved, That it is the desire of the Society to obtain such bust, as a most fitting memorial of the services of one whose memory should ever be cherished with the highest gratitude by the people of Kansas.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Col. Anthony moved that the Treasurer's report be adopted without being read; but on motion of Col. Holliday, it was referred to the incoming Board of Directors.

The Secretary read the action of the Board of Directors in regard to the constitution, and also read the constitution, which was amended and adopted.

On motion of J. C. Hebbard, a committee of five, consisting of J. C. Hebbard, C. K. Holliday, Chas. Robinson, and D. R. Anthony, was appointed by the President to nominate a Board of Directors, as provided for by the constitution.

The committee reported the names of the following persons as a Board of Directors of the Society, and on motion the report was adopted:

S. A. Kingman, C. Robinson, D. R. Anthony, C. K. Holliday, J. C. Hebbard, D. W. Wilder, G. A. Crawford, J. A. Martin, Sol. Miller, E. N. Morrill, Jacob Stotler, F. P. Baker, F. G. Adams, J. P. St. John, John Francis, A. H. Horton, P. I. Bonebrake, T. D. Thacher, B. F. Simpson, J. F. Legate, John Speer, S. N. Wood, M. W. Reynolds, J. L. McDowell, J. M.

Harvey, P. B. Plumb, J. J. Ingalls, W. A. Phillips, Ed. R. Smith, Charles W. Leonhardt, D. E. Ballard, W. W. Guthrie, George Graham, Jas. Blood, A. G. Barrett, Robert Crozier.

Mr. Baker moved that the Board of Directors meet at 9 o'clock Thursday morning, Jan. 23d, in the rooms of the State Historical Society. Carried.

On motion, the Directors were instructed to arrange for a series of lectures to take place in Topeka during the winter.

The meeting then adjourned.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Society held at the Society's room at the State House, on Thursday, the 23d of January, 1879, the following members were present, and took the oath of office before A. Hammatt, Clerk of the Supreme Court, namely:

Geo. A. Crawford, C. K. Holliday, F. P. Baker, E. N. Morrill, S. A. Kingman, Chas. W. Leonhardt, M. W. Reynolds, D. R. Anthony, P. I. Bonebrake, J. M. Harvey, Jno. Francis, Jno. A. Martin, John Speer, D. E. Ballard, C. Robinson, F. G. Adams, James L. McDowell.

Col. Jno. A. Martin, President of the Society, presided.

On motion of Col. Holliday, the Board proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Senator Morrill nominated Hon. F. P. Baker for the office of President.

Mr. Baker declined being a candidate, and nominated ex-Governor Chas. Robinson.

Governor Crawford seconded the nomination of Governor Robinson for President. He moved that Mr. Baker be authorized to cast the unanimous vote of the Board for Governor Robinson.

The motion was carried unanimously, and sixteen votes were cast, and Governor Robinson was declared elected.

Mr. Baker nominated Col. C. K. Holliday for one of the Vice Presidents. Col. D. R. Anthony was also nominated. The ballot resulted in the election of Col. Anthony and Col. Holliday for the two Vice Presidents, by the following vote: Anthony, 14; Holliday, 14.

Governor Crawford moved that Governor Harvey be authorized to cast the unanimous vote of the members for F. G. Adams, as Secretary. The motion was carried, and the vote was cast accordingly.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to cast the unanimous vote of the members for John Francis, for Treasurer. The motion prevailed, and 16 votes were cast, and Mr. Francis was declared elected.

Estimates for an appropriation for the use of the Society were considered, and on motion of Mr. Bonebrake, the President, Secretary and Treasurer were appointed a committee to present the same to the Legislature.

Colonel Holliday moved that a committee of three be appointed to examine the Treasurer's annual report, and the financial report of the Secretary,

and report upon the same. Carried; and Col. Holliday, Col. Ballard and Governor Harvey were appointed such committee.

On motion of Judge Kingman, a drawing was had for a selection of members of the Board to serve for the terms of one and two years respectively, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution. The drawing resulted as follows:

For the term of one year: P. I. Bonebrake, P. B. Plumb, T. D. Thacher, Geo. Graham, C. K. Holliday, George A. Crawford, Samuel N. Wood, Jacob Stotler, C. W. Leonhardt, M. W. Reynolds, A. G. Barrett, Robert Crozier, J. L. McDowell, John J. Ingalls, W. W. Guthrie, F. G. Adams, J. M. Harvey, J. C. Hebbard.

The following names were drawn for the term of two years: D. W. Wilder, James F. Legate, Benjamin F. Simpson, D. R. Anthony, John Speer, E. N. Morrill, D. E. Ballard, F. P. Baker, Ed. R. Smith, James Blood, Albert H. Horton, Chas. Robinson, Samuel A. Kingman, W. A. Phillips, J. P. St. John, Sol. Miller, John Francis, John A. Martin.

Gov. Crawford moved that a course of historical lectures be organized, to be delivered in Topeka during the present winter, and that the Secretary of the Society be instructed to perfect arrangements for the same. Carried.

Col. Holliday, from a committee to examine the Secretary's and Treasurer's financial statements and vouchers, reported that the committee had carefully performed the duties assigned them, and found said accounts to be correct.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to communicate to the friends of Hon. Eli Thayer, of Massachusetts, the action of the Society at the late annual meeting, in reference to procuring a bust of Mr. Thayer, and to report the result of the correspondence at the next meeting of the Board.

Colonel Holliday offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the desire of this Society to have placed in its rooms the portraits of the Governors of Kansas since the organization of the State Government; and that the Secretary of the Society be instructed to invite the friends of such Governors to coöperate with the Society in procuring such portraits to be placed in its gallery, to the end that the memories of the distinguished individuals holding the high office may be perpetuated among the people.

Mr. Speer moved that the same invitation be extended to the friends of those who were honored with the office of Governor during the Territorial period, and also to the friends of the Members of Congress and of the United States Senate since the organization of the State. Carried.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

VOLUME II.

Transactions for 1879 and 1880.

REPORT.

The fifth annual meeting of the Kansas Historical Society was held in the Senate chamber, at Topeka, Jan. 18, 1881. Ex-Governor Charles Robinson, President of the Society, opened the meeting by delivering an address, which is given in full with the papers appended to the business proceedings which here follow.

The Secretary made the following report, in behalf of the Board of Directors:

The law defining the relations of the Historical Society to the State, makes it the duty of the Board of Directors to report, biennially, the transactions of the Society during the two years; and the Board has directed me to present to you the following, together with certain papers appended thereto, intended to indicate the character of the collections which have been gathered by the Society.

RETROSPECTIVE.

It is now a little more than five years since this Society was organized. It had its origin in action taken by the editors and publishers of Kansas. At the annual meeting of the Editors' and Publishers' Association, held at Manhattan, April 7, 1875, Hon. D. W. Wilder offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing for a committee to organize a State Historical Society, "for the purpose of saving the present and past records of our twenty-one years of eventful history." The following members were appointed as the committee: F. P. Baker, D. R. Anthony, John A. Martin, Sol. Miller, and George A. Crawford. A quorum of the committee, with other gentlemen, met in Topeka, December 13, 1875, and organized the Society. The following directors were elected for the first year: Samuel A. Kingman, Floyd P. Baker, John A. Martin, Daniel R. Anthony, Sol. Miller, Daniel W. Wilder, R. B. Taylor, Milton W. Reynolds, George A. Crawford, and S. S. Prouty.

The following officers were chosen: President, Samuel A. Kingman; Vice President, George A. Crawford; Treasurer, John A. Martin; Secretary, F. P. Baker. At a meeting of the Board of Directors February 4th, 1876, Mr. Baker resigned the office of Secretary, and F. G. Adams was appointed in his place. The following have been the Directors and officers since:

Directors for 1877: F. P. Baker, John A. Martin, John Francis, Geo. A. Crawford, Sol. Miller, T. D. Thacher, and Thos. H. Cavanaugh. Officers for 1877: President, Geo. A. Crawford; Vice President, John A. Martin; Treasurer, John Francis; Secretary, F. G. Adams.

Directors for 1878: George A. Crawford, John A. Martin, Charles Robin-

son, F. P. Baker, John Francis, C. K. Holliday, and F. G. Adams. Officers for 1878: President, John A. Martin; Vice President, F. P. Baker; Treasurer, John Francis; Secretary, F. G. Adams.

Directors elected at the annual meeting, Jan. 21, 1879, to hold their office for one year: P. I. Bonebrake, P. B. Plumb, T. D. Thacher, George Graham, C. K. Holliday, Geo. A. Crawford, Samuel N. Wood, Jacob Stotler, C. W. Leonhardt, M. W. Reynolds, A. G. Barrett, Robert Crozier, J. L. McDowell, John J. Ingalls, F. G. Adams, J. M. Harvey, J. C. Hebbard.

The following were elected for the term of two years: D. W. Wilder, James F. Legate, Benjamin F. Simpson, D. R. Anthony, John Speer, E. N. Morrill, D. E. Ballard, F. P. Baker, Ed. R. Smith, James Blood, Albert H. Horton, Charles Robinson, Samuel A. Kingman, W. A. Phillips, J. P. St. John, Sol. Miller, John Francis, John A. Martin.

The following officers were elected at a meeting of the Board of Directors, January 23, 1879, for the term of two years: President, Chas. Robinson; Vice Presidents, D. R. Anthony and C. K. Holliday; Treasurer, John Francis; Secretary, F. G. Adams.

At the annual meeting held January 21st, 1880, the following Directors were chosen for the term of two years: P. I. Bonebrake, C. K. Holliday, George Graham, George A. Crawford, F. G. Adams, J. C. Hebbard, T. D. Thacher, Thomas W. Waterson, Henry Booth, M. M. Murdock, S. N. Wood, John S. Gilmore, J. S. Emery, B. F. Stringfellow, J. M. Harvey, Geo. W. Martin, John A. Halderman, Joseph P. Root.

AIMS OF THE SOCIETY.

The Society has endeavored faithfully to discharge the duties imposed upon it by law, (Acts of 1879, ch. 167, p. 325): "To collect books, maps and other papers and materials illustrative of the history of Kansas in particular, and of the West generally; to procure from the early pioneers narratives of events relative to the early settlement of Kansas, and to the early explorations, Indian occupancy, and overland travel in the Territory and the West; to procure facts and statements relative to the history and conduct of our Indian tribes, and to gather all information calculated to exhibit faithfully the antiquities, and the past and present condition, resources and progress of the State; to purchase books to supply deficiencies in the various departments of its collections, and to procure by gift and exchange such scientific and historical reports of the Legislatures of other States, of railroads, reports of geological and other scientific surveys, and such other books, maps, charts and materials as will facilitate the investigation of historical, scientific, social, educational and literary subjects, and to cause the same to be properly bound; to catalogue the collections of said Society for the more convenient reference of all persons who may have occasion to consult the same."

LIBRARY.

The growth of the library has been very satisfactory. Of books, there

have been added during the two years, 738 volumes; of pamphlets, 1667. The contribution of books and pamphlets, by gift, have been 1860 in number. It has occurred that several elderly gentlemen have given the Society from their cherished treasures of many years, books of no little value. An institution like this naturally invites contribution by gift. Besides the gratification of serving the State, by contributing to that which will instruct the people, it often happens that the donors find here a means by which their literary stores, which might otherwise be scattered and lost to good uses, may be kept together, and be made of continued benefit. Among the generous donors of books, the names of Dr. George Wyman and Dr. W. S. Baker, of Topeka, Mr. John C. McCoy, of Johnson county, and Mr. G. T. Pierce, of Centropolis, Franklin county, may be mentioned. The McCoy gift consists, in considerable part, of historical books, which were a legacy to his son, by Rev. Isaac McCoy, the missionary and friend of the Indian, to whose labors more than to those of any other person, was due the establishment of the Indian Territory, west of Missouri and Arkansas, and the removal hither of the immigrant Indian tribes, found in Kansas upon the opening of our Territory to settlement. These books are many of them rare, and long out of print. In purchases, care has been taken to procure such rare books, having relation to Kansas and the West, as are, year by year, becoming less accessible. Important accessions have come in through exchanges. With slight consideration on our part, we have had given in exchange, by kindred societies in other States, a large number of books and pamphlets, many of a historical character; others, chiefly relating to State and local societies and institutions. Thus our collection is being made to contain an exhibit of the growth and the progress of the educational, scientific, religious, civil and benevolent institutions of the whole country. The geological reports of several of the States have been procured by exchange or donation.

PRINCIPAL BOOK ACCESSIONS.

The following is given as a partial list of the book accessions during the two years: McCoy's History of Indian Affairs, 1840; Atlas of Bourbon County, Kansas, 1878; Ocean Wonders, Damon, 1879; From Egypt to Palestine, Bartlett, 1879; The Natural Resources of the United States, Patten, 1879; Destruction and Reconstruction, Taylor, 1879; The Geographical Distribution of Animals, Wallace, 1876; Baird's Annual Record of Science and Industry, from 1871 to 1877; Baldwin's Prehistoric Nations, 1877; The Trees of America, Browne, 1846; Spofford's American Almanac, 1878-1879; A Yankee in Canada, Thoreau, 1878; Drake's Dictionary of American Biography, 1879; Familiar Letters of John Adams and his wife, &c., C. F. Adams, 1876; Agassiz's Methods of Study in Natural History, 1878; Painters, Sculptors, Architects, &c., C. E. Clement, 1879; Darwin on the Origin of Species, 1878; Huxley's Evidence as to Man's Place in Nature, 1879; The three Epistles of John, in Delaware Indian Language, Dencke's Translation, 1818; Wright's Travels of Marco Polo, 1854; Tanner's Narrative; Lead

Mines of Missouri and Productions, &c., Schoolcraft, 1819; Cox's Adventures on the Columbia River, 1832; Laws and Treaties Relating to Indians, 1832; Transactions American Philosophical Society, vol. 1, 1819; History of California, Lewis and Clarke's Expedition, vol. 1, Allen, 1814; Williams's History of Vermont, vol. 1, 1809; Smith's History of Virginia, New England, and the Summer Isles, vol. 2, 1819; Williamson's History of North Carolina, vol. 2, 1812; Smith's Researches in America, vol. 2, 1833; Thatcher's Indian Biography, 1832; Brown's History of Missions, 1816; Adams's Annals of Portsmouth, 1825; Baylie's History and Memoir of New Plymouth, 1830; Tracts and other Papers; vols. 1 and 2 of Peter Force, 1836-1838; The Cherokee Case, Peters, 1831; Knowles's Memoirs of Roger Williams, 1834; Backus's Church History of New England, 1839; France in 1829-30, Lady Morgan, 1830; Christian Researches in Asia, 1813; Kay's African Researches, 1834; Swan's Letters on Missions, 1831; Mansfield's Political Grammar, 1856; Matthew and Acts in Pottawatomie, Lykins, 1844; Peck's New Guide for Emigrants to the West, 1836; Mitchell's United States, and Census of 1843, 1843; Force's National Calendar and Annals of the U. S., vols. 12 and 14, 1834, 1836; Cox's First, Second, Ninth and Tenth Annual Reports of the Geology of Indiana, 1869, 1871, 1879; Old English Bible, 183 years old, 1696; Hoyne's Biographical Memoir of George Manierre, 1878; Father Marquette at Mackinaw and Chicago, by Hul, 1878; Morse's Gazetteer, 1823; Long's Expedition in 1819-20, Edwin James, 1823; Atlas to same, James; El Gringo or New Mexico, by Davis, 1857; Adventures and Explorations in New and Old Mexico, by M. J. Box, 1869; Conant's Foot-Prints of Vanished Races, 1879; Professional Papers—Report on the Mississippi River, by Humphreys & Abbott, 1876; Iowa and the Rebellion, Ingersoll, 1866; Illinois Adjutant General's Report, 1867; A History of American Literature, Tyler, 1879; The Ceramic Art, Jennie J. Young, 1878; Students' Topical History Chart, by Whitcomb, 1878; Rodwell's Dictionary of Sciences, 1873; Foster's Prehistoric Races of the United States of America, 1878; The Martyrs and Heroes of Illinois, by Jas. Barnet, 1865; Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada, Clarence King, 1875; Historical Sketches of Northern New York, Sylvester, 1877; Drake's Aboriginal Races of North America, 1860; Whittaker's Life of General George A. Custer, 1876; Cook's Biology, with Preludes on Current Events, 1879; Reminiscences of Frederick Froebel, Marenholtz, 1877; Coues' Key to North American Birds, 1872; Dana's Manual of Mineralogy and Lithology, 1878; Education—Intellectual, Moral and Physical, Spencer, 1879; Smithsonian Reports, 1863-4; Forney's Anecdotes of Public Men; A Centennial Commission in Europe, 1874-76, Forney, 1876; Durrie's Index to American Pedigrees, 1878; Bancroft's Footprints of Time, 1877; Forney's Letters from Europe, 1867; Life of Spencer H. Cone, Cone, 1856; Bartram's Travels in America, 1792; Flint's Life of Daniel Boone, 1868; Wars of the Western Border, Brewerton, 1860; Headley's Life and Travels of U. S. Grant, 1879; Peters's Life of Kit Carson; Life of Thomas Morris, B. F.

Morris; Survey of the Upper Mississippi River, Letter of Secretary of War, 1867; Life of Henry Clay, 1844; Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, volume 26, Nos. 2 to 12, 1852; Gray's National Atlas; Gilbert's Geology of the Henry Mountains, Powell's Surveys, 1877; Lands of the Arid Regions: Utah, Powell's Surveys, 1879; Indian Treaties and Surveys; Fresh Water Rhizopods, Hayden, volume 12, 1879; Atlas of Shawnee County, Kansas, 1873; Official Army Register, U. S., 1827 to 1833; Johnson's Campaign of 1776, Around New York and Brooklyn; Maclean's Mastodon and Mammoth, 1880; Manual of the Antiquity of Man, Maclean, 1879; The Manual of Mound Builders, Maclean, 1879; McCoy's Historical Sketches of the Cattle Trade, 1874; Wisconsin Historical Collections, volumes 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 1877-9. Life of Rev. Walter M. Lowrie, 1880; Smucker's Life of John C. Fremont, 1856; Nutall's Genera of North American Plants, 1818; Study of Sign Language among the North American Indians, Mallery, U. S. A., 1880; Hayden's 11th Annual Report of United States Survey, 1877-1879; Johnson's History of Anderson County, Kansas, 1877; Nebraska Legislative Manual, 1877; Rice's Rural Rhymes, and other Poems, 1877; Reports of the Secretary of War and Navy, 1856; Illustrations of Popery, Geo. Junkin, 1838; Mansfield's Political Grammar of the United States, 1834; Mansfield's Personal Memories, Social, Political, &c., 1879; After the War—A Southern Tour, Whitelaw Reid, 1866; Peterson's History of Rhode Island, 1853; Hammond's Political History of New York, 1842; Indiana Gazetteer, 1850; Perkins's Annals of the West, 1846; Damberger's Travels Through the Interior of Africa, 1801; Smith's History of Greece, 1858; Liddell's History of Rome, 1857; 9th Annual Report of Hayden's Geological and Geographical Survey, 1875-1877; 10th Annual Report of Hayden's Geological and Geographical Survey, 1876-1878; Henry's Travels, &c., in Canada and Indian Territories, 1809; Indian Treaties and Laws and Regulations, 1826; Collections of Rhode Island Historical Society, vol. 3, 1835; Williamson's History of North Carolina, vol. 1, 1812; Irving's Voyages, &c., of the Companions of Columbus, vol. 3, 1835; Smith and Dwight's Researches in Armenia, vol. 1, 1833; Lewis & Clarke's Expedition, vol. 2, Paul Allen, 1814; Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1840-1841; De Peyster's Personal and Military History of Gen. Phil. Kearney, 1869; McCall's Letters from the Frontier, 1868; Lamont's Life of Abraham Lincoln, 1872; The Mexican War and its Warriors, J. Frost, 1848; Flint's Narrative of Jas. Pattie, 1833; Schoolcraft's Travels in the Central Portions of the Mississippi Valley, 1825; Darby's View of the United States, Historical, Geographical and Statistical, 1828; Finley's History of the Wyandotte Missions on the Upper Sandusky, 1840; Garrison and His Times, Johnson, 1880; Hartley's Life of Daniel Boone, 1865; Mrs. Ellet's Pioneer Women of the West, 1873; Poore's Political Register and Congressional Directory, 1878; Carvalho's Incidents of Travel with Fremont, 1853-1856; Journal of Travels with Lewis & Clarke, 1804-5-6, Patrick Gass, 1807; Captivity with Mrs. Harris, by Camanche Indians, Mrs. J.

Horn, 1853; Hopewell's *Legends of the Missouri and Mississippi*; O'Reilly's *Sketches of Rochester*, New York, 1838; *Conquest of California and New Mexico*, Cutts, 1847; Edwards's *Campaign in New Mexico with Col. Doniphan*, 1847; Gen. Nathaniel Lyon and Missouri in 1861, Peckham, 1866; Pea Ridge and Prairie Grove, Baxter, 1864; Forbes's *History of Upper and Lower California*, 1839; Brackenridge's *Recollections of the West*, 1868; *Discovery of the Mississippi*, Falconer, 1844; *First Steamboat Voyage on the Western Waters*, Latrobe, 1871; Lloyd's *Steamboat Directory and Disasters*, 1856; *The Navigator*, Cramer, 1817; *Laws of the Northwest Territory*; Irving's *Astoria, An Enterprise Beyond the Rocky Mountains*, 1836; Irving's *Tour on the Prairies*, 1835; *Old Hicks, the Guide*, Webber, 1868; *The Nebraska Question*, 1854; *Mexico, Aztec, Spanish and Republican*, Brantz Mayer, 1843; Drake's *Life of Black Hawk*, 1851; *Grave Creek Mound*, Cherry, 1877; *Origin and History of the Wyandottes*, Clark, 1870; Drake's *Life of Tecumseh*, 1856; *Indian Sketches*, Irving, 1835; McKinney's *Memoirs, with Travels Among the Indians*, 1846; Tuttle's *History of the Border Wars*, 1874; *Boston Slave Riot and Trial of Anthony Burns*, 1854; *Geological Survey of Missouri*, Broadhead, 1873; *Illustrations of Surface Geology*, Hitchcock, 1856; Charlevoix's *Letters of Travel through Canada and Louisiana*, 1863; *Western Missions and Missionaries*, De Smet, 1859; *History of Louisiana*, Du Pratz, 1763; *Overland Journey from New York to San Francisco*, 1859; Horace Greeley, 1860; *Fossils of Nebraska and portions of Kansas*, Hayden, 1858; *Our Barren Lands, West of the 100th Meridian*, Hazen, 1875; *New York State Cabinet of Natural History*, Morgan, 1850; *History of the War Department of the United States, with Biographies*, Ingersoll, 1880; *Adventures in the Wilds of the United States*, Lanman, 1856; *Live Boys, or Life on the Texas Cattle Trail*, Morecamp, 1879; *Massachusetts Spy*, volumes 33, 34 and 35, from Jan. 2d, 1805, to Dec. 31st, 1806; Josiah Thomas, Jr., 1805-6; Stewart's *Iowa Colonels and Regiments*, 1865; *Life of Gen. Wm. S. Harney*, 1878; 93d Annual Report of the University of New York, 1879; Elder's *Memoir of Henry C. Carey*, 1880; *Official Register of the United States*, vol. 2, 1879; *Indiana Adjutant General's Report*, vol. 4, Terrill, 1866; *American Baptist Register for 1852*, Burrows, 1853; 1st Report of Indiana Bureau of Statistics and Geology, 1880; Annual Report of Chief of Engineers War Department, 1879; *Missionary Gazetteer and History of Missions*, Chapin, 1825; *Centenary of Wesleyan Methodism*, Jackson, 1839; *The Missionary Enterprise: Discourses on Missions*, Baron Stow, 1846; *History of Baptist Missions*, Gammell, 1849; *The Religion of Geology*, Hitchcock, 1854; Brown's *History of Missions*, 1816; Hind's *Essay on Insects and Diseases*, Wheat Crops, 1857; *The Rhyme of the Border War*, Peacock, 1880; *A Description of Louisiana*, Hennepin, 1880; *Necessity of Repealing the Stamp Act, 1776*; Almanack from 1856 to 1796; Humboldt's *New Spain*, vol. 1, 1811; Wyatt's *Natural History*, 1839; Smith's *History of New York*, 1814; Andrew's *History of the War with America, France, Spain and Holland*, vols. 2, 3 and 4, 1786; Robinson's *Mexican Rev-*

olution, 1820; Documentary History of the State of New York, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, O'Callaghan, 1848, 1850, 1851; The Roving Editor, Redpath, 1859; Calendar of New York, Historical Manuscripts, 1664, 1776, part 2, O'Callaghan, 1866.

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Wyman, Dr. George, Topeka	12

NEWSPAPER FILES.

Our bound files of newspapers and periodicals have increased 723 in number during the two years. This increase has come chiefly through the generosity of the newspaper publishers of Kansas. In this manner is being faithfully kept the pledge given by the newspaper craft in 1875, in initiating, through their State Association, the measures which led to the organization of this Society. We have now 1637 files of newspapers and periodicals in our room, a monument to the liberal free-thought of the publishers in the State, such as has never before, in this manner, been built up in any State in so brief a period of time. The statement cannot be too often repeated, that in no form is a record of the life of a people found so fully and truthfully made up, as in the newspapers, which, daily and weekly, set down the happenings of the events of such life. This is not a speculative assumption on the part of the Directors of the Kansas Historical Society. It is a judgment made up by those who have made historical materials a study—a judgment coming from the observation of ages, and which is now being acted upon by kindred societies everywhere. The Congressional Library, at Washington, now contains tens of thousands of newspaper files, and is, year by year, being increased by thousands. It is not the metropolitan newspaper alone that is worth saving. Such, perchance, may be saved privately, and in after years may get into a public collection. It is the country newspaper, the frontier newspaper, which is most likely to be lost, leaving no record of the events of early settlement, of the pioneer struggles, of the facts of municipal organization, of the organization and growth of schools, churches and societies. If we may judge by the experience of the past, it will occur that, not long hence, on the shelves of our Society, here in the State House, will be found the only files in existence of the first newspapers published in many of our newer counties; for it is true now, that no files exist of one-fourth of the newspapers published in Kansas during the first ten years after the settlement of the Territory began.

The files now on our shelves have come to be the subject of very frequent reference by people of all classes, and in all parts of the State. They are consulted for information as to legal notices, for the proceedings of public meetings and conventions, for information as to the records of public men, and for the details and correct data of events of all kinds.

BOUNDED NEWSPAPER FILES.

Statement of bound newspaper files at present in the collection, from all sources; numbering 1,629 volumes.

<i>Newspapers.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>No. vols.</i>
ALLEN COUNTY.		
Humboldt Union.....	1876-1880	5
Inter-State, Humboldt.....	1873-1880	3
Iola Register.....	1873-1880	8
Allen County Independent, Iola.....	1879, 1880	1
ANDERSON COUNTY.		
Garnett Weekly Journal.....	1876-1880	5
Garnett Plaindealer.....	1876-1880	5
The Greeley Tribune.....	1880	1
ATCHISON COUNTY.		
Kansas Zeitung, Atchison, (duplicates of vol. 1).....	1857, 1858	2
Atchison Weekly Champion (1861 lacking).....	1858-1862	4
Atchison Union (broken files).....	1859-1861	3
Squatter Sovereign, Atchison.....	1856	1
Atchison Daily Free Press.....	1865-1868	8
Atchison Weekly Free Press (4 files each of 1866 and 1867).....	1865-1868	8
Champion and Press, weekly, Atchison.....	1868-1873	3
Atchison Daily Champion.....	1876-1880	10
Atchison Weekly Champion.....	1873-1877	5
Atchison Patriot, daily, (from 1876 to July, 1879, lacking).....	1876-1880	4
Atchison Patriot, weekly.....	1874-1880	7
Atchison Globe, daily.....	1878-1880	5
Atchison Courier.....	1876-1878	3
Atchisonian, Atchison.....	1877	1
Atchison Banner.....	1878, 1879	1
The Sunday Morning Call, Atchison.....	1880	1
The New West, Atchison.....	1878-1880	2
BARTON COUNTY.		
Great Bend Register.....	1876-1880	5
Inland Tribune, Great Bend.....	1876-1880	5
Arkansas Valley Democrat, Great Bend.....	1877-1880	4
The Ellinwood Express.....	1878-1880	2
Kansas Volksfreund, Great Bend.....	1878, 1879	1
BOURBON COUNTY.		
Fort Scott Daily Monitor.....	1880	2
Fort Scott Weekly Monitor (1868-1876 lacking).....	1867-1880	6
Fort Scott Pioneer.....	1876, 1877	2
New Century, Fort Scott.....	1877	1
The Fort Scott Herald.....	1878-1880	3
Republican Record, Fort Scott.....	1879, 1880	2
BARBOUR COUNTY.		
Barbour County Mail, Medicine Lodge.....	1878, 1879	1
Medicine Lodge Cresset.....	1879, 1880	2
BROWN COUNTY.		
Hiawatha Dispatch.....	1876-1880	5
Kansas Herald, Hiawatha.....	1876-1880	5
The Kansas Sun, Hiawatha.....	1879, 1880	2
BUTLER COUNTY.		
Walnut Valley Times, Eldorado.....	1874-1880	7
Augusta Republican.....	1873, 1874	2
Southern Kansas Gazette, Augusta.....	1876-1880	5
Eldorado Press.....	1877-1880	4
The New Enterprise, Douglass.....	1879-1880	1
CHASE COUNTY.		
Chase County Courant, Cottonwood Falls.....	1875-1880	6
Chase County Leader, Cottonwood Falls.....	1875-1880	6
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.		
Chautauqua Journal, Sedan.....	1875-1881	5
Chautauqua News, Peru.....	1877-1880	4
The Chautauqua County Times, Sedan.....	1878, 1879	2
CHEROKEE COUNTY.		
Republican Courier, Columbus.....	1876-1880	5
Galena Miner.....	1877-1880	4
Border Star, Columbus.....	1877-1880	3
Columbus Democrat.....	1876	1
Empire City Echo.....	1877-1879	3
The Times, Baxter Springs.....	1878-1880	2

BOUND NEWSPAPER FILES—CONTINUED.

<i>Newspapers.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>No. vols.</i>
CHEROKEE COUNTY—Concluded.		
Short Creek Weekly Banner, Galena	1878	1
The Galena Messenger.....	1879	1
The Ionian Casket, Quaker Valley.....	1878, 1879	1
CLAY COUNTY.		
Clay County Dispatch, Clay Center.....	1876–1880	5
The Localist, Clay Center	1879, 1880	2
The Democrat, Clay Center	1879, 1880	2
CLOUD COUNTY.		
Republican Valley Empire, Clyde and Concordia.....	1870–1872	3
Concordia Empire.....	1876–1880	5
Concordia Expositor	1877–1880	4
The Clyde Herald.....	1878–1880	2
The Cloud County Blade, Concordia.....	1879, 1880	2
COFFEY COUNTY.		
Neosho Valley Register, Burlington.....	1859, 1860	1
Kansas Patriot, Burlington.....	1866–1868	2
Burlington Patriot.....	1876–1880	5
Burlington Daily Star.....	1878	1
Independent, Burlington.....	1876–1880	5
LeRoy Reporter.....	1879, 1880	1
COWLEY COUNTY.		
Winfield Plow and Anvil.....	1876	1
Winfield Courier (1875 lacking)	1874–1880	6
Arkansas City Traveler	1875–1880	5
Cowley County Telegram, Winfield.....	1876–1880	5
Winfield Daily Telegram.....	1878, 1879	4
Winfield Semi-Weekly.....	1879	1
Cowley County Monitor, Winfield.....	1880	1
Arkansas Valley Democrat, Arkansas City.....	1879, 1880	1
The New Enterprise, Burden.....	1880	1
CRAWFORD COUNTY.		
The Girard Press.....	1874–1880	7
Crawford County News, Girard.....	1876–1880	4
Cherokee Index, Cherokee.....	1876, 1877	2
Cherokee Banner.....	1878	1
The Young Cherokee, Cherokee.....	1876	1
Girard Herald.....	1880	1
Sentinel on the Border, Cherokee	1879, 1880	2
DAVIS COUNTY.		
Junction City Union (triplicates of '75, '76, '77, '78, duplicates of '79, '80).....	1865–1880	27
Junction City Tribune.....	1873–1880	8
The Youth's Casket, monthly, Junction City.....	1878	1
DECATUR COUNTY.		
The Oberlin Herald.....	1879, 1880	1
DICKINSON COUNTY.		
Dickinson County Chronicle, Abilene	1876–1880	5
Kansas Gazette, Enterprise and Abilene.....	1876–1880	5
The Weekly Democrat, Abilene.....	1880	1
The Solomon Sentinel, Solomon City	1879, 1880	1
DONIPHAN COUNTY.		
White Cloud Chief (7 duplicates).....	1857–1872	23
Weekly Kansas Chief, Troy (1 duplicate).....	1873–1880	9
Ellwood Advertiser (1 duplicate)	1857, 1858	2
Kansas Weekly Free Press, Elwood (1 duplicate).....	1858, 1859	2
Elwood Free Press (1 duplicate)	1859–1861	3
Wathena Reporter (1868–1873 lacking)	1867–1877	5
Troy Reporter	1863, 1867	1
Troy Weekly Bulletin.....	1877, 1878	2
Doniphan County Republican, Troy (1873 lacking)	1871–1875	5
Highland Sentinel	1878, 1879	1
DOUGLAS COUNTY.		
Kansas Free State, Lawrence	1855, 1856	1
Herald of Freedom, Lawrence (four copies of Vol. I).....	1855	4
Freeman's Champion, Prairie City	1857, 1858	1
The Tribune, Lawrence, weekly (1869, 1873 and 1875 lacking).....	1868–1880	4
The Tribune, Lawrence, daily (1875, 1878, 1879 and part of 1877 lacking; duplicates).....	1873–1880	10
Lawrence Republican (Vols. I and III)	1857–1860	2
Republican Journal, Lawrence, daily.....	1877–1880	8

BOUND NEWSPAPER FILES—CONTINUED. .

<i>Newspapers.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>No. vols.</i>
DOUGLAS COUNTY—Continued.		
Republican Journal, Lawrence, weekly.....	1869-1880	10
Spirit of Kansas, Lawrence.....	1875-1880	5
Lawrence Standard	1877-1879	3
The Kansas Monthly, Lawrence.....	1878, 1879	2
Kansas Collegiate, monthly, Lawrence	1875-1879	6
The Daily Reporter, Lawrence.....	1879	1
Kansas Temperance Palladium, Lawrence.....	1879, 1880	1
The College Courier, Lawrence.....	1878, 1879	1
EDWARDS COUNTY.		
Edwards County Leader, Kinsley.....	1877-1880	4
Valley Republican, and Kinsley Graphic.....	1878-1880	3
Kinsley Republican	1878-1880	3
Kansas Staats Zeitung, Kinsley	1878, 1879	1
ELK COUNTY.		
The Courant, Howard City.....	1875-1877	3
Elk County Ledger, Elk Falls.....	1876, 1877	2
The Courant-Ledger, Howard City.....	1878-1880	3
Weekly Examiner, Elk Falls.....	1878	1
Elk Falls Signal.....	1880	1
The Pioneer, Longton.....	1880	1
ELLIS COUNTY.		
Ellis County Star, Hays City.....	1876	1
Hays Sentinel, Hays City.....	1877-1880	4
Ellis Weekly Headlight	1880	1
ELLSWORTH COUNTY.		
Ellsworth Reporter	1875-1880	6
The Wilson Echo	1880	1
FORD COUNTY.		
Dodge City Times.....	1876-1880	5
Ford County Globe, Dodge City.....	1878-1880	3
FRANKLIN COUNTY.		
Ottawa Journal and Triumph (1875 and 1876 lacking).....	1873-1878	4
The Triumph, Ottawa.....	1876	1
Ottawa Republican (1875 lacking).....	1874-1880	6
Ottawa Daily Republican.....	1879, 1880	3
Kansas Home News, Ottawa.....	1879, 1880	1
Ottawa Gazette.....	1879	1
Williamsburg Review.....	1879	1
FOOTE COUNTY.		
The New West, and The Optic, Cimarron.....	1879, 1880	2
The Signet, Cimarron	1880	1
GOVE COUNTY.		
Buffalo Park Express.....	1880	1
GRAHAM COUNTY.		
The Western Star, Hill City.....	1879, 1880	1
Graham County Lever, Gettysburg.....	1879, 1880	1
The Millbrook Times.....	1879, 1880	2
GREENWOOD COUNTY.		
Eureka Herald.....	1876-1880	5
Eureka Censorial.....	1876-1879	3
Madison Times.....	1878	1
The Graphic, Eureka.....	1879, 1880	2
The Madison News.....	1879, 1880	2
The Eureka Republican.....	1879, 1880	2
HARPER COUNTY.		
Harper County Times, Harper.....	1878-1880	2
Anthony Journal	1878-1880	2
The Anthony Republican.....	1879, 1880	1
HARVEY COUNTY.		
Harvey County News, Newton.....	1876-1880	5
Newton Kansan.....	1876-1880	5
The Golden Gate, Newton.....	1879, 1880	2
The Burtron Telephone.....	1879, 1880	2
Das Neue Vaterland, Newton.....	1879	1
Zur Heimat, Halstead, semi-monthly.....	1875-1880	6

BOUND NEWSPAPER FILES—CONTINUED.

<i>Newspapers.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	No. vols.
HODGEMAN COUNTY.		
Agitator, Hodgeman Center, and Republican, Fordam.....	1879, 1880	2
The Buckner Independent, Jetmore.....	1879, 1880	1
JACKSON COUNTY.		
Holton Express.....	1873-1875	3
Holton Recorder.....	1875-1880	6
Holton Signal.....	1878-1880	3
The Holton Argus.....	1877	1
The Bee, Netawaka and Holton, daily and weekly.....	1879, 1880	1
JEFFERSON COUNTY.		
Oskaloosa Independent.....	1870-1880	11
The Kansas New Era, Grasshopper Falls.....	1866, 1867	1
Valley Falls, New Era.....	1873-1880	8
Sickle and Sheaf, Oskaloosa.....	1873-1879	7
Oskaloosa Weekly Sickle.....	1880	1
The Winchester Argus.....	1879, 1880	2
The Kaw Valley Chief, Perry.....	1879, 1880	1
JEWELL COUNTY.		
Jewell County Diamond, Jewell City.....	1876, 1877	2
Jewell County Monitor, Jewell Center.....	1876, 1877	2
Jewell County Monitor and Diamond, Jewell Center.....	1878, 1879	2
Jewell County Monitor, Jewell Center.....	1880	1
The Bur Oak Reveille.....	1880	1
Jewell County Journal, Onio.....	1879, 1880	1
Jewell County Republican, Jewell City.....	1879, 1880	1
Jewell County Review, Jewell Center.....	1879, 1880	1
JOHNSON COUNTY.		
Olathe Mirror.....	1866, 1867	2
Mirror and News Letter, Olathe.....	1876-1880	5
Western Progress, Olathe.....	1876-1880	4
Kansas Star, Olathe.....	1876-1880	5
Olathe Leader.....	1879, 1880	2
Olathe Gazette.....	1879, 1880	1
KINGMAN COUNTY.		
The Kingman Mercury.....	1878, 1879	2
The Kingman Mercury and Blade.....	1880	1
The Kingman County Citizen, Kingman.....	1879, 1880	1
LABETTE COUNTY.		
Parsons Sun.....	1876-1880	5
Parsons Eclipse.....	1876-1880	5
Southern Kansas Advance, Chetopa.....	1876-1880	5
Oswego Independent.....	1876-1880	5
Chetopa Herald.....	1876-1878	3
Daily Outlook, Parsons.....	1877, 1878	1
Cherryvale Leader.....	1877	1
Daily Infant Wonder, Parsons.....	1878, 1879	2
Daily Republican, Parsons.....	1880	2
Labette County Democrat, Oswego.....	1880	1
LEAVENWORTH COUNTY.		
Kansas Herald, Leavenworth.....	1854-1859	5
Leavenworth Conservative, daily.....	1861-1868	16
Times and Conservative, Leavenworth, daily.....	1869, 1870	3
Leavenworth Times, daily.....	1870-1880	21
Leavenworth Daily Commercial.....	1874-1876	5
Leavenworth Times, weekly.....	1876-1880	5
Kansas Freie Presse, Leavenworth, weekly.....	1876-1880	5
Kansas Freie Presse, Leavenworth, daily.....	1876-1880	3
Leavenworth Appeal.....	1876-1878	3
Leavenworth Appeal and Herald.....	1879	1
Leavenworth Appeal and Tribune.....	1879, 1880	1
Public Press, weekly, Leavenworth.....	1877-1880	4
Public Press, Leavenworth, daily (from July, 1877, to June, 1879, lacking).....	1877-1880	4
Home Record, Leavenworth, monthly.....	1876-1880	5
Democratic Standard, Leavenworth, weekly.....	1880	1
Orphans' Friend, Leavenworth, monthly.....	1878-1880	2
The Western Homestead, Leavenworth, monthly.....	1878-1880	3
LINCOLN COUNTY.		
Lincoln County News, Lincoln Center.....	1873	1
Saline Valley Register, Lincoln Center.....	1876-1879	4
Lincoln Register, Lincoln Center.....	1879, 1880	1
Argus and Beacon, Lincoln Center.....	1880	1

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BOUND NEWSPAPER FILES—CONTINUED.

<i>Newspapers.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	No. vols.
LINN COUNTY.		
Border Sentinel, Mound City.....	1866-1874	8
LaCygne Weekly Journal.....	1876-1880	5
Linn County Clarion, Mound City.....	1876-1880	5
The Pleasanton Observer.....	1876-1880	5
LYON COUNTY.		
Emporia News, weekly.....	1865-1880	15
Emporia Daily News.....	1878-1880	4
Emporia Ledger.....	1876-1880	5
Emporia Sun.....	1878, 1879	2
The Kansas Greenbacker, and the National Era, Emporia.....	1878, 1879	2
The Emporia Journal.....	1880	1
The Hartford Enterprise.....	1879	1
The Kansas Sentinel, Emporia.....	1880	1
The Hartford Call.....	1879, 1880	1
The Hatchet, montly, Emporia.....	1877, 1878	1
The Educationalist, Emporia, monthly.....	1879, 1880	2
MARION COUNTY.		
Marion County Record, Marion Center.....	1875-1880	5
Peabody Gazette.....	1876-1880	5
Florence Herald.....	1876-1880	5
Marion Banner, Marion Center.....	1880	1
Central Kansas Telegraph, Marion Center.....	1880	1
Peabody Reporter.....	1880	1
The School Galaxy, Marion Center.....	1877	1
MARSHALL COUNTY.		
The Marysville Enterprise (vols. 1 and 3).....	1866-1868	2
Marshall County News, Marysville.....	1876-1880	5
Blue Rapids Times.....	1876-1880	5
Irving Blue Valley Gazette.....	1876-1878	3
Frankfort Record.....	1876-1879	4
The Lantern, Marysville.....	1876	1
Waterville Telegraph (1874-5 lacking).....	1870-1880	9
The National Headlight, Frankfort.....	1879, 1880	1
Kansas Staats Zeitung, Marysville.....	1879, 1880	2
M'PHERSON COUNTY.		
McPherson Independent.....	1876-1879	4
McPherson Republican.....	1879, 1880	1
McPberson Freeman.....	1878-1880	3
Lindsburg Localist.....	1879, 1880	2
The Canton Monitor.....	1880	1
MIAMI COUNTY.		
Western Spirit, Paola.....	1874-1880	7
Miami Republican, Paola.....	1876-1880	5
Republican Citizen, Paola.....	1878-1880	3
The Border Cbief, Louisburg.....	1879, 1880	1
MITCHELL COUNTY.		
Beloit Gazette.....	1876-1880	5
Beloit Weekly Record.....	1877-1879	3
The Echo, Cawker City.....	1876, 1877	2
The Beloit Courier.....	1879, 1880	2
Beloit Weekly Democrat.....	1878-1880	2
The Cawker City Free Press.....	1878-1880	2
Cawker City Journal.....	1880	1
Glen Elder Key.....	1880	1
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.		
Independence Courier.....	1874, 1875	2
Independence Kansan.....	1876-1880	5
Coffeyville Journal.....	1876, 1880	5
The Southern Kansas Tribune, Independence.....	1877-1880	4
The Workingman's Courier, Independence.....	1877-1879	3
Cherryvale Globe.....	1879, 1880	2
MORRIS COUNTY.		
Morris County Republican, Council Grove.....	1876, 1877	2
Council Grove Democrat.....	1876, 1877	2
Republican and Democrat, Council Grove.....	1877-1879	1
Council Grove Republican.....	1879, 1880	2
Morris County Enterprise, Parkerville.....	1878-1880	3
Morris County Times, Council Grove.....	1880	1
NEMAHIA COUNTY.		
Seneca Weekly Courier.....	1875-1880	4

BOUNDED NEWSPAPER FILES—CONTINUED.

<i>Newspapers.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>No. vols.</i>
NEMAHIA COUNTY—Concluded.		
Nemaha County Republican, Sabetha.....	1876-1880	5
The Seneca Tribune.....	1879, 1880	2
The Oneida Journal.....	1879, 1880	1
NEOSHO COUNTY.		
Neosho County Journal, Osage Mission.....	1876-1880	5
Neosho County Record, Erie.....	1876-1880	5
Chanute Times.....	1876-1880	5
Headlight, Thayer.....	1876-1880	5
Star of Hope, Urbana.....	1878	1
The Chanute Democrat.....	1879, 1880	2
The Temperance Banner, Osage Mission.....	1878-1880	2
NESS COUNTY.		
The Pioneer, Sidney.....	1879, 1880	1
NORTON COUNTY.		
Norton County Advance, Norton.....	1878-1880	3
OSAGE COUNTY.		
Osage County Chronicle, Burlingame (1872 lacking).....	1868-1880	12
Osage City Free Press.....	1876-1880	5
Lyndon Times.....	1876-1878	3
Lyndon Times and the Kansas Times, Osage City.....	1879	1
The Kansas Times, Osage City.....	1880	1
The Carbondale Journal.....	1879	1
OSBORNE COUNTY.		
Osborne County Farmer.....	1876-1880	5
The Truth-Teller, Osborne.....	1880	1
Downs Times.....	1880	1
Bull City Post.....	1880	1
OTTAWA COUNTY.		
The Sentinel, Minneapolis.....	1876-1880	5
Minneapolis Independent.....	1876-1880	5
Solomon Valley Mirror, Minneapolis, monthly.....	1873-1880	8
The Delphos, Herald.....	1879, 1880	2
Ottawa County Index, Minneapolis.....	1880	1
PAWNEE COUNTY.		
Larned Press.....	1876-1878	3
Pawnee County Herald, Larned.....	1877, 1878	2
Larned Enterprise and Chronoscope.....	1878-1880	3
The Optic, Larned.....	1878-1880	2
PHILLIPS COUNTY.		
The Kirwin Chief.....	1876-1880	5
Kirwin Progress and Kirwin Democrat.....	1877, 1878	2
Phillips County Herald, Phillipsburg.....	1877-1880	3
Logan Enterprise.....	1879, 1880	2
POTAWATOMIE COUNTY.		
Kansas Reporter, Louisville.....	1878-1880	5
St. Marys Times.....	1876, 1877	2
The Wamego Tribune.....	1877-1880	4
St. Marys Democrat.....	1878	1
Pottawatomie Chief, St. Marys.....	1878, 1879	2
Inkslinger's Advertiser, Westmoreland.....	1878	1
The Onaga Journal.....	1878-1880	3
Pottawatomie County Herald.....	1879	1
Kansas Agriculturist, Wamego.....	1879, 1880	2
RAWLINS COUNTY.		
Atwood Pioneer.....	1879, 1880	1
RENO COUNTY.		
Hutchinson News.....	1876-1880	5
Hutchinson Herald.....	1876-1880	5
The Interior, Hutchinson.....	1877-1880	4
The Argosy, Nickerson.....	1878-1880	2
REPUBLIC COUNTY.		
The Belleville Republic.....	1876	1
Belleville Telescope.....	1876-1880	5
The Republic County Journal, Scandia.....	1877-1880	4
White Rock Independent.....	1879	1

BOUND NEWSPAPER FILES—CONTINUED.

<i>Newspapers.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>No. vols.</i>
RICE COUNTY.		
Rice County Gazette, Sterling.....	1876-1880	5
Weekly Bulletin, Sterling.....	1877-1880	3
The Lyons Republican.....	1879, 1880	1
Central Kansas Democrat, Lyons.....	1879, 1880	2
RILEY COUNTY.		
The Kansas Radical, Manhattan.....	1866-1868	2
The Manhattan Independent.....	1866-1868	2
The Manhattan Standard (triplicate of 1869, duplicate of 1870).....	1868-1870	5
Kansas Radical	1867, 1868	1
Manhattan Homestead	1869-1878	7
The Literary Review, Manhattan	1872	1
The Industrialist, Manhattan (5 duplicates).....	1875-1880	11
Manhattan Enterprise.....	1876-1880	5
The Nationalist, Manhattan.....	1876-1880	5
The Independent, Riley Center.....	1879, 1880	1
ROOKS COUNTY.		
The Stockton News	1877-1880	4
RUSH COUNTY.		
The Blade, Walnut City.....	1878-1880	3
RUSSELL COUNTY.		
Russell County Record, Russell	1876-1880	5
Russell County Advance, Russell.....	1878	1
Russell Independent.....	1879, 1880	1
Bunker Hill Advertiser	1880	1
SALINE COUNTY.		
Salina Herald.....	1876-1880	5
Saline County Journal, Salina	1876-1880	5
Farmers' Advocate, Salina.....	1876-1879	4
The Weekly Democrat, Salina.....	1878, 1879	1
Svenska Herolden, Salina	1878-1880	2
Brookville Independent.....	1880	1
SEDWICK COUNTY.		
Wichita City Eagle (1873 to 1876 lacking).....	1872-1880	6
Wichita Weekly Beacon.....	1874-1880	7
Wichita Herald	1877-1879	3
Stern des Westens, Wichita	1879	1
National Monitor, Wichita	1879, 1880	2
Wichita Republican, daily and weekly.....	1880	1
SEQUOYAH COUNTY.		
The Garden City Paper	1879	1
SHAWNEE COUNTY.		
Daily Kansas Freeman, Topeka, Oct. 24 to Nov. 7.....	1855	1
The Kansas Tribune, Topeka.....	1855-1858	3
Topeka Tribune (duplicate)	1856-1861	7
Kansas Educational Journal, Topeka.....	1864-1873	9
Topeka Leader (1866 and 1867 duplicate).....	1866-1869	6
Kansas Farmer, Topeka (1873 lacking).....	1867-1880	13
Weekly Kansas State Record, Topeka (1873 lacking).....	1868-1875	5
Daily Kansas State Record (one volume lacking, two duplicates).....	1869-1871	7
Commonwealth, daily, Topeka (Dec. 31, 1872, to Sept. 20, 1873, lacking).....	1872-1880	19
Commonwealth, daily, Topeka (duplicates).....	1875-1880	9
The Weekly Commonwealth, Topeka.....	1875, 1876	2
North Topeka Times	1871-1874	3
Topeka Times, North Topeka	1874, 1875	1
North Topeka Times.....	1876-1880	5
Topeka Daily Blade (1874 and 1875 lacking).....	1878-1879	8
Kansas State Journal, Topeka, daily	1879, 1880	3
Topeka Weekly Blade.....	1876-1879	4
Kansas Weekly State Journal, Topeka	1879, 1880	1
Kansas Democrat, Topeka	1874-1880	7
American Young Folks, Topeka	1876-1880	5
Educational Calendar, Topeka.....	1877, 1878	1
Colored Citizen, Topeka.....	1878, 1879	2
The Topeka Tribune.....	1880	1
Der Courier, Topeka.....	1878-1880	2
The Daily Capital, Topeka.....	1879, 1880	4
Kansas Valley Times, Rossville.....	1879, 1880	2

BOUNDED NEWSPAPER FILES—CONTINUED.

<i>Newspapers.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	No. of years.
SHAWNEE COUNTY—Concluded.		
Kansas Staats-Anzelger, Topeka.....	1879, 1880	1
The Topeka Post, daily.....	1880	1
North Topeka Daily Argus and Times.....	1880	1
The Kansas Methodist, Topeka, monthly.....	1879, 1880	2
The Kansas Churchman, Topeka, monthly.....	1878-1880	3
SMITH COUNTY.		
Smith County Pioneer, Smith Center	1876-1880	5
Gaylord Herald	1879, 1880	1
The Kansas Free Press, Smith Center.....	1879, 1880	1
Logan Enterprise.....	1879, 1880	1
The Toiler, and Independent, Harlan.....	1879, 1880	1
STAFFORD COUNTY.		
Stafford County Herald, Stafford.....	1879, 1880	1
St. John Advance.....	1880	1
SUMNER COUNTY.		
Sumner County Press, Wellington.....	1873-1880	8
Sumuer County Democrat, Wellington.....	1877-1879	3
Oxford Independent.....	1876-1879	4
Caldwell Post.....	1879, 1880	2
Wellington Semi-Weekly Vidette.....	1879	1
Belle Plaine News.....	1879, 1880	1
Mulvane Herald.....	1880	1
Caldwell Commercial.....	1880	1
TREGO COUNTY.		
Wa-Keeney Weekly World.....	1879, 1880	2
Wa-Keeney Kansas Leader.....	1879, 1880	1
WABAUNSEE COUNTY.		
Landmark, Alma.....	1873-1875	3
Wabaunsee County News, Alma.....	1876-1880	5
The Blade, Alma	1877, 1878	1
Wabaunsee County Herald, Alma	1879, 1880	1
WASHINGTON COUNTY.		
Washington Republican and Watchman	1870, 1871	2
Western Observer, and Washington Republican (broken files).....	1869, 1870	1
Washington Republican.....	1876-1880	5
Western Independent, Hanover.....	1876, 1877	2
Washington County Sun, and Hanover Democrat	1878	1
Clifton Journal, and Review.....	1878-1880	3
The Clifton Localist.....	1878	1
WILSON COUNTY.		
Wilson County Citizen, Fredonia.....	1871-1880	10
Neodesha Free Press.....	1876-1880	5
Fredonia Tribune.....	1878, 1879	1
WOODSON COUNTY.		
Woodson County Post, Neosho Falls.....	1873-1880	8
Weekly News, Yates Center.....	1877-1880	4
WYANDOTTE COUNTY.		
Quindaro Chindowan.....	1857, 1858	1
Wyandotte Gazette (1869 and 1873 lacking).....	1866-1880	11
Wyandotte Herald (1873 lacking).....	1872-1880	8
The Pionueer, Kansas City.....	1878-1880	3
The Kansas Pilot.....	1879, 1880	2
The Stock Farm and Home Weekly, Kansas City.....	1880	1
CALIFORNIA.		
San Francisco Weekly Post.....	1878-1880	3
The Alaska Appeal, San Francisco.....	1879, 1880	1
COLORADO.		
Weekly Rocky Mountain News, Denver.....	1878-1880	3
Silver World, Lake City.....	1878-1880	3
The Gunnison Review.....	1880	1
The Rocky Mountain Presbyterian, Denver and Cincinnati.....	1879, 1880	1
CONNECTICUT.		
The Connecticut Courant, Hartford.....	1796-1799	1
Middlesex Gazette, Middletown (lacking from 1805 to 1817).....	1804-1817	3
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		
The Council Fire, Washington.....	1879, 1880	1

BOUND NEWSPAPER FILES—CONCLUDED.

<i>Newspapers.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>No. vols.</i>
ILLINOIS.		
Commercial Advertiser, Chicago.....	1878-1880	2
Industrial World & Commercial Advertiser, Chicago.....	1880	1
Semi-Weekly Inter-Ocean, Chicago.....	1879, 1880	2
Weekly Drovers' Journal, Chicago.....	1879, 1880	1
American Antiquarian, Chicago.....	1878-1880	3
INDIANA.		
Indiana State Journal, Indianapolis.....	1878-1880	3
IOWA.		
Davenport Gazette.....	1878	1
KENTUCKY.		
Weekly Courier-Journal, Louisville.....	1878-1880	2
LOUISIANA.		
Southern Christian Advance, New Orleans.....	1879-1880	1
MASSACHUSETTS.		
Massachusetts Spy or Worcester Gazette.....	1805, 1806	2
The Woman's Journal, Boston.....	1879, 1880	2
The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Boston.....	1877-1880	4
Banner of Light, Boston.....	1869-1872	4
Ægis and Gazette, Worcester (part of 1877 lacking).....	1875-1880	5
MINNESOTA.		
Pioneer-Press, St. Paul and Minneapolis.....	1878, 1879	1
MISSOURI.		
Organ and Reveille, daily, St. Louis.....	1851	1
St. Joseph Free Democrat.....	1860	1
Kansas City Times, daily.....	1873-1880	10
American Journal of Education, St. Louis.....	1873-1879	7
St. Joseph Herald, weekly.....	1877-1880	4
St. Joseph Herald, daily (1878, and to July, 1879, lacking).....	1876-1880	6
Weekly Journal of Commerce, Kansas City.....	1877-1879	3
Kansas City Daily Journal.....	1879-1880	4
St. Joseph Gazette, weekly.....	1878-1880	3
The Kansas City Review of Science and Industry, monthly.....	1877-1880	4
NEBRASKA.		
Weekly Nebraska State Journal, Lincoln.....	1879, 1880	1
NEW YORK.		
New York American, New York city	1827, 1828	2
The New Yorker, New York city	1837-1840	3
The Jeffersonian, Albany	1838, 1839	1
Workingman's Advocate, New York	1844, 1845	1
New York Daily Tribune	1846-1853	9
New York Daily Tribune (from 1876, to August, 1879, lacking).....	1874-1880	7
New York Semi-Weekly Tribune.....	1871-1875	5
New York Independent.....	1868-1870	2
New York Weekly Tribune.....	1870	1
Harper's Weekly, New York	1877-1879	3
The Daily Register, New York	1879, 1880	4
The National Citizen, Syracuse.....	1879, 1880	2
The Magazine of American History, New York	1877-1880	5
The Publishers' Weekly, New York	1879, 1880	1
The Library Journal, New York	1880	1
America, New York.....	1879, 1880	1
The Sheltering Arms, New York	1879, 1880	2
Our Union, Brooklyn.....	1879, 1880	1
The Bee-Keepers' Exchange, Canajoharie.....	1879, 1880	2
Brown's Phonographic Monthly, New York.....	1878-1880	2
OHIO.		
Cincinnati Weekly Times.....	1878-1880	3
Nachrichten aus der Heidenwelt, Zanesville.....	1877-1880	4
PENNSYLVANIA.		
The Press, daily, Philadelphia.....	1878-1880	5
Public Ledger, daily, Philadelphia.....	1879, 1880	4
Progress, Philadelphia.....	1879, 1880	2
Faith and Works, Philadelphia.....	1879, 1880	2
WISCONSIN.		
Wisconsin State Journal, Madison, weekly.....	1878-1880	3

NEWSPAPER FILES CONTRIBUTED.

Donations of twenty-five volumes, chiefly of valuable old newspapers, have been made during the two years, by persons other than present publishers. These are *more valuable* because *old*; for it is true of newspaper and periodical volumes, that age enhances their value. Says Mr. Spofford, Librarian of Congress: "These poor journals of to-day, which everybody is ready to stigmatize as trash, not worth the room to store or the money to bind, are the very materials which the man of the future will search for with eagerness, and for which he will be ready to pay their weight in gold."

The following are contributions of this class:

F. P. Baker & Son, Topeka: Daily Commonwealth, 1879-80, 4 extra volumes. Dr. W. S. Baker, Topeka: New York Semi-Weekly Tribune, 1872 to 1876, 5 volumes. F. H. Barnhart, Osborne City: Lincoln County News, vol. 1, 1873. C. H. Carter: The Ionian Casket, Quaker Valley, Cherokee county, 1878-9. Dr. F. L. Crane, Topeka: Banner of Light, New York, from March 20, 1869 to Nov. 16, 1872, 4 volumes; The New Yorker, from 1837 to 1840, 3 volumes. Orlo H. and L. F. Drinkwater, Cedar Point, bound together in one thick book, the following: Four mutilated numbers (name gone), of a Connecticut weekly newspaper, published by Ebenezer Watson, Aug. 26, Sept. 30, Oct. 7, and Nov. 25, 1876; one number of a Connecticut newspaper (name gone), published by —— Hudson, at Hartford, October, 1783; one number of a newspaper published at New Haven (name gone), by Meigs, Bowen, and Dana, October, 1784; The Connecticut Courant, Hartford, Nov. 14, 1796 to July 31, 1797, volume one; two copies of the same for Oct. 7 and Dec. 30, 1799; the latter contains an account of the funeral ceremonies of Gen. Geo. Washington; one number of the Hampshire Gazette, Northampton, Mass., Nov. 20, 1799; one number of the Salem Gazette, Salem, Mass., Sept. 23, 1796; scattering numbers of the American Mercury, Hartford, Oct. 17, 1796 to July 24, 1797; Middlesex Gazette, Middletown, Connecticut, Jan. 1, 1796; do., March 23, 1804 to Nov. 22, 1805, 2 vols.; do., June 2, 1817 to Oct. 30, 1817, 1 vol., scattering numbers. L. R. Elliott, Manhattan: The Literary Review, Manhattan, vol. 1, 1872. Jas. W. Fox, Topeka: Tribune, Topeka, 1855-8, 3 vols. Wm. J. Granger, Atchison: Kansas Radical, Manhattan, from July 13, 1867, to Sept. 12, 1868, 1 vol. B. H. Kinney, Worcester, Mass.: *Aegis* and Gazette, Worcester, 1875-9, 5 vols. Geo. W. Martin, Topeka: Educational Calendar, 1877-8, one volume; Junction City Union, extra files, 1878 to 1880, 2 vols. Hon. Ed. Russell, Lawrence: File Elwood Press; Elwood Advertiser, vol. 1, 1857-8; Elwood Free Press, vol. 2, 1860, 1861. State Agricultural College, Manhattan: The Industrialist for 1879 and 1880, 2 extra volumes.

SINGLE NEWSPAPERS CONTRIBUTED.

The following are names of contributors of single numbers of old newspapers, generally rare and valuable:

Baker, C. C., Topeka, 4; Baker, Dr. W. S., Topeka, 143; Baxter, Alfred,

Scranton, 1; Bretherick, James, Abilene, 1; Brown, Geo. W., Rockford, Ill., 10; Burnz, Eliza V., New York, 1; Clarke, Joseph, Leavenworth, 1; Clarke, S. H., Clyde, N. Y., 15; Clough, E. N. O., Leavenworth, 3; Cooper, Levi, Beloit, 1; Cotton, John M., 1; Crane, Dr. F. L., Topeka, 408; Drinkwater, Orlo H. & L. F., Cedar Point, 7; Eddy, H. H., Leadville, Col., 1; Elliott, L. R., Manhattan, 262; Hard, A. B., Lawrence, 1; Harris, W. W., Salem Oregon, 1; Heatley, Thos. W., Troy, 23; Hoisington, A. J., Great Bend, 1; McCoy, John C., Wilder, 12; Minnier, A. J., Highland, 1; Nettleton, Geo. H., Kansas City, 7; Pullen, Clarence, Topeka, 1; Root, Frank A., Topeka, 93; Russell, Ed., Lawrence, 5; Savage, Joseph, Lawrence, 37; Smart, S. F., Kansas City, Mo., 9; Thacher, T. D., Lawrence, 2; Tracy, Frank M., St. Joseph, Mo., 1; Tracy, Robert M., Troy, 2; Unknown, 2; Washburn, A., Topeka, 6; Welchhans, Jac., Topeka, 1; Winans, Henry K., Topeka, 5; Wooden, H. S., 1.

NEWSPAPERS NOW RECEIVED.

The following is a list of 343 Kansas newspapers and periodicals, 25 dailies, 294 weeklies, 21 monthlies, 1 quarterly, 1 semi-monthly, 1 occasional, nearly all of which the Society is now receiving. These are being bound by the Society in annual or semi-annual volumes:

ALLEN COUNTY.

The Humboldt Union, W. T. McElroy and Mr. Sherman, publishers, Humboldt.
Inter-State, B. F. Burd, publisher, Humboldt.
The Iola Register, H. A. Perkins, editor and proprietor, Iola.

ANDERSON COUNTY.

The Garnett Plaindealer, S. Kauffman, editor and proprietor, Garnett.
Garnett Weekly Journal, Dr. Geo. W. Cooper, editor and proprietor, Garnett.
The Greeley Tribune, by C. T. Richardson, Greeley.

ATCHISON COUNTY.

The Atchison Champion, daily and weekly, John A. Martin, editor and proprietor, Atchison.
Atchison Patriot, daily and weekly, H. Clay Park and Thomas Stivers, publishers and proprietors, Atchison.
The Globe, daily and weekly, Howe & Co., Atchison.
The Sunday Morning Call, Lowe & Co., Atchison.
Public Ledger, E. A. Davis, editor, Atchison.
Kansas Telegraph, daily and weekly, H. von Langen, publisher and editor, M. K. Krauss, city editor, Atchison.
Atchison Journal, John Hoenesheidt, publisher, Atchison.
The New West, monthly, published by Henry & Pardee, Atchison.

BARBOUR COUNTY.

Medicine Lodge Cresset, J. W. and T. A. McNeal, proprietors, Medicine Lodge.
Barbour County Index, M. L. Sherpy, editor, Medicine Lodge.

BARTON COUNTY.

Great Bend Register, A. J. Hoisington, editor and proprietor, Great Bend.
 Inland Tribune, C. P. Townsley, editor and proprietor, Great Bend.
 Arkansas Valley Democrat, J. B. Fugate, editor and proprietor, Great Bend.
 The Ellinwood Express, Thomas L. Powers, editor and manager, Ellinwood.

BOURBON COUNTY.

Fort Scott Monitor, daily and weekly, John H. Rice & Son, publishers, Fort Scott.
 The Fort Scott Herald, W. C. Heckman, editor and publisher, Fort Scott.
 Republican Record, W. McMillin, business manager, Fort Scott.
 Kansas Medical Index, monthly, F. F. Dickman, M. D., editor and proprietor, Fort Scott.
 The Western Educational Review, monthly, Western Educational Review Co., Fort Scott.

BROWN COUNTY.

Kansas Herald, S. L. Roberts, editor, and M. E. Foote, business manager, Hiawatha.
 Hiawatha Dispatch, W. T. Stewart, editor and proprietor, Hiawatha.

BUTLER COUNTY.

Walnut Valley Times, T. B. Murdock, editor and proprietor, El Dorado.
 The El Dorado Press, Satterthwaite & Hoover, editors and publishers, El Dorado.
 Southern Kansas Gazette, C. H. Kurtz, editor and publisher, Augusta.
 Augusta Republican, U. A. Albin, editor, proprietor and publisher, Augusta.
 Douglass Index, M. R. Bowman, editor and proprietor, Douglass.
 Leon Indicator, C. R. Noe, editor, publisher and proprietor, Leon.
 Butler County Democrat, T. B. Fulton, editor and publisher, El Dorado.

CHASE COUNTY.

Chase County Leader, W. A. Morgan, publisher, Cottonwood Falls.
 Chase County Courant, W. E. Timmons, editor, publisher and proprietor, Cottonwood Falls.
 The Valley Echo, G. W. McCordell, publisher, Cottonwood.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

The Chautauqua Journal, R. H. Turner, publisher, Sedan.
 Chautauqua County Times, A. D. Dunn, publisher, Sedan.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

The Columbus Courier, S. O. McDowell, editor and proprietor, Columbus.
 The Times, J. F. McDowell, editor, Columbus.
 Galena Miner, daily and weekly, J. P. Nichols, editor and proprietor, Galena.
 The Baxter Springs Mirror, D. A. Burton, editor, J. A. D. Burton, publisher, Baxter Springs.
 Short Creek Republican, daily, L. C. Weldy and J. J. Chatham, editors and publishers, Galena.
 Western Friend, monthly, C. W. Harvey, editor, C. H. Carter, printer, Quakervale.
 Bee Journal, (monthly,) Scovell & Anderson, Columbus.
 School Journal, (monthly,) W. H. Timberlake, manager, Galena.

CLAY COUNTY.

Clay County Dispatch, Wirt W. Walton & Co., (D. A. Valentine,) publishers, Wirt W. Walton, editor, Clay Center.
 The Localist, F. Cunningham, Clay Center.

The Democrat, O. M. Pugh, publisher, Clay Center.

The Republican Valley Banner, (monthly,) Ruthrauff & Pinkerton, editors, Clay Center.

The Little Hatchet, illustrated, (occasional,) J. W. Miller, editor and publisher, Clay Center.

CLOUD COUNTY.

Concordia Empire, H. R. Honey and E. E. Davis, editors, publishers and proprietors, Concordia.

Concordia Expositor, J. S. Paradis, editor, Concordia.

The Cloud County Blade, J. M. Hagaman & Son, proprietors, J. M. Hagaman, editor, Concordia.

The Clyde Herald, W. T. Beatty & Batchelder, publishers, Clyde.

Clyde Democrat, Thos. Owen, Jr., and Fred. Haukohl, editors and proprietors, Clyde.

COFFEY COUNTY.

The Burlington Patriot, A. D. Brown, editor, Burlington.

The Burlington Independent, John E. Watrous, publisher, Burlington.

Le Roy Réporter, Smythe & Fockele, publishers, Le Roy.

COWLEY COUNTY.

The Winfield Courier, D. A. Millington, editor, Ed. P. Greer, local editor, The Courier Company, publishers, Winfield.

Cowley County Telegram, daily and weekly, C. C. Black, proprietor, Winfield.

Cowley County Monitor, J. E. Conklin, editor and publisher, R. R. Conklin, associate editor, Winfield.

Arkansas City Traveler, H. P. Standley and E. G. Gray, publishers, Arkansas City.

Arkansas Valley Democrat, J. McIntire, editor, C. M. McIntire, publisher, Arkansas City.

The Cambridge Commercial, Hicks & Bros., editors, Cambridge.

The New Enterprise, D. O. McCray, editor and proprietor, Borden.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

The Girard Press, E. A. Wasser and A. P. Riddle, editors and proprietors, Girard.

The Girard Herald, G. W. B. Hoffman, editor and proprietor, Girard.

Sentinel on the Border, H. C. Brandon, editor and publisher, Cherokee.

The People's Exponent, Lucius Hitchcock, publisher, New Pittsburg.

DAVIS COUNTY.

The Junction City Union, S. S. Prouty, editor and publisher, Junction City.

The Junction City Tribune, John Davis & Sons, editors and proprietors, Junction C'ty.

DICKINSON COUNTY.

The Abilene Gazette, V. P. Wilson, editor, V. P. Wilson & Sons, (V. P. Wilson, J. W. Wilson, T. B. Wilson,) publishers, Abilene.

The Dickinson County Chronicle, J. W. Hart, editor and publisher, Abilene.

The Solomon Sentinel, J. C. Hill & Co., publishers, J. Claude Hill, editor, Solomon City.

The Weekly Democrat, W. T. Hoffman & Co., editors and proprietors, Abilene.

DONIPHAN COUNTY.

The Weekly Kansas Chief, Sol. Miller, editor, publisher and proprietor, Troy.

White Cloud Review, Geo. H. Holton & Co., editors and publishers, White Cloud.

The Central State, Parker & Ulsh, publishers, Highland.

DECATUR COUNTY.

Oberlin Herald, Humphrey & Counter, publishers, Oberlin.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

The Republican Daily Journal, and the Western Home Journal, weekly, published by the Journal Company, T. Dwight Thacher, editor, Lawrence.

The Kansas Tribune, daily and weekly, Lawrence D. Bailey and Ernest Savage, editors and proprietors, Lawrence.

The Spirit of Kansas, James T. Stevens, editor and publisher, Lawrence.

Lawrence Germania, Gottlieb Oehrle, editor and publisher, Lawrence.

The Kansas Monthly, J. S. Boughton, editor and publisher, Lawrence.

The Kansas Review, monthly, Chas. F. Scott, editor, Lawrence.

EDWARDS COUNTY.

The Kinsley Republican, C. L. Hubbs, editor and publisher, Kinsley.

Kinsley Graphic, W. R. Davis, editor and proprietor, Kinsley.

ELK COUNTY.

The Howard Courant, by A. B. Steinbarger, Howard.

The Howard Journal, J. R. Hall, editor and publisher, Howard.

Elk Falls Signal, Tom. C. Copeland and Tom. E. Thompson, Elk Falls.

The Pioneer, Gettys & Drake, publishers, Gould.

The Grenola Argus, A. V. Wilkinson, editor and publisher, Grenola.

The Kansas Rural, J. A. Somerby, editor, Howard.

ELLIS COUNTY.

Hays City Sentinel, F. C. Montgomery, editor, Hays City.

Ellis County Star, J. H. Downing, editor, Hays City.

The Ellis Weekly Headlight, Chas. E. Griffith, editor and proprietor, Ellis.

ELLSWORTH COUNTY.

Ellsworth Reporter, Gebhardt & Huycke, proprietors, W. H. Gebhardt, editor, Ellsworth.

The Wilson Echo, S. A. Coover, editor and proprietor, Wilson.

FOOTE COUNTY.

The New West, L. E. McCarry, A. D. Wettick, J. Q. Shoup and T. H. Reeve, proprietors, L. E. McCarry, editor, A. D. Wettick, business manager, Cimarron.

The Signet, W. P. Peter, editor and publisher, Cimarron.

FORD COUNTY.

Dodge City Times, N. B. Klaine, editor and publisher, Dodge City.

Ford County Globe, D. M. Frost and Lloyd Shinn, publishers, Dodge City.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

The Ottawa Republican, daily and weekly, Amasa T. Sharpe, editor and proprietor, Ottawa.

Ottawa Journal and Triumph, E. H. Snow, editor and publisher, Ottawa.

The Ottawa Leader, by Jas. Warren Ozias, Ottawa.

Weekly Gazette, Frank Bennett, editor and publisher, Williamsburg.

GOVE COUNTY.

Grainfield Republican, A. J. R. Smith, editor, Grainfield.

Buffalo Park Express, J. C. Burnett, editor, Buffalo Park.

GRAHAM COUNTY.

Graham County Lever, Currie & Hogue, proprietors, Thos. H. McGill and H. S. Hogue, editors, Gettysburg.

The Millbrook Times, Benj. B. F. Graves, editor and publisher, Millbrook.

Roscoe Tribune, Frank P. Kellogg, editor and proprietor, Roscoe.

GREENWOOD COUNTY.

The Eureka Herald, H. C. Rizer, editor, Dunham & Rizer, publishers, Eureka.

The Graphic, H. A. Clarke, editor and publisher, Eureka.

Greenwood County Republican, S. A. Martin, editor, Republican Publishing Company, Eureka.

The Madison News, W. O. Lunsford, editor and publisher, Madison.

HARPER COUNTY.

Anthony Journal, C. W. Green, editor and publisher, Anthony.

The Anthony Republican, A. T. Lindsay, proprietor, Anthony.

Harper County Times, Graham Bros. & Finch, proprietors, W. O. Graham, J. O. Graham, C. S. Finch, Harper.

HARVEY COUNTY.

The Newton Republican, Muse & Spivey, proprietors, R. W. P. Muse, editor and business manager, Newton.

Newton Kansan, H. C. Ashbaugh, editor and proprietor, Newton.

The Golden Gate, C. L. Rood, editor and proprietor, Newton.

The Burron Telephone, Joe F. White, editor and proprietor, Burron.

Zur Heimath, semi-monthly, Western Publishing Company, David Goerz, editor, Halstead.

HODGEMAN COUNTY.

The Buckner Independent, Haun & Stumbaugh, editors and proprietors, Jetmore.

JACKSON COUNTY.

The Holton Recorder, M. M. Beck and J. W. Shiner, editors and proprietors, Holton.

Oskaloosa Independent, J. W. Roberts, editor and proprietor, Oskaloosa.

Oskaloosa Weekly Sickle, B. R. Wilson, editor and proprietor, Oskaloosa.

Winchester Argus, by Edward White, Winchester.

The Kaw Valley Chief, L. E. Merritt and A. H. Merritt, editors and publishers, Perry.

The Valley Falls Liberal, monthly, published by the Valley Falls Liberal League; edited by M. Harman and A. J. Searl.

JEWELL COUNTY.

Jewell County Monitor, Geo. H. Case, editor, by J. Thompson & Co., publishers, Mankato.

Jewell County Review, L. D. Raynolds, publisher, Mankato.

Jewell County Republican, W. W. Brown, editor, H. C. Brown & Co., publishers, Jewell City.

Burr Oak Reveille, Wm. E. Bush, editor and publisher, Burr Oak.

The Ekselsior, (monthly,) L. P. Carter, publisher, North Branch.

JOHNSON COUNTY.

The Mirror and News Letter, J. A. & H. F. Canutt, publishers and proprietors, Olathe.

Olathe Leader, Sam'l E. Ayers, manager, published by Johnson County Publishing Association, Olathe.

Olathe Gazette, Billy White, editor and proprietor, Olathe.

The Kansas Star, published during the school year, by the students of the State Deaf and Dumb Institution, Olathe.

KINGMAN COUNTY.

Kingman County Citizen, P. J. Conklin, editor and proprietor, Kingman.

LABETTE COUNTY.

Oswego Independent, J. S. Waters, editor, Mrs. Mary McGill, proprietress and business manager, W. F. Thrall, local editor and publisher, Oswego.

Labette County Democrat, Geo. S. King, editor, Frank Frye, local editor, published by King & Frye, Oswego.

Chetopa Advance, James M. Cavaness, editor and publisher, Chetopa.

Parsons Sun, daily and weekly, by H. H. Lusk, Parsons.

Parsons Eclipse, J. B. Lamb, editor and proprietor, Parsons.

Parsons Republican, daily and weekly, Wm. Higgins, editor and publisher, Parsons.

LANE COUNTY.

Lane County Gazette, W. H. Lee, editor and proprietor, California.

LEAVENWORTH COUNTY.

Leavenworth Times, daily and weekly, D. R. Anthony, editor and proprietor, Leavenworth.

The Leavenworth Press, daily and weekly, G. A. Atwood & Co., proprietors, G. A. Atwood, editor, Leavenworth.

Kansas Freie Presse, daily and weekly, Haberlein Bros., publishers, Leavenworth.

The Democratic Standard, daily and weekly, by E. G. Ross & Sons, Leavenworth.

The Friend, monthly, James W. Remington, editor and publisher, Leavenworth.

National Tribune, P. B. Castle, publisher, Leavenworth.

The Western Homestead, Monthly, W. S. Burke & Little, editors and proprietors, Leavenworth.

The Orphan's Friend, monthly, J. B. McCleery, editor, Mrs. De Forrest Fairchild, associate editor, Mrs. Thos. Carney, business manager, Leavenworth.

The Home Record, monthly, Mrs. O. H. Cushing, editor, Leavenworth.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Lincoln County Register, by Geo. W. Anderson, Lincoln.

Lincoln County Beacon, W. S. and Anna C. Wait, editors, A. H. Wait, local editor and publisher, Lincoln Center.

LINN COUNTY.

The Pleasanton Observer, D. S. Capell, publisher and proprietor, Henry Plumb, editor, Pleasanton.

La Cygne Journal, J. P. Kenea and Ed. C. Lane, publishers, La Cygne.

Linn County Clarion, R. B. Bryan, editor and proprietor, Mound City.

LYON COUNTY.

The Emporia News, daily and weekly, by the News Company — Jacob Stotler, Alex. Butts, Frank McLennan, Emporia.

Emporia Ledger, Albert Phenis, editor and proprietor, Emporia.

The Emporia Journal, H. W. McCune, editor and proprietor, Emporia.
 The Kansas Sentinel, W. H. Hetherington, editor and publisher, Emporia.
 The Hartford Call, Means & Hoffman, publishers, Hartford.
 The Americus Weekly Herald, H. T. Doty and D. G. Roberts, editors, Americus.

M'PHERSON COUNTY.

The McPherson Republican, Mead & Watkins, publishers and proprietors, S. G. Mead, editor, McPherson.

McPherson Freeman, by H. B. Kelley, McPherson.
 McPherson Leader, Geo. W. McClintick, editor, McPherson.
 The Lindsburg Localist, by John McPhail, Lindsburg.
 The Canton Monitor, W. E. Younger, publisher, Canton.

MARION COUNTY.

Marion County Record, E. W. Hoch, editor, W. F. Hoch, business manager, E. W. and W. F. Hoch, proprietors, Marion Center.

Marion Banner, E. D. Hunt, editor and proprietor, Marion Center.
 The Peabody Gazette, W. H. Morgan, editor, publisher and proprietor, C. S. Triplett, assistant editor, Peabody.
 The Florence Herald, H. D. Morgan, publisher and proprietor, Florence.
 The Phonograph, W. J. Groat, editor-in-chief, J. T. Groat, local editor, Phonograph Publishing Co., Hillsboro.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

The Marshall County News, C. E. Tibbets & Geo. T. Smith, proprietors, Marysville.
 The Waterville Telegraph, Henry C. Wilson, publisher and proprietor, Waterville..
 Blue Rapids Times, E. M. Brice, editor and publisher, Blue Rapids.
 The National Headlight, S. B. Todd, editor and proprietor, Frankfort.
 Kansas Staats Zeitung, Dr. L. Rick, editor, Marysville.

MEADE COUNTY.

The Pearlette Call, A. Bennett, editor and proprietor, Pearlette.

MIAMI COUNTY.

Miami Republican, L. J. Perry, editor, Perry & R. P. Rice, publishers, Paola.
 The Western Spirit, B. J. Sheridan, editor, Sheridan, Highley & Greason, publishers and proprietors, Paola.
 The Osawatomie Times, W. C. Paul, editor and proprietor, Osawatomie.
 Louisburg Herald, E. F. Heisler, publisher, Louisburg.
 The Border Chief, J. T. Trickett & Bro., publishers and proprietors, Louisburg.

MITCHELL COUNTY.

The Beloit Gazette, S. H. Dodge, editor, Brewster Cameron, publisher, Beloit.
 The Beloit Courier, W. H. Caldwell, editor and proprietor.
 The Western Democrat, Joseph B. Chapman, editor and publisher, Beloit.
 Cawker City Free Press, Stephen De Young, editor and publisher, Cawker City.
 Cawker City Journal, J. W. McBride, editor and publisher, Cawker City.
 Glen Elder Key, Geo. E. Dougherty, editor and publisher, Glen Elder.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

The Independence Kansan, Frank C. Scott, editor and proprietor, Independence.
 South Kansas Tribune, W. T. & C. Yoe, proprietors, Independence.
 The Coffeyville Journal, W. A. Peffer, editor and publisher, Coffeyville.
 The Cherryvale Globe, C. P. Buffington and T. C. Copeland, publishers, Cherryvale.
 The Parish Churchman, (quarterly,) I. M. Frey, editor, Independence.

MORRIS COUNTY.

The Council Grove Republican, Frank A. Moriarty, editor and proprietor, Council Grove.

Morris County Times, E. J. Dill, publisher, Council Grove.

Morris County Enterprise, V. C. Welch, editor and proprietor, Parkerville.

NEMAHIA COUNTY.

Seneca Weekly Courier, West E. Wilkinson, editor and proprietor, Seneca.

Nemaha County Republican, J. F. Clough, editor and publisher, Sabetha.

The Oneida Journal, Cyrus Shinn, editor, J. F. Clough, publisher, Oneida.

The Seneca Tribune, Adams & Wells, publishers, Abijah Wells, editor, Seneca.

NEOSHO COUNTY.

Neosho County Journal, J. H. Scott, publisher, Osage Mission.

The Neosho Valley Enterprise, Ward & Ambrose, publishers and proprietors, Osage Mission.

Neosho County Record, Benj. J. Smith, proprietor, Erie.

The Chanute Democrat, H. S. McCollough, editor, B. F. Bowen, proprietor, Chanute. Headlight, C. T. Ewing, publisher, Thayer.

Chanute Times, A. L. Rivers, editor and proprietor, Chanute.

NESS COUNTY.

Ness City Times, J. F. Wood, editor and proprietor, Ness City.

NORTON COUNTY.

Norton County Advance, V. B. Beckett & L. H. Gowdy, editors and proprietors, Norton.

Norton County People, Hugh T. Carlisle, publisher, Norton.

OSAGE COUNTY.

The Osage County Chronicle, John E. Rastall, editor and proprietor, Burlingame.

The Osage City Free Press, W. H. Morgan, editor and proprietor, N. W. Lanback, assistant editor, Osage City.

The Kansas Times, R. A. Miller & W. F. Miller, editors and proprietors, Lyndon.

The Carbondale Independent, McClure & McMonigal, editors and publishers, Carbondale.

OSBORNE COUNTY.

Osborne County Farmer, F. H. Barnhart, editor, Osborne.

The Truth Teller, C. Borin, publisher, Osborne.

Downs Times, Tom G. Nicklin, editor and manager, Downs.

The Friend, (monthly,) Rev. R. B. Foster, editor and publisher, Osborne.

OTTAWA COUNTY.

The Sentinel, by Chas. Hoyt, editor, Minneapolis.

Minneapolis Independent, Wm. Goddard, editor and proprietor, Minneapolis.

Ottawa County Index, W. D. Thompson, editor and proprietor, Minneapolis.

Solomon Valley Mirror, (monthly,) C. C. Olney & Co., editors and proprietors, Minneapolis.

The Delphos Herald, D. B. London, editor and proprietor, Delphos.

PAWNEE COUNTY.

The Chronoscope, by R. H. Ballinger, Larned.

The Larned Optic, T. E. Leftwich, editor.

PHILLIPS COUNTY.

The Kirwin Chief, A. G. McBride, editor and proprietor, Kirwin.
 The Independent, Garretson & Topliff, publishers, Kirwin.
 Logan Enterprise, W. W. Gray, editor and publisher, Logan.
 Phillips County Herald, E. F. Korns, editor and publisher, Phillipsburg.

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY.

The Kansas Reporter, F. A. Reed, editor and proprietor, John M. Cotton, associate editor, Louisville.

The Kansas Agriculturist, Clardy & Co., proprietors, Wamego.
 The Onaga Journal, S. A. Stauffer, editor, Onaga.
 St. Mary's Express, James Graham, publisher and proprietor, John O'Flanagan, editor, St. Mary's.
 The Independent, L. Baldwin Ellis, editor and manager, Havens.

RAWLINS COUNTY.

The Republican Citizen, Cy. Anderson and J. D. Greason, editors and proprietors, Atwood.

RENO COUNTY.

The Hutchinson News, R. M. Easley, editor, Fletcher Meridith, proprietor, Hutchinson.

The Interior, J. W. Kanaga, editor and proprietor, Hutchinson.
 The Hutchinson Herald, A. R. Scheble, editor and proprietor, Sims Ely, business and city editor, Hutchinson.

The Argosy, L. C. Brown, proprietor, Nickerson.

REPUBLIC COUNTY.

Republic County Journal, Samuel W. Moore, editor and publisher, Scandia.
 Belleville Telescope, J. C. Humphrey, editor, Belleville.

RICE COUNTY.

Sterling Gazette, E. D. Cowgill, editor and proprietor, Sterling.
 The Weekly Bulletin, Charles D. Ulmer, publisher and proprietor, Sterling.
 Central Kansas Democrat, Wood & Fuller, editors and publishers, Lyons.
 The Lyons Republican, Clark Conkling, publisher, Lyons.
 Rice County Register, Allison Leadley, editor, Lyons.
 The Little River News, Chas. J. Lyon, publisher and proprietor, Little River.
 The Recorder, (monthly,) Rev. W. D. Williams, editor, Sterling.
 The New Home, (monthly,) J. H. Ricksecker, editor, Sterling.

RILEY COUNTY.

The Nationalist, Albert Griffin, editor and proprietor, Manhattan.
 Manhattan Enterprise, A. L. Runyan, editor, Manhattan.
 The Industrialist, E. M. Shelton, managing editor, Manhattan.
 The Telephone, (monthly,) Rev. R. D. Parker, editor and publisher, Manhattan.
 The Independent, A. Southwick, N. M. Latchaw & I. C. Moon, publishers, Riley Center.
 The Gleaner, (monthly,) Isaac Moon, Mayday.

ROOKS COUNTY.

The Stockton News, J. W. Newell & Co., editors and proprietors, Stockton.
 The Rooks County Record, Chambers & McBreen, editors and publishers, Stockton.

RUSH COUNTY.

The Blade, Gunn & Stumbaugh, editors and proprietors, Walnut City.
The LaCrosse Chieftain, Taylor & Starbird, publishers, LaCrosse.

RUSSELL COUNTY.

Russell County Record, by Dollison Bros., E. L. S. Bouton, assistant editor, Russell.
The Russell Independent, W. A. Lewis, editor, Kinney & Lewis, proprietors, F. E. Jerome, assistant editor, Russell.
Bunker Hill Advertiser, J. D. Power, proprietor, Bunker Hill.

SALINE COUNTY.

The Saline Herald, A. G. Stacey, editor and publisher, Salina.
Saline County Journal, M. D. Sampson, publisher, Salina.
The Salina News, W. H. Johnson, publisher, Salina.
Svenska Herolden, C. A. Wenngren, editor, Ericson, Peterson & Co., Salina.
The Brookville Transcript, Iams & Simons, publishers, Brookville.

SEDGWICK COUNTY.

The Wichita City Eagle, M. M. Murdock, editor, M. M. & R. P. Murdock, publishers and proprietors, Wichita.
The Wichita Weekly Beacon, Frank B. Smith & W. S. White, publishers and proprietors, Wichita.
The Wichita Republican, daily and weekly, Sowers & Bidlack, editors and publishers, Wichita.
National Monitor, J. S. Jennings, editor, Wichita.

SHAWNEE COUNTY.

The Commonwealth, daily and weekly, by F. P. Baker & Sons, (F. P., N. R., C. C., and I. N. Baker,) Topeka.
Topeka Capital, daily and weekly, J. K. Hudson, editor and proprietor, Topeka.
Kansas State Journal, daily and weekly, Geo. W. Reed, editor and proprietor, D. P. Mitchell and S. N. Wood, associate editors, Topeka.
The Kansas Democrat, T. B. and F. L. Peacock, editors and publishers, Topeka.
The North Topeka Times, daily and weekly, Geo. S. Irwin, editor, North Topeka.
The Kansas Farmer, E. E. Ewing, editor and proprietor, Topeka.
Kansas Staats-Anzeiger, John Hœnscheidt, proprietor, Topeka.
The Topeka Tribune, E. H. White, editor and proprietor, Topeka.
Good Tidings, C. A. Sexton, editor and publisher, Topeka.
Kansas Valley Times, O. Leroy Sedgwick, editor and proprietor, Rossville.
American Young Folks, (monthly,) J. K. Hudson, publisher and proprietor, Mrs. Mary W. Hudson, editor, Topeka.
The Kansas Methodist, Rev. John D. Knox and Rev. O. J. Cowles, D. D., editors, Topeka, Slusser & Okley, publishers.
The Kansas Churchman, (monthly,) Bishop Thos. H. Vail, publisher, Topeka.
The Educationist, (monthly,) Geo. W. Hoss, editor and publisher, Topeka.
The Whim-Wham, G. C. Clemens, editor, Topeka.
Faithful Witness, (monthly,) Floyd & Shepherd, editors, Topeka.

SMITH COUNTY.

Smith County Kansas Pioneer, Will. D. Jenkins, editor and proprietor, Smith Center.
Kansas Free Press, Neely Thompson, editor, J. W. Stone, publisher and proprietor, Smith Center.
Gaylord Herald, Webb McNall, editor and proprietor, Gaylord.

STAFFORD COUNTY.

Stafford County Herald, Joel Reece, editor and publisher, Stafford.
The St. John Advance, C. B. Weeks, editor, St. John.

SUMNER COUNTY.

The Sumner County Press, Folks & Bishop, publishers, John H. Folks, editor, Wellington.

Sumner County Democrat, Smith, Harpham & Leonard, editors and proprietors, Wellington.

Caldwell Post, J. H. Sain, editor and proprietor, Caldwell.

Belle Plaine News, J. Jerome, editor and publisher, Belle Plaine.

Mulvane Herald, A. Pegram, editor and proprietor, Mulvane.

Oxford Weekly, E. F. Widner, publisher, Oxford.

Caldwell Commercial, W. B. Hutchison, editor and publisher, Caldwell.

The Wellingtonian, W. M. Allison, editor, Wellington.

TREGO COUNTY.

Wa-Keeney Weekly World, W. S. Tilton, editor, Wa-Keeney.

The Wa-Keeney Kansas Leader, H. P. Stultz, editor and publisher, Wa-Keeney.

WABAUNSEE COUNTY.

Wabaunsee County News, G. & A. Sellers, editors, A. Sellers, publisher, Alma.

Wabaunsee County Herald, J. B. Campbell, editor and publisher, Alma.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Washington Republican, J. B. Besack & Son, publishers, Washington.

Washington Register, Williamson & Clark, publishers, Washington.

The Hanover Democrat, J. M. Hood, editor, Hanover.

The Clifton Review, N. F. Hewett, editor, Clifton.

WILSON COUNTY.

Wilson County Citizen, John S. Gilmore, editor and publisher, Fredonia.

Neodesha Free Press, George A. McCarter, editor and proprietor, Neodesha.

WOODSON COUNTY.

Woodson County Post, H. D. Dickson, editor and proprietor, Neosho Falls.

The Yates Center News, W. H. Slavens and Geo. W. Fry, editors, publishers and proprietors, Yates Center.

• WYANDOTTE COUNTY.

The Wyandotte Herald, V. J. Lane, editor, V. J. Lane & Co., publishers, Wyandotte.

The Wyandotte Gazette, Armstrong & Moyer, editors and proprietors, Wyandotte.

The Kansas Pilot, Wm. Caffrey, editor and publisher, Wyandotte.

The Stockman and Farmer, J. H. Hasbrook, editor, Kansas City.

The Evening Spy, B. M. Brake, editor and publisher, Kansas City.

CALIFORNIA.

Weekly Post, San Francisco.

COLORADO.

Weekly Rocky Mountain News, Denver.

Silver World, Lake City.

The Gunnison Review, Gunnison.

Mountain Mail, Salida.

The Rocky Mountain Presbyterian, (monthly,) Denver.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Council Fire, (monthly,) Washington.

ILLINOIS.

Semi-Weekly Inter-Ocean, Chicago.

Industrial World and Commercial Advertiser, Chicago.

The Standard, Chicago.

Weekly Drovers' Journal, Chicago.

The Antediluvian, (monthly,) Chicago.

American Antiquarian, (quarterly,) Chicago.

INDIANA.

Indiana State Journal, Indianapolis.

LOUISIANA.

Southwestern Christian Advocate, New Orleans.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Woman's Journal, Boston.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, (quarterly,) Boston.

MISSOURI.

The Daily Journal, Kansas City.

The Daily Times, Kansas City.

Kansas and Colorado Illustrated Monthly Newspaper, Kansas City.

The St. Joseph Herald, (daily and weekly,) St. Joseph.

The St. Joseph Weekly Gazette, St. Joseph.

The American Journal of Education, (monthly,) St. Louis.

The Kansas City Review of Science and Industry, (monthly,) Kansas City.

The Communist, (monthly,) St. Louis.

Price Current, Kansas City.

NEW MEXICO.

Mining World, (monthly,) Las Vegas.

NEW YORK.

New York Tribune, (daily,) New York.

The Daily Register, New York.

The Publishers' Weekly, New York.

The Magazine of American History, (monthly,) New York.

The National Citizen and Ballot-Box, (monthly,) Syracuse, New York.

America, New York.

The Sheltering Arms, (monthly,) New York.

Our Union, (monthly,) Brooklyn.

The Library Journal, (monthly,) New York.

The Bee-Keepers' Exchange, (monthly,) Canajoharie.

OHIO.

Weekly Times, Cincinnati.

Nachrichten aus der Heidenwelt, (monthly,) Zanesville.

The Christian Press, (monthly,) Cincinnati.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Public Ledger, (daily,) Philadelphia.

Progress, Philadelphia.

Faith and Works, (monthly,) Philadelphia.

The Naturalist's Leisure Hour and Monthly Bulletin, Philadelphia.

WISCONSIN

Wisconsin State Journal, Madison.

MAPS CONTRIBUTED.

Mrs. Sarah Baxter, Williamsport Township, Shawnee county: School Atlas of eight maps, published about 1800. E. B. Cowgill, Sterling: Map of Rice county, Kansas. Chas. M. Ekstrom, Topeka: Edwards's map of the Mississippi River. J. W. Eldridge, Girard: Map of Crawford county, Kansas. L. R. Elliott, Manhattan: Map of Leavenworth and railroad connections; map of Junction City and adjacent country. Joel K. Goodin, Ottawa: Maps of Quindaro, Wyandotte county; Palmyra, Douglas county; Minneola, Franklin county. O. B. Gunn, Lawrence: Gunn & Mitchell's map of Kansas; Robert L. Ream's do. Prof. F. V. Hayden, Washington, D. C.: Colorado atlas. J. K. Hudson, Topeka: Five maps of Brazil and Provinces, S. A. Thaddeus Hyatt, New York: Map of Quindaro. S. A. Kingman, Topeka: Gunn & Mitchell's map of Kansas. J. Lee Knight, Topeka: Sketch of Topeka and its improvements, as in July, 1858. Geo. W. Martin, Topeka: Stuck's map of Douglas county, Kansas, 1857; Whitman & Searl's map of Eastern Kansas. Dr. Benj. T. Reilly: Maps of Colorado. Samuel F. Smart: Shipper's Guide; map of Kansas Pacific Railway; map of Northern Kansas; fifteen small railroad maps. A. D. Searl: Bird's-eye View and Business Directory of Lawrence, 1858; map of Ouray Mining and Discovery Company's district in Colorado, 1878. Robert Tracy: Map of Doniphan county, Kansas. D. M. Valentine, Topeka: Eleven pocket maps, namely, of Nebraska and Kansas, 1854; Kansas, 1857; do. 1858; do. 1862; do. 1865; do. 1868; do. 1874; of Iowa, 1855; do. 1856; of Indiana, 1853; of the Western States, 1856. Eugene F. Ware, Fort Scott: Map of the campaign against Sterling Price, in 1864, showing battle-fields, line of Price's retreat, &c. Wasser & Riddle, Girard: Map of Girard, Kansas. D. W. Wilder, St. Joseph, Mo.: Photograph of a map of the Platte country, Missouri, in 1836.

PICTURES.

Of pictures, in large part of historical interest, there have been added to the collection 298. Of these, three are oil-painted portraits of Kansas Governors: Gov. Andrew H. Reeder, Gov. Chas. Robinson and Gov. Thomas A. Osborn—gifts to the Society from their friends. These are superior works of art, and correct likenesses, and the first two are elegantly framed. It is a matter of particular gratification, that these include the portraits of the first Territorial Governor and the first State Governor, both men who were among the most prominent of those who made noble sacrifices in behalf of freedom and free institutions in Kansas, in the most trying period of our history. The portrait of Gov. John W. Geary is promised us by his friends at no distant day. Those of all the Governors will no doubt be obtained, together with those of many others prominent in affairs in the Territory and the State. (Artists of ability, incited by the growing interest in Kansas history, are studying up its early incidents, ambitious to perpetuate

them upon canvas, and to paint the features of the participants in historic events. The Society goes to little expense in respect to pictures or works of art of any kind. They are the gifts of persons who gladly avail themselves of an opportunity thus to promote the objects of the Society, and to gratify a most praiseworthy pride. The State, by opening a receptacle for treasures of art, which are at the same time memorials of history, is with trifling outlay, enriching itself, in the storing up of objects which, in the end become of greatest interest to the people—memorials of the worthy founders of the State. The early events of Kansas made up a drama whose pages will be conned for all time; not only by the future people of this State, but by people everywhere. It would have been a misfortune if the portraits of the actors in that drama had not been saved, through means such as are now afforded through this Society.)

J. B. Abbott, De Soto: Copies of Breyman's sketches of battle of Hickory Point, and of the interior view of Lecompton prison. D. R. Anthony, Leavenworth: Steel portrait of himself. N. R. Baker, Topeka: Bird's-eye view of Oakdale Park, Salina. W. F. M. Arny, Santa Fé, N. M.: Copy of the photo portrait of Capt. John Brown, sold for relief of his family; photo portrait of James Redpath in the guise of a Bohemian; photo portrait of Gov. Arny in disguise in Missouri, in 1856; photo portraits of Osburn P. Anderson, and of Barclay Coppic, two of Capt. John Brown's Harper's Ferry boys; photo portrait of Owen Brown, also of Harper's Ferry; photo portrait of Augustus Wattles. F. H. Barnhart, Osborne City: Photo view of sod school-house and group of school children. J. H. Bonsall, Arkansas City: View of first flat-boat of wheat freighted for shipment down the Arkansas river. Nelson Case, Oswego: Bird's-eye view of Oswego. H. Coburn, Topeka: Photo of carved foot of bedstead, from exhibition of Cincinnati School of Design. E. J. Dallas, Washington, D. C.: Steel engraved portraits of all the Presidents of the United States; also steel engraved portraits of the Secretaries of the Treasury of the United States; 41 portraits. A. H. Forncrook, White Cloud: View of White Cloud school building. Thaddeus Hyatt, New York: Group—Gov. W. F. M. Arny and New Mexican Indians. John J. Ingalls, Atchison: Bird's-eye views of Atchison and Sumner. A. S. Johnson, Topeka: Bird's-eye views of El Dorado, Cottonwood Falls, Peabody, Newton, Halstead, Hutchinson, Sterling, Great Bend, Larned, Kinsley; ten lithographic views. Lewis Jordan: Copies of Breyman's views of battle of Hickory Point, and inside view of Lecompton prison. B. H. Kinney, Worcester, Mass: Marble bust of Hon. Eli Thayer; photo of same. J. Lee Knight, Topeka: Photo group of the fathers of Topeka, 1854; three views in Topeka, 1870; view in Topeka, 1872; group of family of Thos. N. Stinson; monogram of M. E. Conference, Kansas, 1869; photo of Henry Worrall's buffalo-hunt cartoon, 1873; view in Fort Dodge. Leonard & Martin, photographers, Topeka: Large monogram of the executive and judiciary officers and members of the

Kansas Legislature, 1877; the same for 1879. Oscar Marshall, New York: Steel portrait of General Grant. Wm. W. Marsh, Schooley's Mountain, N. J.: Oil-painted portrait of Gov. Andrew H. Reeder. Geo. W. Martin, Topeka: Photograph Junction City stone-sawing works; photograph of Legislative Council, 1858. J. C. Martin, Kingman: View of office building of Kingman Mercury, and workmen. R. G. Martin, Topeka: Sketch of Topeka pioneer cabin. J. M. Matheny, Atwood: View of Atwood, Rawlins county, Kansas. Geo. E. Mellen, Gunnison, Colo.: Seven stereoscopic views in the Gunnison country; photograph of Montezuma, the god of the Aztecs. Sol. Miller, Troy: Portrait of the Indian chief "White Cloud." John D. Miles, Cheyenne Agency, I. T.: Portrait of Little Chief and Little Wolf, Northern Cheyenne Indians; group: Black Wolf, Eagle Feather, Porcupine and High Wolf, Northern Cheyennes. Albert Moore, Ouray, Colo.: Portraits of chief Ouray and wife. Mrs. Thos. A. Osborn, Topeka: Oil-painted portrait of Gov. Thos. A. Osborn, by Worrall. Dr. C. Prevost, Lawrence: Photo portrait of himself. Ramsey, Millett & Hudson, Kansas City, Mo.: Bird's-eye view of Atchison, 1879. J. R. Riddle, Lawrence: Two photographic views in Fort Larned; 2 do. Fort Dodge; view of Pawnee Rock; 25 stereoscopic views in Topeka; 2 do. Hutchinson; 1 do. Nickerson; 1 do. Great Bend; 3 do. Pawnee Rock; 4 do. Fort Larned; 3 do. Fort Dodge; 3 do. Dodge City; 1 do. of "Dull Knife's" band of Indian prisoners at Fort Dodge; 2 large photo views of old settlers, and stereoscopic view of Topeka and Fort Leavenworth batteries; view of first national camp meeting at Bismarck, 1878; 5 stereoscopic views at Salina, 1879; view of Topeka Insane Asylum; do. Eudora school house; do. of old shake house on Kansas avenue, Topeka, built in 1855; do. of A. T. & S. F. R. R. locomotive "Little Buttercup;" do. of A. T. & S. F. R. R. depot at Topeka; do. Mrs. Ward's settlement house, near Topeka; do. old house on Van Buren street, near Third, Topeka, built in 1855; do. of uncompleted west wing of State house, Topeka. Frank A. Root, Topeka: Photographic view of Commercial street, Atchison, 1863; photo portrait of Cleveland, the "jaykawker," 1861; do. first church in Atchison, (M. E.,) 1859; do. copy of Philadelphia Public Ledger, 1874; three views in Waterville, 1870; do. Gunnison (Col.) Review printing office and group of workmen. Mrs. Sara T. L. Robinson, Lawrence: Oil-painted portrait of ex-Governor Charles Robinson. John H. Scott, Osage Mission: Six photographic views of Osage Mission buildings, at Osage Mission. A. D. Searl, Lawrence: Five copies of Breyman's sketch of the battle of Hickory Point, 1856; do. interior view of Lecompton prison. John Speer, Lawrence: Steel-engraved portraits of John Brown and of James H. Lane. Mrs. Lydia B. Walker, Wyandotte: Portrait of Mathew R. Walker. Mrs. Mary A. Walker, Wyandotte: Portrait of Joel Walker. Z. T. Walron, Osborne City: Photo of "dug-out," at Osborne City. Wirt W. Walton, Clay Center: Portrait of James G. Blaine, with lists of Kansas Presidential delegates and officers of conventions, 1876, 1880. Geo. B. Wittick, Larned: Stereoscopic

view of residence of Henry A. Wittick, of Big Springs, 1878; do. 8 views in Larned, 1879; do. 7 of Pawnee Rock; do. of U. S. signal station of Dodge City; 9 do. on the Walnut, in Rush county; do. 1 Lodge City, Barber county; do. of natural bridge, near Sun City.

STATUARY.

The marble bust of Hon. Eli Thayer, whose name will ever be illustrious among those of the founders of the State, by reason of the prominent part performed by him in early emigration movements, has been contributed to the Society, and has just been placed in our room. This has been contributed at a cost of \$500—a freewill offering on the part of friends in the East and in Kansas. This bust was executed by Mr. B. H. Kinney, of Worcester, Massachusetts, and is pronounced to be a work of art of great merit, and a faithful representation of Mr. Thayer as at the time, twenty-five years ago, he was engaged in his Kansas work.

CURRENCY, SCRIP, COINS, STAMPS AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

Ed. Akeroyd, North Topeka: Shinplaster, Bank of Tennessee, Nashville, 1861. Gov. W. F. M. Arny, Santa Fé, N. M.: Free-State Kansas Fund Scrip. D. E. Ballard, Ballard's Falls: Brooklyn Town Share; do. Junction Rapids, 1857. Hon. D. M. Bronson, Eldorado: Coin U. S. silver dollar of the year 1800. P. H. Coney, Leavenworth: Bank Note, Bank of Greensborough, Ga., 1858, \$1.00. E. J. Dallas, Washington, D. C.: India proof specimens of all U. S. postage stamps, and specimens of stamped envelopes of 1857, 1861, 1863, 1864, 1870, 1873, 1874 and 1878. Wesley Duncan, Lawrence: Certificate indebtedness of disbursing committee protection fund, 1856. L. R. Elliott, Manhattan: Six checks used for change, at Fort Harker, 1870. Joel K. Goodin, Ottawa: Topeka State scrip, No. 123, 1856. Thaddeus Hyatt, New York: Check for \$20.00, in favor of American Settlement Co., Geo. Walter, Treasurer, dated New York, July 2, 1855; also, sixteen checks, favor of G. W. Brown, Lawrence, 1857; four checks, favor of C. Robinson, S. F. Tappan, W. R. Griffith, 1856-7; one check, favor of James Blood, 1857, dated by Thaddeus Hyatt, of New York. Jamison & Armstrong: Piece of Continental currency, \$80.00, No. 11,355, 1779. L. C. Laurent: Two pieces of Delaware currency, 20s., one dated June 1, 1759, the other date gone. Timothy McIntire, Arkansas City: Topeka Constitutional Convention scrip, \$20 00, pay for services as Door-keeper, Topeka, Nov. 10, 1855. John A. Martin, Atchison: Note, "Kansas State Savings Bank," Wyandotte, from J. Desmody to Theo. S. Case. Geo. B. Nichols: Rhode Island bank note, \$10.00, May 2, 1808. W. H. Slavens, Iola: Two Leavenworth city bank notes, \$1.00 and \$2.00; one State Bank Lecompton note, \$5.00. T. D. Thacher, Lawrence: Blank note of the Lawrence Bank. W. H. Ward, Topeka: Copper U. S. cent, coinage of 1796. Maj. H. H. Williams, Osawatomie: Warrant State Treasury, under Topeka Constitution, for services as member of Legislature, 1857.

ANTIQUITIES.

The interest in prehistoric researches, (the initiatory steps to which were first taken by this Society, so far as actual investigation in Kansas has been concerned,) has been greatly on the increase during the past few months. Many mounds and earth-works in various parts of the State have been examined, and many relics of the ancient races have been obtained. Our collection of this class of relics has been increased by the addition of 341 objects, consisting mainly of implements for war, for hunting, for domestic use, for ornament, and probably for religious worship. (The fine collection of such objects made up by Dr. A. Ashbaugh, of Topeka, 157 in number, has been added to our collections by purchase.)

The site of the principal village of the Kaw or Kansas tribe, situated near Manhattan, has been surveyed and mapped, and a considerable number of interesting relics have been collected from the place. A map of the situation will appear in our report, together with the authentic description of this village and account of this tribe as sixty years ago, extracted from Major Loug's report of his expedition at that time.

The following is a list of the contributions by gift, since our former report, of the relics supposed to be in part of the mound-builder period, and in part of the existing Indians:

Thos. R. Bayne, Williamstown: Fragments charcoal, old iron, etc., from Kaw village, reservation No. 23, Jefferson county.

W. W. Cone, Topeka: Fragments stone from chimney, in above village.

Mincher Condray, Stockdale: Seven fragments of pottery, two fragments of burnt clay from furnace, three fragments of whetstone (sandstone); one flint, stemmed and twisted spear-head; one flint, stemmed spear-head; one flint, fragment of spear-head; five flint scrapers; one flint arrow-head; one flint knife, rough and large; one flint knife, thin; one flint flesher, thick.

W. W. Cone, Topeka: Stone relics from site of Kaw village, on reservation No. 23, near Williamstown, Jefferson county.

L. R. Elliott, Manhattan: A number of flint arrow and spear-heads, scrapers, fragments of pottery, etc., found near the old Kaw village and elsewhere, in the vicinity of Manhattan. The Society is under great obligations to Mr. Elliott, for aid given, and facilities afforded by him, in gathering relics and making examinations of antiquities in that vicinity.

Wm. Graves, Stockdale: One tooth and three fragments of buffalo bones, found on Mill creek, Riley county, bottom land, at a depth of six feet, in digging a well.

Mr. —— Green, Uniontown: Iron frow and other relics from site of Uniontown village.

Gov. N. Green, Stockdale: Three spear-heads of flint; 2 scrapers, do.; 1 knife, do.; 1 base of seven-notched arrow-head of flint; 1 rude spear-head of flint; 2 anomalous flints; 1 point of whetstone, sandstone; 1 point of awl, of bone; 3 shell beads; 1 tooth; 5 pieces of broken pottery; 1 ear of broken pottery; 7 flint fragments and rude instruments, and 12 fragments of pottery;

1 large tooth from Blue valley; 10 small bones, 10 teeth, 2 bone beads, and lot of fragments of bones, from mound at Gov. Green's.

Wm. J. Griffing, Manhattan: Thirteen small shell beads, from mound Mt. Prospect; 1 large shell bead, do.; 2 large stone beads, from mound at Gov. Green's, Stockdale; 15 bone beads, from mound Mt. Prospect; 1 fragment of bone instrument, Mt. Prospect; 2 flint knives, found in Gov. Green's field; 4 flint knife points, do.; 6 flint fragments of instruments, do. Mr. Griffing has made careful examinations of quite a number of mounds in the vicinity of Manhattan, and gathered many relics. His contributions to the Society are of great interest.

Major Henry Inman, Larned: Rude flint scraper, from Pawnee county; large limestone nodule with Indian inscriptions, from Rush county.

Lewis Kingman, Topeka: Relics from Arizona, near the San Francisco Mount, on the Colorado plateau, consisting of 38 flints—arrow-heads, spear-heads and other manufactured objects, and 27 fragments of ancient pottery, beads, etc.

Joel Lucas, North Topeka: One skull from Indian grave, 40 bones and fragments, 7 trinkets of lead, 1 piece of buffalo robe, 1 wooden article, 1 piece of leather, 2 hoes, 1 howel—all from an Indian grave, eight miles northwest from Topeka.

Christopher C. Olson, Stockdale: Two flint arrow-heads, two flint spear-heads, two flint rimmers, two flint imperfect implements—one white; one piece of whetstone (sandstone); one long flint knife, one rough flint flesher, one oval sandstone grinder, five pieces of broken pottery.

Lewis H. Olson, Stockdale: Two arrow-points, of flint, three and five-notched; two do. broken; one long-twisted and stemmed lance-head, flint.

Frank A. Root, Topeka: Four cigars from California, in 1869.

Joseph Savage, Lawrence: Corn grater, made by himself in August, 1856, for use when supplies were cut off. Fragments mound builders' relics, from the plains.

Orestes St. John, Topeka: Stone hammer from ancient turquoise mines in the Cerillos, near Santa Fé, N. M.; also one stone wedge, two fragments of turquoise, and one fragment of pottery; 26 arrow-heads, scrapers, etc., of obsidian, found by him between Rio Honda and San Cristoval, July 26, 1880—found scattered on surface; one Apache willow water vessel from New Mexico.

J. D. Sweet, Stockdale: One flint scraper.

Miss Lydia Sweet, Stockdale: One flint spear-head, triangular; one flint arrow-head, triangular; one flint arrow-head, nine-notched, broken.

D. C. Tillotson, North Topeka: Three pieces ancient pottery, from near Osborne City, and five pieces from near Pittsburg, Mitchell county.

Hon. Welcome Wells, Pottawatomie county: (The following articles were chiefly contributed by Mr. Wells, and other members of his family, who found them on the site of the Kansas Indian village, on the farm of Mr. Wells, two miles east of Manhattan. They were in part found by Henry

W. Stackpole, Esq., and members of his party during his survey of the Indian village site, in May, 1880.) Fourteen stones and fragments of stones, used for domestic purposes; three pieces red pipe-stone; three do., partly worked; one piece white do., partly worked; one iron hoe; three iron hoes, broken; one small iron ax; two do., broken; five iron knife blades; one iron scraper, or gouge; one iron pot or kettle; one do. lid; three pieces sheet copper vessels; one piece do.; six iron gun-barrels; two pieces gun-locks.

MISCELLANEOUS CONTRIBUTIONS.

F. G. Adams, Topeka: Receipt for life-membership fee State Agricultural Society, A. Bennett, Feb. 6, 1864. W. F. M. Arny, Santa Fé, N. M.: John Brown pistol, presented by Governor Arny to Capt. Brown, in 1856, and returned by him because of disagreement concerning Harper's Ferry expedition. Miss Anna Ashbaugh, Topeka: Piece of rebel hard-tack from battle of Prairie Grove, Dec. 7, 1862. Cliff C. Baker, Topeka: Tickets to Chicago Republican National Convention, 1880. Dr. W. S. Baker, Topeka: Scraps Libby, Bell Isle and Salisbury prisons. R. H. Ballinger, Larned: Toll board from bridge across the Pawnee, in Pawnee county, 1861. C. H. Barton: Circular of the New England Emigrant Aid Company, July 11, 1854. W. I. R. Blackman, Lawrence: Charles Lenhart's discharge, Wakarusa war, December, 1855. Rev. C. D. Bradlee, Boston: "Palladio," a poem read at the dedication of Palladio Hall—slip. Col. Jas. H. Brown, Fort Scott: A history of Bourbon county, Kansas, 1878—slip. Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, Auburn: Corn knife made by the missionary, Robert Simerwell, from a file; also chinking and shake from the first house built by him in Williamsport township, Shawnee county, 1854. Thos. H. Cavanaugh, Topeka: Four large books of letters received by the Kansas Central Relief Committee at Topeka, in 1874-5; one package of postal cards and three packages of letters to same committee. Geo. S. Chase, Topeka: Programme of Topeka Scientific and Literary Club. Sidney Clarke, Lawrence: His discharge from service in "Frontier Guards," Washington, D. C., 1861. Rev. P. S. Cleland, Topeka: Impression of seal of Senacherib, Ninevah. Daniel R. Clymer: "A Just Tribute," to the memory of Judge Woodard, of Pennsylvania—a sheet. F. L. Crane, Topeka: Book of scraps and manuscripts relating to the early history of Topeka and Kansas, and to other subjects; memorial to Congress for admission under the Topeka constitution; circular; list of members and officers of Legislature; blank deeds of lots in Crane's Addition; box of letter wafers. E. J. Dallas, Washington, D. C.: Badge of Washington, D. C., Kansas Republican Association. Dr. T. A. Davis, Leavenworth: Leavenworth "Journal extra," August 16, 1856—slip. Alonzo De Frantz, Topeka: Circulars, etc., of Real Estate Association, Nashville, Tenn.; exodus circulars, Tennessee Emigration to Kansas. Wesley Duncan, Lawrence: Delaware town share, Leavenworth county, April 23, 1857, and Quindaro town share. Geo. Graham, Seneca: Sharp's rifle, which belonged in 1856 to Wm. Thompson, son-in-law of John Brown; wood from log cabin in

which John Brown last slept in Kansas. J. A. Halderman, Leavenworth: "How Old is Our Earth?"—a slip; address to people of Leavenworth county by citizens. Thomas W. Heatly, Troy: Palmyra, Douglas county, town-share blank. Oscar Haberlein, Leavenworth: Silk flag which was presented by the ladies of the Leavenworth Turners' Society to Captain Zesch, Company I, First Kansas Regiment, 1861. Captain W. O. Hubbell, Lawrence: Ball ticket on opening Eldridge House, Dec. 31, 1858. J. K. Hudson, Topeka: Dialects of native inhabitants of Victoria, sheets; circulars, blanks, etc., of the Centennial Commissioners, 1876. E. H. Hunting, Russell: Piece of Free-State graham biscuit, 1856. Thaddeus Hyatt, N. Y.: Eight circulars relative to Kansas affairs, 1856; speech of Gerrit Smith, at Buffalo, July 10, 1856, sheet; catalogue of members of the Kansas Territorial Legislature, 1855. Col. Wm. Irwin, Topeka: Order of General G. B. McClellan, Cincinnati, May 26, 1861. H. L. Jones, Salina: Many scraps relating to early Kansas troubles. H. H. Johnson, Topeka: "Personal Recollections of Early Days," ten articles published in Lawrence Standard. B. H. Kinney, Worcester, Mass.: Proceedings American Antiquarian Society, scraps. Wm. Leamer, Lecompton: Cannon ball fired at Fort Titus, at the capture by Free-State forces, August 16, 1856. James F. Legate, Leavenworth: "Stray Leaves," papers published in Leavenworth Press, 1879. C. B. Lines, Wabaunsee: Correspondence between H. W. Beecher and C. B. Lines, relative to Beecher rifles. Geo. W. Martin, Topeka: Roll-call of Republican State Convention, Sept. 1, 1880. J. R. Meade, Wichita: Fragment of the first school and church bell in Arkansas valley, 1871. Robert Melcher and H. F. Weist, Larned: Specimen of first pottery manufactured in the Arkansas valley. D. A. Millington, Winfield: Cartridge-box of Col. James Montgomery; opinion in case of Col. Wm. Weer. Minnesota Historical Society: American College of Heraldry and Genealogy, circular. Mrs. C. I. H. Nichols: An appeal to the women of the State of New York, in behalf of Kansas, 1856, sheet. P. S. Noble, Topeka: Two labor and ration checks, Dull Knife's band Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, 1878, found in Northwestern Kansas. W. H. Poor: Circular, "Kansas and her Capital." Frank A. Root, Topeka: Editorial excursion tickets, 1873, Lincoln, Nebraska; editorial excursion, 1874, Fort Scott; editorial excursion, 1875, Galveston; miscellaneous handbills, dodgers, etc., samples of jobs, Gunnison Review office, Colorado, 1880. A. A. Sanders, North Topeka: A small American flag. Jos. Savage, Lawrence: Copy of the "Old Settler's Song"; Farmer's Hand-Book and Emigrant's Guide. Ellis Smalley, Chicago: Workingman's election ticket, New York; certificate Dorr Liberation stock, 1844. Watson Smith, Oberlin: Card from Dull Knife's camp on Sappa. Eli Thayer, Worcester: Scraps from Worcester Spy, Oct. 27, 1858. Frank M. Tracy, St. Joseph, Mo.: Canister-shot from battle-field of Corinth, Mississippi, Oct. 3, 1862; minie ball from same; remnant of a roll of bandage from battle-field of Wilson's Creek, Aug. 10, 1861; Rebel flag captured at Iatan, Missouri, June 3, 1861, by twelve members of

the Elwood Guards, First Kansas Regiment. Henry A. Ward, Rochester, N. Y.: Circular on fossils. H. K. Winans, Topeka: Six reports and other papers relating to the Leavenworth Constitutional Convention, of 1858. Winslow & Albright, Hutchinson: An ancient single-barreled pistol, found near Hutchinson. Henry Worrall, Topeka: Medallion of Prince Albert, struck at London International Exhibition, 1851; also, medallion of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, at the same exhibition; miniature New Mexican plow; fragments New Mexican pottery; old New Mexican shoes. Harvey Worrall, Topeka: Guide to piano practice; scales and arpeggios, card.

MANUSCRIPT CONTRIBUTIONS.

Our accessions of manuscripts have been large. These consist in part of papers relating to Indian affairs before the settlement of Kansas—the papers of missionaries and others residing among the Indians—chiefly among the immigrant Indian tribes. Manuscripts of this class have been contributed by John C. McCoy, of Wilder, Johnson county, being papers left by Rev. Isaac McCoy, consisting of some three thousand letters, reports and other papers, embracing correspondence of Mr. McCoy with the Baptist Missionary Board and the Government, during a service as a missionary and agent of the Government, in Indiana, Michigan and Kansas, from 1817 to 1846, together with official papers, private journals, books of account, etc., kept by him relating to such service. Mrs. Sarah Baxter and Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, of Auburn, Shawnee county, have contributed the papers of the late Rev. Robert Simerwell, who was associated with Mr. McCoy, as a missionary, from 1824, and who continued in the service up to the time of the settlement of the Territory. These papers consist of five hundred and forty-seven letters, reports and other papers, seven books containing Mr. Simerwell's private journal, from 1824 to 1837, Indian mission church books, account books, etc. Hon. T. D. Thacher, of Lawrence, has contributed manuscripts of Rev. Francis Barker and Rev. John G. Pratt, relating to missionary service among the Shawnees, embracing journals, copies of letters, etc., of dates from 1842 to 1854. Rev. S. M. Irvin, of Highland, Doniphan county, has contributed manuscripts relating to the Iowa Presbyterian mission, established among the Iowas and Sacs and Foxes, in that county, as early as 1837. Page McKinney, of Lawrence, has contributed the papers of Rev. Edmund McKinney, missionary among the Iowa, Otoe and Omaha Indians, from 1846 to 1853. Frederick Chouteau, of Westport, Missouri, has contributed reminiscences of Kansas since 1825, including personal observations among the Kaw Indians, for which tribe he was a trader for twenty-three years, from 1829 to 1853.

Of papers relating to affairs during the early Territorial period, a large mass has been contributed by Thaddeus Hyatt, of New York, embracing statements made in writing in 1856 and 1857 by fifty-two Kansas settlers, narrating their experiences in Kansas up to the time the statements were written; also many letters, copies of letters, reports, statements, accounts of

battles, sketches of battle-fields, and other papers relating to Kansas affairs during the year 1856, including many papers relating to the emigration through Iowa and Nebraska to Kansas during that year. Hon. Eli Thayer, of Worcester, Mass., has contributed a number of valuable papers relating to the same period. Dr. R. M. Ainsworth, of Kansas City, has contributed his reminiscences of the early settlement of Kansas, embracing incidents of the Wakarusa war, the battle of Hickory Point, and other affairs in which he was a participant. Joel K. Goodin, of Ottawa, deposits with the Society the journal of the Legislature under the Topeka constitution, 1856-7, the record book of the "Executive Committee of Kansas Territory," 1855-6, and other official records of the Free-State party organizations. James M. Harvey, of Topeka, contributes papers relating to Captain Henry J. Shombre, who was killed at the capture of Fort Titus, August 16th, 1856. D. A. Millington, of Winfield, contributes a number of the manuscript papers of Captain James Montgomery, including letters written by George L. Stearns, Lydia Maria Child, and many other letters and official papers written during his service in the war. Dr. A. G. Richardson, of Indiana, contributes the diary of R. P. Brown, who was killed at Easton, Leavenworth county, in 1856, and other manuscripts. Hon. Joseph P. Root, of Wyandotte, contributes a lengthy narrative of his observations and experiences in Kansas in 1856. Maj. J. B. Abbott contributes a valuable fund of papers relating to stirring affairs in which he was a party. Col. S. N. Wood and many others contribute manuscripts of the same character.

Besides the papers of the classes mentioned, many other manuscripts of historical value have been received into the collection. A considerable portion of the manuscript papers which we have described will be appropriate material from which selections may be made for publication from time to time in the transactions of the Society. A few examples of such papers are appended to the present report.

Our list is as follows:

Major James B. Abbott, De Soto: Order by Gen. Lane to march to Le-compton, October —, 1857; letter from himself to Gen. Lane, from Hartford, Conn., Sept. 7th, 1857; Quartermaster's memorandum, Dec. 21st, 1857, at Fort Bayne and elsewhere; commission as Second Lieutenant of Capt. Saunders's Wakarusa Liberty Guards, dated July 25th, 1855; names of men in quarters, at Fort Bayne and elsewhere, Dec. 21st, 1857; order of Major General James H. Lane to Gen. Wm. A. Phillips, to repair to Sugar Mound, dated Dec. 17th, 1857, Lawrence; roll of Major Abbott's regimental staff officers, at Sugar Mound, dated Dec. 21st, 1857; muster roll of Capt. Jacob Benjamin's Pottawatomie Rifles, Pottawatomie creek, 1855; a certificate of appointment on committee to expose election frauds, Oct. 21st, 1857; certificate of election to Topeka Legislature, signed J. H. Lane, chairman, C. K. Holliday, secretary *pro tem.*, dated Feb. 25th, 1856; letter of Capt. O. P. Bayne to Major Abbott, dated July 7th, 1858; memorandum of commis-

sioned officers of Col. Abbott's First Regiment, Kansas Militia; commission of Major Abbott, by Gen. W. Topliff, as Captain of Company B, June 28th, 1856, Topeka; muster roll of Capt. M. W. Wood's Burlingame Rifles; receipt, dated Feb. 17th, 1858, from Gen. J. W. Denver to Major Abbott, for one box, locked, and marked "Election returns for December 21st, 1857, and January 4th, 1858, K. T."—(these were the "candle-box" election returns); letter of Capt. John McCannon to Col. J. B. Abbott, dated Little Osage, July 24th, 1858; letter of Chauncey Shaffer to Major Abbott, dated New York, Sept. 8th, 1857; order of Major Abbott and Capt. R. Gillpatrick, favor of Capt. O. B. Bayne, for subsistence, dated Camp near Sugar Mound, Dec. 24th, 1857; letter of S. Cabot, jr., to Major Abbott, dated Boston, Aug. 25th, 1857; letter of Jacob Hall to Major Abbott, relative to Baldwin City Mail Float, dated Independence, Mo., June 18th, 1859; letter of Rev. Mr. Wood to Rev. Dr. Leavitt, introducing Major Abbott, dated Boston, Aug. 11th, 1858; certificate of election of Major Abbott as member of the first Topeka Legislature, dated Lawrence, Feb. 19, 1856; letter of L. C. P. Freer to Major Abbott, dated Chicago, Aug. 7th, 1855; letter of Seth Paddleford to Major Abbott, Sept. 15th, 1855, Providence; letter from Mark Howard to Major Abbott, dated Hartford, Conn., Sept. 21st, 1855; charter of De Soto Union League, dated May 28th, 1863, signed D. R. Anthony, Grand President, and E. N. O. Clough, Grand Secretary; Provost Marshal's pass, for B. W. Hartley and J. B. Abbott, to visit camps in Virginia, dated Washington, Dec. 23d, 1861; general staff roll of Major General James H. Lane, on duty at Sugar Mound, Dec. 19th, 1857, namely, Harris Stratton, C. F. W. Leonhardt, Wm. A. Phillips, P. B. Plumb, James G. Blunt and E. B. Whitman; letter of Major Abbott to his wife, dated Headquarters near Sugar Mound, Dec. 22d, 1857; commission of Major Abbott as Brigadier General, dated Lawrence, Aug. 3d, 1857, and signed by J. H. Lane and M. F. Conway; letter of Gov. Chas. Robinson to Eli Thayer, introducing Major Abbott, dated Lawrence, July 26th, 1855, with postscript by Chas. H. Branscomb; letter of Amos A. Lawrence to Major Abbott, dated Boston, Aug. 11th, 1855, relative to one hundred Sharp's rifles; the same, dated Aug. 20th, 1855; letter from J. C. Palmer, President of Sharp's Rifle Manufacturing Co., to Amos A. Lawrence, dated Hartford, Feb. 18th, 1856, relative to primers, etc., with memorandum of Mr. Lawrence; circular—call of Horace Greeley and others for Astor House meeting, dated New York, Sept. 5th, 1855; letter of Frederick Law Olmstead to Major Abbott, dated New York, Sept. 17th, 1855, relative to purchase of Sharp's rifles; the same, dated New York, Oct. 4th, 1855, relative to arms and howitzer; the same, New York, Oct. 7th, 1855, relative to howitzer; the same, dated Oct. 24th, 1855, notice of shipment of howitzer; telegram of Gen. S. R. Curtis to Major Abbott, dated Headquarters, Wyandotte, Oct. 13th, 1864, authorizing the bringing of a company of Shawnee Indians to the defense, in the Price raid; four memorandum books kept by Major Abbott, containing memoranda relative to subscriptions, investiga-

tion of the murder of Dow, data of military movements, statistics of settlers, (their means of defense, etc.,) dates of military orders, etc., of dates from Sept. 1, 1855, to Dec. 23d, 1857; letter from Samuel Colt to Gov. Chas. Robinson, dated Hartford, April 24th, 1861, relative to furnishing arms; account of expenses of trip for rescuing Dr. Doy from St. Joseph jail, 1860; subscription list for refunding to Major Abbott his expenses incurred in rescuing Dr. Doy, 1860; three election tickets, election for State officers under the Topeka constitution, Jan. 15th, 1856; letter to J. B. Abbott, from Mark Howard, in relation to raising money for purchase of howitzer, dated Hartford, Conn., Sept. 6th, 1855; letter to J. B. Abbott from Dr. S. Cabot, jr., dated Boston, Mass., Aug. 25th, 1857; three Free-State election tickets, Douglas county, Topeka Legislature, election of Jan. 15th, 1856; order of Gen. Chas. Robinson to G. P. Lowery to attach his company to Col. James H. Lane's regiment, dated Sept. 3d, 1855; account of James B. Abbott for commissary supplies, Dec. 11th, 1855; order of N. M. Boynton, Quartermaster, on Quartermaster General, favor of H. F. Sanders, Jan. 4th, 1858; letter of Chauncey Shaffer, Sept. 9th, 1857; order of Probate Judge Josiah Miller, directing Major Abbott to take charge of effects of Hon. John Curtis, dated Feb. 15th, 1858; receipt of Capt. E. D. Thompson to Major Abbott for the "Abbott howitzer," dated May 13th, 1861; order of Col. A. J. Keeler to Major Abbott, directing mustering of Shawnee Indians into service in the Price raid, Oct. 12th, 1864; copy of letter of J. B. Abbott to Samuel Kimball, requesting deposit of howitzer with Historical Society, dated Feb. 9th, 1881.

Dr. R. M. Ainsworth, Wyandotte: His reminiscences of the early settlement of Kansas, 1879.

Wm. Austin: Paper giving the early history of the "voting movement" in Kansas, in 1857.

Mrs. Sarah Baxter and Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, Auburn, Shawnee county, Kansas: Papers, manuscripts, books, etc., of the late Rev. Robert Simerwell, missionary among the Indians in Michigan and Kansas—547 letters, reports and other papers, being copies of letters written by, or of letters written to Mr. Simerwell, of dates extending from the year 1822 to the year 1866; 5 manuscripts embracing discourses, translational and fragments of Indian grammar; rules for regulation of Carey Indian Mission family, 1822; parchment certificate of naturalization of Robert Simerwell, Philadelphia, 1824; 7 books of journals, being Mr. Simerwell's diary, from April 9, 1824, to December 10, 1837; 5 books of accounts, from 1829 to 1856; book of mathematical examples; do. traveling expenses; list of letters received and sent, from 1824 to 1833; and church book of branch of Pottawatomie Baptist church, from March 29, 1840, to January 12, 1844; 3 books of minutes of proceedings of the same church.

Mrs. Sarah Baxter, Auburn: Statement relative to Rev. Robert Simerwell.

G. W. Bertram: A unique proposal for publishing a newspaper in Decatur county.

Dr. G. W. Brown, Rockford, Ill.: 1 letter of Richard Realf to Augustus Wattles, July 18, 1857; 1 letter of Eli Thayer to Dr. Geo. W. Brown, Dec. 10, 1879; a letter from Geo. A. Crawford to Hon. Eli Thayer, Aug. 4, 1879; 4 letters written by him, in 1856; letters written by Eli Thayer to Geo. W. Brown.

J. C. Burnett, Buffalo Park: Delaware pay roll, Nov. 17, 18, 19, 1863, Sarcoxieville; autograph card written to Secretary of the Interior, in behalf of Mr. Fullenwider, to save his land from sale, in Humboldt land district.

Mrs. Elizabeth Carter: (See Mrs. Sarah Baxter and Mrs. Elizabeth Carter.)

Wm. T. Cavanaugh, Topeka: Miniature copy of the certificate of incorporation of the Historical Society.

Fred. Chouteau, Westport, Mo.: Reminiscences of Kansas, since 1825, as narrated to F. G. Adams, April, 1880.

Sidney Clarke, Lawrence: Legislative bill for appropriation for statues of John Brown and James H. Lane, Legislature of 1879.

W. F. Cloud: His history of the Second Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry.

John B. Coffin, Holton, Kas.: History of the Topeka cannon.

Chas. H. Crane, Osawatomie: Copy of indictment of Capt. John Brown and others, in Lykins county, May 30, 1856.

E. J. Dallas, Washington, D. C.: Fac-simile of Garfield's denial, Oct. 23, 1880; history of Kansas post offices, bound in with official post office directory of 1811; first constitution and by-laws of Kansas Republican Association, at Washington; constitution of same, adopted Aug. 2, 1880.

W. F. Downs, Atchison: Warrant for collection of school taxes, of district No. 1, Atchison county, in 1860, signed by F. G. Adams, clerk.

H. L. Dunlap, Topeka: Recollections of Col. J. A. Harvey's expedition to Leavenworth and Jefferson counties, in September, 1856; his recollections of defense of Lawrence, Sept. 13th, 1856.

L. R. Elliott, Manhattan: Papers of Wm. H. Bush, Postmaster at Pond Creek, Kas., 1869-70; papers of Nicholas Roberts, Postmaster at Pond Creek, Kas., 1870; papers of Capt. Sam'l B. Lauffer, Goose Creek, Col. Ter., 1869.

Jacob Emmons, St. George: His reminiscences of Pottawatomie county, 1857-8.

E. Fisk, Geneva: History of Geneva township, Allen county, 1878.

Loring Farnsworth, Fort Scott: His recollections of the building of Constitution Hall, Topeka, and other reminiscences; dispersion of the Free-State Legislature.

Dr. T. S. Floyd, Sedgwick: Canceled bonds and coupons of School District No. 10, in Sedgwick (now in Harvey) county, 1871; poll-book and

tally list of an election in Sedgwick City, 1870; post-office return, Sedgwick, 1872.

Joel K. Goodin, Ottawa: Journal of the House of Representatives under the Topeka constitution, from March 4, 1856, to June 13, 1857; record of the "Executive Committee of Kansas Territory," from August 15, 1855, to February 11, 1856; record of scrip issued by the "Executive Committee of Kansas Territory," from November 1, 1855; autographs of members of Topeka Constitutional Convention, with residence, &c., 1855.

John Guthrie, Topeka: Receipt from H. W. Farnsworth, Postmaster, for list of electoral votes of Kansas for President and Vice President, in 1872.

John A. Halderman, Bankok, Siam: Letter-of-attorney from Gov. A. H. Reeder, April 27, 1857; appointment of John Leroux, signed by Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, dated March 22, 1856; letter of introduction from John M. Haberlein to Frederick Kapp, of Berlin, Prussia; response of the King of Siam to address of Consul Halderman, September 9th, 1880.

James Hanway, Lane: Copy of letter of Horace Greeley to Lewis C. White.

James M. Harvey, Topeka: Copies of papers relating to Henry J. Shombre, from scrap-book of Mrs. Alfred Tulleidge, Richmond, Indiana.

W. H. Honnell: History of the establishment of Kickapoo Presbyterian Mission, 1857.

Rev. S. M. Irvin, Highland: Meteorological table taken at Iowa Mission, 1849-50.

C. W. Johnson, Hiawatha: History of the Colorado potato beetle and solanum rostratum, 1879; history of the survey of the Northern Kansas boundary, 1854.

Lewis Jordan: Six leaves from the diary of Jeremiah Jordan.

Mrs. G. W. Lee, Manhattan: Incidents of Kansas life in 1855.

Thaddeus Hyatt, New York: A mass of manuscripts relating to Kansas, written from 1854 to 1861, as follows: Three letters from Horace White, Chicago, to Mr. Hyatt, in November and December, 1856; two letters from H. B. Hurd, Chicago, to same, 1857; copy of letter from Hyatt to Hurd, 1857; letter from A. Finch, Osawatomie, to Hyatt, Dec. 22, 1856; receipt of Mrs. C. I. H. Nichols for money for Kansas, from Naples, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1856; H. L. Crandall, Naples, N. Y., to Hyatt, Dec. 6, 1856; Gerrit Smith, Peterboro, N. Y., to Hyatt, July 25th and Sept. 12, 1857; C. H. Crane, Utica, N. Y., to Hyatt, Feb. 17, 1857; S. Y. Lum, Lawrence, Kansas, to W. H. May, June 13, 1856; Thaddeus Hyatt, Lawrence, Kansas, to Gov. John W. Geary, December, 1856; Governor Geary, Lecompton, to Hyatt, Dec. 9, 1856; John H. Gihon, Philadelphia, to same, May 31, 1857; Richard McAllister, Lecompton, to same, Dec. 12, 1856; S. P. Hand, Hyatt, Kansas, to same, Jan. 25, 1857; Geo. A. Cutler, Topeka, to same, Nov. 3, 1856; Joseph Lyman, Boston, to same, Oct. 31, 1856; H. J. Roberts, Elmsburg, Pa., to same, March 21, 1855; Mr. Hyatt to H. J. Roberts, March 26, 1855;

C. Albright, Westport, Mo., to Thaddeus Hyatt, Dec. 25, 1854; paper of Mr. Hyatt relative to his religious belief, 1854; report of Mr. Hyatt to "New York Tabernacle Committee," of his observations of the progress and condition of the Free-State emigrants crossing Iowa and Nebraska en route to Kansas, Aug. 16, 1856; his letter to Amos A. Lawrence, Feb. 9, 1857; manuscript of his reply to the "Kansas Aid" article in the New York Times, 1857; his letter to A. B. Coleman, Cincinnati, Feb. 1, 1857; Augustus Wattles, Lawrence, to Hyatt, Jan. 7, 1857; Ephraim Nute, Lawrence, to Hyatt, Jan. 11, 1857; O. A. Carpenter, Ottawa Creek, Kansas, to Hyatt, Nov. 22, 1857; statement of John Morehead relative to "Kansas Central Committee;" do. of Thomas J. Addis and others; order of Mr. Hyatt on — Warren, Jan. 11th, 1857; acknowledgment of Mrs. Mary A. Brown, widow of Captain John Brown, to Mr. Hyatt, for services relative to relief fund for the benefit of herself and family, after her husband's death, dated North Elba, N. Y., Jan. 14th, 1860; statement of John E. Stewart as to mode of distribution of supplies by Central Committee of Lawrence, in the winter of 1856-7—his criticisms thereon; William Breyman, relative to the same; John E. Stewart's statistics gathered in December, 1857, showing the condition of the settlers on the Marais des Cygnes, Little Osage, Lost creek, Big Sugar creek, and Marmaton creek, with maps; map of Branson's rescue, 1854; map of battle of Oskaloosa, [Slough creek,] 1856; map of battle of Hickory Point, 1856; map of battle of Middle creek, 1856; map of battle of Osawatomie, 1856; map of battle places and forts in Douglas county, 1856; his statement of summer campaign and battles, Douglas county, 1856; a statement of his experience with Central Committee, etc., 1857; relative to camping in the woods, Barnesville, 1856; letter of Geo. W. Bell, Hickory Point, Dec. 4th, 1856, to Mr. Hyatt; letter of A. D. Searl, Tabor, to Mr. Hyatt, Aug. 21st, 1856; copy of a letter from J. H. Lane to Dr. Gaston, Aug. 16th, 1856, Topeka; Thaddeus Hyatt's letter to —, Jan. 11th, 1857, Lawrence; statements of the following persons, narrating their experiences in Kansas during the year 1856 and the winter of 1857: S. H. Moore, J. S. Scott, John Griffith, John E. Stewart, Thos. Bedoe, S. P. Hand, — Van Curen, Wm. Hutchinson, S. T. Shore, B. C. Westfall, Thos. Bickerton, Jas. H. Holmes, Nathaniel Webber, Nathaniel Parker, Horace L. Dunnell, R. J. Hinton and Dunnell, Alex. McArthur, Jas. Hall, Jerome Hazen, and Chas. H. Caulkins, Dec. 5th, 1856; Edward Booth, Sam'l F. Tappan, and Geo. F. Warren, Dec. 14th, 1856; R. S. Griffith, N. W. Spicer, and J. A. Harvey, Dec. 6th, 1856; J. B. Abbott, Dec. 9th, 1856; A. B. Scoten, Wm. Reap, Ephraim Coy, Samuel Anderson, and Charles E. Dewey, Dec. 24th, 1856; Alanson Simons, Dec. 24th, 1856; Benj. Davis, W. D. West, David B. Davis, David Baldwin, Mrs. James Townsley, James McGue, Eli Rogers, Jere. Buffington, and Lemuel Knapp, Jan. 5th, 1857, Lawrence; Elizabeth Storrs and Geo. Cutter, Jan. 9, 1857, Lawrence; Jas. Chubby, Dr. Wm. H. Stillman, John L. Price, Richard Watson, and O. H. Macauley, Jan. 14, 1857; Richard J.

Hinton, John E. Stewart, William Breyman, and J. H. Vince; description of the uniform of the Oread Guards ("Stubbs"), Lawrence, 1855; five receipts for money paid for Kansas, 1856; an account of the proceedings of the Kansas relief meeting at Cooper Institute, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1860; letters of Thaddeus Hyatt from Kansas, Aug. 24, 1860; reports, correspondence and statistics relative to the drouth, famine and relief in 1860; two packages containing many papers; two packages of scraps relating to Kansas, from 1855 to 1861; copies of correspondence of Thaddeus Hyatt with National Kansas Committee, 1856-7; envelope directed by Horace Greeley to Thaddeus Hyatt.

John C. McCoy, Wilder: 1,460 letters, reports and other papers, chiefly written by, or addressed to, Rev. Isaac McCoy, between the years 1808 and 1848, including 30 papers without date, deposited by John C. McCoy, July 9, 1879; Rev. Isaac McCoy's memorandum book; business at Washington, etc.; discourse on missions; church book for 1832 to 1844, 1832, 1845; book of hymns, 100 in number, 1812; four account books, from March 3, 1820, to August 1, 1830, Carey, pamphlet, "Remarks on Indian Reform;" two appendixes to above; correspondence with Baptist Missionary Board, from June 17 to Nov. 28, 1826; letter book of Dr. L. Bolles; journals of Rev. Isaac McCoy, from 1814 to October 22, 1817; and from October 17, 1817, to May 28, 1820; journal, from November, 1818, to February 2, 1819, copy; journal, from May 29, 1820, to March 3, 1823; journal, from May 29, 1820, to February 28, 1821, copy; journal, from March 7, 1823, to May 28, 1824; journal, from July 2, 1828, to November 3, 1828; journal, from February 27, 1829, to June 29, 1829; journal, from August 16, 1830, to December 2, 1832; journal, from December 7, 1832, to March 7, 1833; journal, from October 35, 1833, to February 6, 1834; journal, from February 11, 1834, to May 27, 1834; journal, from January 25, 1835, to September 5, 1835; journal, from March 26, 1836, to May 23, 1836; journal, from December 17, 1836, to January 3, 1837; journal, from January 11, 1837, to July 8, 1837; journal, from March 5, 1838, to August 7, 1838; journal, from January 19, 1841, to May 14, 1841; manuscript of the "History of Baptist Indian Missions," by Isaac McCoy, published in Washington, in 1840.

Timothy McIntire, Arkansas City: Two rolls of the Topeka Constitutional Convention, October, 1855—vote on the location of the State Capital; Topeka Constitutional Convention scrip, \$20, to pay for services as Doorkeeper, Topeka, November 10, 1855.

Page McKinney, Lawrence: Six papers of Rev. Edmund McKinney, of dates from 1846 to 1853, embracing 58 pages of manuscripts, relating to the Iowa, Otoe and Omaha Indians, and Indian missions.

Samuel Mewhinney, Pomo, California: Protested bill of exchange, dated Virginia, December 21, 1774.

D. A. Millington, Winfield: Twelve letters of James Montgomery, in relation to affairs in Southern Kansas, 1859; three letters in relation to same,

by Montgomery, without date; memoranda of history of Southern Kansas; seven letters, business and private, 1859-61; memoranda of letter to Col. D. R. Anthony, December 3, 1860; letters to Jas. Montgomery, from Thos. H. Webb, 2, 1860-61; one from H. P. Johnson; one from W. W. Thayer, April 16, 1861; three letters from Thompson, Col. Doubleday & Ruth, 1862; one letter from L. Maria Child, December 26, 1861; Col. Jas. Montgomery's letters to Senator Henry Wilson, 2, January 22, 1864, and to his wife, Aug. 25, 1863; Gov. Chas. Robinson's commission as Colonel Third Regiment Kansas Volunteers, June 24, 1861; letter of H. H. Morse, July 8, 1864, and Dr. E. H. Grant, August 9, 1864, to Col. Montgomery. Montgomery's papers of military orders and letters, ten in number, 1861, also military orders in South Carolina, Florida, etc., of 1863, eleven in number; military orders, reports, etc., in South Carolina, Florida, etc., twenty in number, 1864; do. Price raid, 1864; lists of Companies C, D and I, Tenth Kansas Volunteers, 1864; lists of casualties; blank form of registration; papers relating to pensions, etc.; receipts for distribution of seed wheat, N. E. K. R. Committee; blank, do.

Robert R. Moore, Topeka: Tally list of vote for U. S. Senator, January, 1879; ballots of Chicago Republican Convention, June, 1880; Delegates to Republican State Convention, Sept. 1st, 1880.

O. E. Morse, Mound City: Commission of James H. Lane to James Montgomery, September 16th, 1857.

Dr. M. O'Brien, Fort Supply, I. T.: Official copies of Comanche, Kiowa, Cheyenne and Arapahoe treaties, negotiated on Little Arkansas, in October, 1865.

John E. Rastall, Burlingame: Letter of Gen. John A. Dix to donor, dated Aug. 18th, 1876.

Dr. A. G. Richardson, Stone Bluff, Ind.: Diary of Major R. P. Brown, 1855; R. P. Brown commissioned by James H. Lane as Major, Nov. 27th, 1855; letter of Martha A. Brown to Dr. A. G. Richardson, 1856; letter of A. Brown to R. P. Brown, Dec. 23d, 1855.

Col. John Ritchie, Topeka: An account of the Doy rescuers.

Frank A. Root, Topeka: A letter of M. H. Cobb, introducing F. A. Root to George W. Brown, 1857; bill of I. S. Parker for newspapers, 1864.

Hon. Joseph P. Root, Wyandotte: Brief sketch of early Kansas Territory; narrative of his experiences in Kansas in 1856.

Joseph Savage, Lawrence: Two letters by Mary Savage concerning Quantrill's raid.

W. W. Scott, Canal Dover, Ohio: Letter of Wm. C. Quantrill to his brother.

Lewis S. Sears, Sedalia, Mo.: Book of letters written by Lieut. Charles Wilkes, U. S. Navy, from September, 1839, to April, 1840; report of Lieut. W. L. Hudson to Lieut. Wilkes, from Dec. 2d, 1840, to July 18th, 1841; letters to Lieut. Wilkes, from June 26th, 1837, to Dec. 31st, 1838; ditto,

from 1840 to 1847; letters pertaining to court martial of Lieut. Wilkes; charges and defense.

John Speer, Lawrence: Autograph letter from James H. Lane to donor, dated April 11th, 1866.

T. D. Thacher, Lawrence: Copies of 21 letters written by Francis Barker to Secretary Baptist Missionary Board, Shawnee Mission, 1842 to 1854; copies of 22 letters written by Secretary Baptist Missionary Board to Revs. Pratt and Barker, Shawnee Mission, 1854; Church record, Shawnee Baptist Mission Church, Oct. 27th, 1844, to June 18th, 1854, Shawnee Mission.

Eli Thayer, Worcester, Mass.: Letter of F. D. Kimball, Attorney General of Ohio, to Eli Thayer, concerning Gen. Lane, Columbus, Ohio, 1856; letters from H. A. Wilcox, D. W. Siders and Geo. W. Brown, in 1855 and 1856.

T. J. Tilley, Topeka: Remarks of E. A. Coleman at old settlers' meeting, 1879, concerning John Brown, as reported by T. J. Tilley.

Mrs. Lydia B. Walker, Wyandotte: Poll-book, election of Delegate to Congress for Nebraska, Oct. 12, 1852.

J. M. S. Williams, Boston: Letters of Eli Thayer, Simmons & Leadbeater, Isaac T. Goodnow, Emily P. Burke, Thos. H. Webb, and John W. Robinson; telegram from J. M. S. Williams; prospectus of S. N. Wood, Kansas Press, Cottonwood Falls.

Col. J. F. Williams, St. Paul, Minn.: Letters from J. H. Lane, C. Robinson and J. K. Goodin to Gov. Wm. A. Gorman, appealing for assistance from a threatened invasion of Kansas from Missouri.

S. N. Wood, Elmdale: Letter from Jac. Thompson relative to refusing to postpone land sales; a letter of Thos. Ewing, jr., to the Lawrence Seward Club, concerning Lane as Senator, 1859; letters received by Col. Wood from the following persons: three letters from Salmon P. Chase, 1860-2; one letter from M. F. Conway, 1862, Washington; two from Gov. Thomas Carney, 1864; one each from Mrs. Wm. T. Hazard, Rev. John S. Brown, Miss Susan B. Anthony, 1867, Hon. M. W. Delahay, 1859, Gen. S. R. Curtis, 1862, Mrs. Gen. Dodge to Mrs. S. N. Wood, 1862.

The reading of the report of the Board of Directors having been concluded, on motion, a committee was appointed to examine the Treasurer's accounts. The committee, consisting of Messrs. Horton, Speer and Legate, having performed its duties, reported the Treasurer's accounts correct, and presented the following summary of the same:

The receipts into the treasury during the past two years, as shown by the Treasurer's report, have been as follows:

Balance in treasury	\$303 34
Legislative appropriation (to Dec. 30, 1880).....	4,750 00
Membership fees.....	220 00
Total.....	\$5,273 34

DISBURSEMENTS.	
Salaries.....	\$2,823 00
Traveling expenses.....	79 20
Purchase of books.....	524 66
Pictures and framing	129 70
Printing and binding	456 50
Ashbaugh collection.....	100 00
Postage, freight and expressage.....	322 42
Miscellaneous.....	284 80
Balance unexpended.....	553 06
	———— \$5,273 34

The term of one-half the Board of Directors having expired, the committee on nominations, through J. C. Hebbard, secretary, reported nominations; and, on the recommendation of the committee, the vacancies were filled, making the full Board as follows:

For One Year.—P. I. Bonebrake, Topeka; C. K. Holliday, Topeka; J. S. Waters, Oswego; F. G. Adams, Topeka; Geo. A. Crawford, Fort Scott; J. C. Hebbard, Seneca; T. D. Thacher, Lawrence; Thos. W. Waterson, Marysville; Henry Booth, Larned; M. M. Murdock, Wichita; S. N. Wood, Elmdale; John S. Gilmore, Fredonia; J. S. Emery, Lawrence; B. F. Stringfellow, Atchison; J. M. Harvey, Vinton; Geo. W. Martin, Junction City; John A. Halderman, Leavenworth; Jos. P. Root, Wyandotte.

For Two Years.—John P. St. John, Olathe; Albert H. Horton, Atchison; John Francis, Iola; Chas. Robinson, Lawrence; D. R. Anthony, Leavenworth; Ira F. Collins, Sabetha; Allen B. Lemmon, Winfield; Jas. F. Legate, Leavenworth; Henry Inman, Larned; A. P. Riddle, Girard; Geo. H. Case, Mankato; Edward Russell, Lawrence; F. P. Baker, Topeka; E. N. Morrill, Hiawatha; Sol. Miller, Troy; John A. Martin, Atchison; N. Green, Stockdale; B. F. Simpson, Paola.

The following resolution, offered by Ed. R. Smith, was adopted :

Whereas, An organization has been effected under the laws of this State, known as the "Marais des Cygnes Memorial Association," the purpose of which association is to erect near the Trading Post, Linn county, Kansas, a memorial structure in commemoration of the victims of the Marais des Cygnes massacre, of May 19, 1858, and those others who offered up their lives in behalf of freedom in Kansas: therefore, be it

Resolved, That this State Historical Society aid to the extent of its power the erection of such memorial, and that the officers of this Society assist said association so far as they can.

On motion of Chief Justice Horton, a vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring President, ex-Gov. Chas. Robinson, for the faithful and able manner in which he had performed the duties of the office of President during the past two years, and for the services which thus he had rendered in demonstrating the usefulness of the Society, and in establishing its permanence as an institution of the State.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the adjournment of the annual meeting, 1881, the following officers were elected for the ensuing two years:

President—T. Dwight Thacher.

Vice Presidents—Cyrus K. Holliday and James F. Legate.

Treasurer—John Francis.

Secretary—Franklin G. Adams.

Standing Committees—Executive Committee: John P. St. John, P. I. Bonebrake, Albert H. Horton, Floyd P. Baker, Cyrus K. Holliday. Committee on Legislation: P. I. Bonebrake, A. H. Horton, John Francis. Committee on Nominations: Cyrus K. Holliday, S. N. Wood, J. C. Hebbard, T. D. Thacher, and S. A. Kingman.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

CONSTITUTION.

This association shall be styled the Kansas State Historical Society. The object of the Society shall be to collect, embody, arrange and preserve books, pamphlets, maps, charts, manuscripts, papers, paintings, statuary, and other materials, illustrative of the history of Kansas in particular, and of the country generally; to procure from the early pioneers narratives of the events relative to the early settlement of Kansas, and of the early explorations, the Indian occupancy, overland travel, and emigration to the Territory and the West; to gather all information calculated to exhibit faithfully the antiquities, and the past and present resources and progress of the State, and to take steps to promote the study of history, by lectures and other available means.

This Society shall consist of active, life, honorary and corresponding members, who may be chosen by the Board of Directors of the Society, at any regular or special meeting, except at their meeting next preceding the annual meeting of the Society; the active members to consist of citizens of the State, by the payment of two dollars annually; the life members by the payment at any one time of twenty dollars; the honorary and corresponding members, who shall be exempt from fee or taxation, shall be chosen from persons in any part of the world distinguished for their literary or scientific attainments, and known especially as friends and promoters of history. Editors and publishers of newspapers and periodicals who contribute the regular issues of the same to the collections of the Society, shall be considered as active members of the Society during the continuance of such contribution.

There shall be a Board of Directors of the Society, to consist of thirty-six members. The Directors shall be chosen at a regularly-called annual meeting of the Society, and shall hold their offices for two years and until their successors shall be chosen—except that the Directors shall be divided into two classes—one class to go out of office each year. And immediately after the annual election in January, 1879, lots shall be drawn for the two classes, to hold their respective offices one and two years; and at each subsequent annual election those of the class chosen shall hold their offices for two years. Any number not less than five shall constitute a quorum for the

transaction of business. No member of the Board of Directors or other officer, except the Secretary, shall receive pay for any of the ordinary duties of his office.

The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, two Vice Presidents and a Secretary, to be chosen by the Board of Directors from their own members, and who shall hold their offices for two years and until their successors shall be chosen; the regular terms of the same to begin with the election in January, 1879. And in addition to these elective officers, all donations of money or property (if accepted by the Board of Directors) to the amount or value of five hundred dollars, shall constitute the donors life Directors of the Society during their natural lives: but such life Directors shall never exceed in number the regularly-elected Directors; and all moneys from life-directorships or from donations or bequests, unless specifically directed otherwise by such life Directors, donors or devisors, shall be invested to the best advantage, and the accruing interest only shall be used, and shall be employed in such manner, for the benefit of the Society, as the Board of Directors may direct.

The annual meeting of the Society shall be held at Topeka, on the third Tuesday in January; and those members, not less than ten, who meet at any annual or special meeting of the Society, upon the call of the Board of Directors, shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

The President, or in his absence one of the Vice Presidents, or in their absence any member of the Society selected on the occasion, shall preside at the annual or any special meeting of the Society. Such presiding officer shall preserve order, regulate the order of proceedings, and give a casting vote whenever the same is required.

The Secretary shall preserve a full and correct record of the proceedings of all meetings of the Society and Board of Directors, to be entered on his book in chronological order. These records shall always be open for the inspection of any member of the Society. He shall conduct the correspondence of the Society; shall preserve for the Society the official communications addressed to him, and keep copies of important official letters written by him; he shall collect, or cause to be collected, moneys due to the Society, and pay the same to the Treasurer; he shall give notice of the meetings of the Society and of the Board of Directors; he shall edit and supervise, under the direction of the Publication Committee, the publications of the Society, direct the literary exchanges, and shall write out and cause to be published, in one or more of the Topeka papers, the proceedings, or a synopsis thereof, of the meetings of the Society and Board of Directors; he shall have charge of the books, manuscripts and other collections of the Society; he shall keep a catalogue of the same, together with all additions made during his official term; in case of donation, he shall specify in his record the name of the book, manuscript, or article donated, with the name of the donor and date of the gift; he shall make an annual report of the condition of the library,

and respond to all calls which may be made upon him touching the same, at any annual or special meeting of the Society.

The Treasurer shall receive and have charge of all dues, and donations and bequests of money, and all funds whatsoever of the Society, and shall pay such sums as the Board of Directors may from time to time direct, on the warrant of the chairman of said Board, countersigned by the Secretary; and he shall make an annual report of the pecuniary transactions of the Society, and also exhibit a statement of the funds and property of the Society in his hands, at any stated or special meeting, when thereto required.

The Secretary and Treasurer shall give satisfactory bonds, in such sums as the Board of Directors may deem proper, for the faithful performance of their respective duties, and for the faithful preservation of property of every kind belonging to the Society; and such bonds shall be filed among the papers of the Society.

The President, or in his absence one of the Vice Presidents, shall preside at the meetings of the Board of Directors, and in their absence the members present may select a chairman from their number to preside, and to perform such duties as may be prescribed for him. The Directors shall supervise and direct the financial and business concerns of the Society; may augment the library, cabinet and gallery, by purchase or otherwise; may make arrangements for a single lecture or a course of lectures, for promoting historic knowledge, and increasing the pecuniary resources of the association. They shall have power to fill any vacancies occurring in their number. They shall audit and adjust all accounts of the Society. They may call special meetings when necessary; appoint the annual orator, make suitable arrangements for the delivery of the annual address; use their discretion as to the publication of any communications, collections, transactions, annual or other addresses, or other written matters of the Society; and they shall annually make a full report of their transactions, accompanied by such suggestions as may seem to them appropriate and worthy of attention. They may appoint an executive committee from their own number, to perform such duties as may be prescribed for such committee.

The Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to cause the bills for the annual dues of active members to be made out and sent to the address of such members, on or before the first day of June of each year, with a copy of this article; and if the amount of such dues is not paid to the Treasurer of this Society on or before the first day of December following of said year, those members in arrears shall be deemed to have forfeited their membership, and their names stricken from the roll of members. The term of annual membership shall begin from and after the third Tuesday in January of each year.

The Board of Directors may adopt by-laws for their own government and guidance, not inconsistent with this constitution.

This constitution may be amended at any annual meeting of the Society: *Provided*, That the proposed amendment shall have been reduced to writing,

and entered on the minutes of the Society, at least three months previous to a vote being taken on the same: *And provided also,* That a majority of the members present shall concur in the adoption of the amendment or amendments proposed.

BY-LAWS.

1. There is hereby created an executive committee of the Board of Directors of this Society, to consist of five members, to be elected at any meeting subsequent to the annual meeting of the Society, and to hold their office till the next annual meeting.
2. The Executive Committee shall audit all accounts presented against the Society, and all warrants drawn on the Treasurer shall be upon sworn vouchers approved by a majority of the members of the Executive Committee.
3. The Executive Committee shall determine the character of the published reports of the Society, and shall decide what papers from its transactions and collections the biennial report shall contain; shall provide for the annual address; shall take such action as may be deemed advisable in reference to the delivery from time to time of lectures and addresses on historical subjects at the State capital, or elsewhere; shall take such action as the interests of the Society shall from time to time demand in relation to providing and furnishing suitable rooms for its collections, and shall consult with the Secretary, and with him decide upon the purchasing of books to augment the Society's library.
4. There shall be a Committee on Legislation, to consist of three members, and it shall be the duty of the committee to confer with the members and committees of the Legislature, and present for their consideration and action the matters of legislation which the Board of Directors shall recommend.
5. There shall be a Committee on Nominations, to consist of five members, and it shall be the duty of the committee, annually, at some time previous to the annual meeting of the Society, to make a selection of persons whom they may deem proper to recommend for members of the Board of Directors, and shall present the same for the action of the Society at the annual meeting.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

As indicative of the interest with which the work of the Kansas Historical Society is regarded, because of the national importance of the events of early Kansas history, the following fac-simile of an autograph letter, written by William Lloyd Garrison a few days before his death, is here given:*

Boston, March 25, 1879.

J. G. Adams:

Dear Sir— Please accept my thanks for your letter, and also for the pamphlet accompanying it, containing the First Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the Kansas State Historical Society, which I have read with great interest.

The formation of such a Society is cause for special congratulation, and an event of historical importance far beyond the limits of the State; for there is nothing more thrilling in American history than the struggle against "Border Ruffianism" (alias the Slave Power) to secure freedom and free institutions to Kansas — a struggle which, if it had terminated otherwise than it did, would have

*WM. LLOYD GARRISON was born in Newburyport, Mass., in a house still standing, in close proximity to the church under whose pulpit repose the remains of George Whitefield, on the 10th of Decem-

been fraught with appalling consequences not only to the State itself, but to the whole country, and postponed the abolition of the dreadful system of chattel slavery to an indefinite period. No pains should be spared to accumulate and preserve whatever relates to it, that posterity may know how it originated and was conducted pro and con, what were its horrors on the part of the lawless invaders, what its sufferings and heroic sacrifices on the part of the friends of imperial liberty, and what gratitude and honor will ever be due to the latter for their steadfast and indomitable vindication of the rights of human nature, under trials and in the midst of perils incomparably greater than any to which the actors in the conflict for American Independence were ever subjected.

How different would have been the fate of Kansas, if slavery had been successfully established upon her soil!

Under the plastic hand of freedom, how astonishing has been her growth in intelligence, industry, enterprise, population, and material prosperity; and at the present time what strides she is making in developing her ample resources, and how irresistible is the magnetism by which she is drawing to herself from all quarters a mighty immigration that can scarcely fail to place her, ere long, in the front rank of States! This is her fitting recompence for having gone through a baptism of blood and ~~a~~ ^{an} ~~siege~~ an ordeal of fire with such firmness and devotion in the sacred cause of human freedom. May her "peace be as a river," and her "prosperity as the waves of the sea"!

Invoking for the Kansas State Historical Society all possible success,
I remain,

Very truly yours,
Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

human nature as His image, her fine moral and spiritual sensitiveness, and her abhorrence of oppression in all its forms.

Mrs. Garrison, while her son was yet too small to support comfortably the weight of the lap-stone,

set him to learning the trade of a shoemaker. As he was unhappy in this occupation, she next apprenticed him to a cabinet-maker; but he was still discontented, yearning continually for an occupation more congenial to his feelings and tastes, and his articles of apprenticeship were canceled at his own request. He found at length his right place, in a printing office in his native place. This proved for him both high school and college, from which he graduated with honor, after a long and faithful apprenticeship. During the period of his minority he became deeply interested in current moral and political questions, upon which he wrote frequently and acceptably, for the newspaper on which he daily worked as a printer, *The Newburyport Herald*. He also contributed to a Boston paper a series of political essays, which, being anonymous, were by many attributed to the Hon. Timothy Pickering, then one of the most eminent citizens of Massachusetts. At the end of his apprenticeship he became the editor of a new paper, *The Free Press*, in his native place. It was distinguished for its high moral tone, but proved unremunerative, as such papers usually do. He was next heard of as editor of *The National Philanthropist*, in Boston—the first paper ever established to support the doctrine of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks. This was in 1827; and the next year he joined the ranks of the active workers against slavery.

In an address at Boston on the 4th of July, 1829, he made his first bold assault on slavery, and in the *Genius of Universal Emancipation*, published at Baltimore in the same year, made a distinct avowal of the doctrine of immediate emancipation as the right of the slave and the duty of the master. He went at one bound to the head of anti-slavery agitators, and then dashed in advance of all. He berated the moderates, denounced the Colonization Society, and took extreme ground on every question discussed.

In 1830 he was convicted of gross and malicious libel, and, in default of payment of fine, was committed to jail. From his prison he wrote letters that kept the political currents in a state of perturbation, and that brought to his rescue Arthur Tappan, of New York, and Henry Clay, of Kentucky. This experience made him an anti-slavery lecturer, and fairly opened that career of aggressive warfare so familiar to all Americans. He reached the people and set them to thinking, and the publication of his *Liberator*, January 1, 1831, was a notable event in the history of American politics. The paper created great excitement, North and South, and the Legislature of Georgia passed an act offering a reward of \$5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the publisher.

Mr. Garrison organized the New England Anti-Slavery Society in 1832, published in the same year his "Thoughts on African Colonization," and soon after went to England. On his return he became the leader of the anti-slavery crusade, and the leading spirit in the organization of the American Anti-Slavery Society. The public mind was now inflamed, and Mr. Garrison was literally in the midst of the fury of battle. In 1835, his clothes were partially torn from him, and he was dragged through the streets of Boston by a furious mob. Notwithstanding this, he appeared as the advocate of peace and non-resistance, and in 1838 led the way in the organization of the New England Non-resistance Society.

When the question of women's rights came up in the Anti-Slavery Society, Mr. Garrison espoused the cause of the women, and in 1840 refused to take his seat as delegate in the World's Anti-Slavery Convention at London, because the female delegates from the United States were excluded. He was, however, chosen president of the society in 1843, and held the office until slavery was abolished.

Through all the stormy period extending from the date of his Boston address, in 1829, Mr. Garrison was the ideal agitator—bold, aggressive, and yet peaceable. His idea was to secure the abolition of slavery through moral influence, and he at first contemplated no disturbance of the relations of the States. Later, he advanced the theory that the compact between the free and slave States was immoral, and argued that a dissolution of the Union was necessary to the freedom of the North. When the events of 1861 changed the aspect of the slavery question he changed ground again, and became an earnest advocate of the national policy during the war. The last number of his *Liberator*, published in December, 1865, reviewed the period of thirty-five years' conflict with the slave power, and recorded the ratifications of the amendment to the Constitution forever prohibiting the existence of slavery.

This ended one great work of his life; but he has been almost constantly before the country on other questions, and in 1867 he visited England, to be received with distinguished favor and consideration.

The old man who gave so many years of his life to work for the persecuted and oppressed, and was himself persecuted for doing it, passed to a higher life at midnight, May 24th, 1879.

Perhaps no higher eulogium could be pronounced upon Mr. Garrison than that found in the following words of his friend and co-laborer in the interests of humanity, John G. Whittier, written after his death: "The verdict of posterity in this case may be safely anticipated. With the true reformers and benefactors of his race, he occupies a place inferior to none other. The private lives of many who fought well the battle of humanity have not been without spot or blemish; but his private character, like his public, knew no dishonor. No shadow of suspicion rests upon the white statue of a life, the fitting garment of which should be the Alpine flower that symbolizes noble purity."

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR ROBINSON.

[The following address was delivered by ex-Governor Charles Robinson, at the annual meeting, Jan. 18, 1881, on retiring from the office of President of the Society.]

Gentlemen of the Historical Society: In compliance with a suggestion of the Board of Directors, and a request of the Secretary, that the President should address the Society, at the expiration of his term of office, on some subject appropriate to the occasion, I appear before you with such preparation as I have been able to make in the midst of the daily cares and duties incident to the life of a Kansas farmer.

The purpose of the Society over whose deliberations it has been my privilege to preside, and in which every citizen should feel a deep interest, is not so much to *write* history, as to gather the materials for the future historian. The time for writing the true history of Kansas has not yet arrived, and will not arrive till the historian shall be so far removed from the actors and passions of the hour as to be able to calmly survey the whole field, and clearly discern, not only *events*, but causes and effects as well. Distance lends enchantment to a view, and clearness to the vision of the historian. A corporal might narrate the exploits of his foraging squad with accuracy, but would be a poor historian of his company. The part he played with his squad would be more important to him than all the other exploits of his company, however brilliant, and in fact prevent him from witnessing what his comrades might achieve. The colonel of a regiment might narrate with great fidelity the exploits of his regiment of which he was an eye-witness, and in which he was wholly absorbed, but he would be a very poor historian of the entire brigade. A general of a brigade or division might be well qualified to furnish facts connected with his immediate command, but because his mind would be exclusively occupied with his own duties, he would be a poor historian of other brigades or divisions, or of the whole army. So the general-in-chief could tell accurately, if he would, perhaps, what movements he had ordered and had been made by his direction, but before a true history of the war could be written, the powers behind the general must be reviewed—the War Secretary, the Commander-in-Chief of all the forces, the Congress that directs the commander, and the people who make Congress, with the influences and motives that control them—all must be taken into the account.

It is evident the actors in a struggle are unfitted to be the historians of that struggle, and this unfitness extends to all sympathizers and partisans.

Should an actor attempt to write history, it would necessarily result in magnifying the part he had acted or witnessed, and the disparagement of all others, while a sympathizer or partisan would be incapable of treating all the actors with impartiality. The poorest of all historians is he who selects his own hero, and makes all events revolve about him, as the planets around the sun. Such a person may write tolerable romance or fiction, founded on fact, but history, never.

As the causes that led to the conflict in Kansas have been operative for a generation at least, and the people of the entire Nation were enlisted on one side or the other, and as one result was the war of the Rebellion and the emancipation of 4,000,000 of slaves, and as the status of the ex-slave is not yet well defined, and the war has to be refought with unabated vigor and bitterness once in every four years, the time for the true history of Kansas to be written is still far in the future; but not so of the time for collection of materials for that history—that time is the present. Every private's, corporal's, colonel's and general's statement should be written out in detail for future use, and preserved by our worthy Secretary. Every fact is important. It is impossible to specify definitely and absolutely the particular acts and influences that turned the scales in favor of a free State, and all should be recorded. It is still an open question what acts, what men and what influences contributed most to this result. Indeed, so extensive was this conflict, involving the entire Nation, including the Federal and State Governments, that it is difficult to decide whether the agencies and influences inside the Territory were the more potent in settling the question, or those outside. Both were indispensable, as neither could have succeeded without the aid of the other.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS.

Perhaps I cannot on this occasion better occupy the brief hour allotted me than to give some recollections and impressions of our Territorial Governors as they occur to me. I shall not attempt a biography of each, or a full account of their transactions, but confine myself chiefly to such acts as had a bearing upon the questions in issue, and with which I was more or less cognizant. These Governors were appointed by the Government at Washington, which was under the control of the slave interest, and the inference was legitimate that they would see, as far as possible, that the interests of slavery should be protected, and as I held an appointment from an organization in the East, with both written and verbal instructions to see that the interests of freedom should suffer no detriment, it was made my duty to scan closely every person and agency, and especially every official, coming into the Territory, and it is a few of the facts, impressions and conclusions resulting from this scrutiny that I propose to give.

GOVERNOR REEDER.

Kansas Territory was opened to settlement May 30, 1854, and Andrew H. Reeder, the first Governor, reached the Territory early in October following.

As the organization of the Territory was placed by the organic act largely in his hands, both parties awaited his arrival with intense interest. The Free-State men had everything to fear, and their opponents were full of confidence. Both parties were eager to learn the antecedents, character and inclination of the new Governor. It soon became apparent to the settlers that their Governor was a man of sterling character, and one who was more of a lawyer and statesman than partisan. This discovery gave great hope to one party, and corresponding despondency to the other. The party of Freedom only asked for a clear field and a fair fight, and this they believed their Governor would give them. The other party was for slavery by fair means or foul, and wanted a partisan rather than a lawyer or statesman for Governor.

Soon after his arrival, the Governor commenced the work of organizing the Territory, and made a visit to the settlements in that interest. He was not long in discovering that a purpose existed in Missouri to make Kansas a slave State at all hazards, and he took every precaution in his power to secure a fair election of Territorial Delegate. His proclamation for the Delegate election in November was so guarded as to give offense to the people of Missouri and the Pro-Slavery party, and at a meeting held in Leavenworth, November 15, 1854, he was most bitterly denounced, and a committee appointed, composed partly of citizens of Missouri, to wait on him and make certain demands. This meeting, being held immediately after his election proclamation, was generally attributed to the fact that the proclamation contained a provision for contesting elections, illegally held, before him, and did not provide for an election for a Legislature. The Slavery party was desirous of an early election for a Legislature, and wanted no power of review of their conduct at the polls by such a Governor as Reeder.

As no census was taken previous to the election of Delegate, it was never contested, although manifestly carried by an incursion of Missourians, yet no blame was cast upon the Governor by the *bona fide* settlers. Early in 1855, a census was taken, preparatory to an election for the Legislature. The judges of the election and all the arrangements were equitable, and, under ordinary circumstances, would have resulted in a fair election by the people; but an open invasion from Missouri swept away all barriers and carried the election by storm. This outrage was premeditated, open and deliberate. Previous to the election, at a meeting held at St. Joseph, Missouri, one of the speakers is reported in the Leavenworth *Herald*, a pro-slavery paper, as saying: "I tell you to mark every scoundrel among you that is the least tainted with free-soilism, or abolitionism, and exterminate him. Neither give nor take quarter from the d—d rascals. I propose to mark them in this house, and on the present occasion, so you may crush them out. To those having qualms of conscience, as to violating laws, State or National, the time has come when such impositions must be disregarded, as your lives and property are in danger, and I advise you, one and all, to enter every

election district in Kansas, in defiance of Reeder and his vile myrmidons, and vote at the point of the bowie-knife and revolver. Neither give nor take quarter, as our cause demands it. It is enough that the slaveholding interest wills it, from which there is no appeal. What right has Governor Reeder to rule Missourians in Kansas? His proclamation and prescribed oath must be disregarded; it is your interest to do so. Mind that slavery is established where it is not prohibited."

Gov. Reeder was not ignorant of the threats and purposes of the people of Missouri to deprive the people of the Territory of the right of self-government under the organic act, neither was he ignorant of the invasion. He resided on the border, at the Shawnee Mission, and could witness from his office window, as it were, the hordes as they marched to their infamous work. What should be done? The settlers demanded that the whole election should be set aside, and a new one ordered. It was no case for individual contests, but the election itself was a fraud and usurpation. The crisis had arrived. The decision of this case would seem to settle the fate of Slavery and Freedom in Kansas and the Nation. To doubt, to hesitate, was fatal. What *was* done? The members elected by this invading horde assembled at the executive office, and with threats and curses demanded their certificates. Word came to Lawrence that the Governor wanted a few trusty men to go to the Mission to stand by him, while he discharged his duty to the people. Some dozen of us promptly responded, and were ready to defend him with our lives, hoping and believing that the election would be set aside. But we were disappointed. When the Governor's action became known, it was seen that certificates had been given to a majority of the invaders, and only a meager minority thrown out. This settled the question so far as the Governor could settle it. It was painfully evident that Reeder was not a Jackson. He was a good lawyer and statesman, but no man to take responsibility outside of prescribed forms. The case to all human probability was lost. The organic act left the people perfectly free, through their Legislature, to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, and the slave men had the Legislature. With it slavery could be at once established, and the machinery set in motion, which should insure a constitution fastening slavery upon the State forever. One thing only remained to the Free-State cause, and that was to repudiate the action of the Governor, the Legislature, and the laws it might enact; and this repudiation commenced then and there, and spread till it involved the whole Territory. But if Gov. Reeder was lacking on this occasion, it was not for want of sympathy with the cause of the people. He had lived in the East an upright, peaceable and conservative life, and could not evidently comprehend the reckless disregard of law and right he found in the West. His eyes, however, were effectually opened from this time, and he took the first opportunity, or rather made an opportunity, to join the repudiators. He proceeded to Washington, and before the public, and with the President, most eloquently plead the cause of the people. The people of the country

heard him gladly, but the President, at length, turned the cold shoulder, and wanted his resignation. In his own testimony, before the Congressional committee, he says: "Early in May, I went to the President, and gave him, in the fullest manner, all the information which I had upon the subject, and endeavored to impress upon him the conviction which was upon my mind, that unless some decided course was taken, the actual settlers of the Territory would be subjected to most cruel persecution; that there was evidently a settled determination on the part of the border counties of Missouri—strong in men and means—to deprive them of the right of governing themselves, and regulating their own affairs. I stated to him, that the seizure of the polls at the two elections which had been held, together with the meddling and tyrannical spirit which pervaded the entire actions of our Missouri neighbors, concurred with all the information I had received to convince me that there was a settled determination, by intimidation and force, to subjugate the Territory entirely to their will, in defiance of the right of the majority and the principle of the organic law. I had learned some new facts since the grant of the certificates of election, which I also made known to him." With regard to resignation, he says: "I told the President promptly and decidedly that I would not resign the office; that two considerations forbade me to think of it; that, as things now stood, the executive office in my hands was the only means of protection for the people against the persecutions and oppressions which had been perpetrated, and would be continued, from the State of Missouri; that it would be base and dishonorable in me to betray and abandon them, and that no considerations of personal danger to myself would induce me to think of it; that, besides this consideration, the whole country had resounded with threats against myself in case I should return, and that a resignation of my office under such circumstances would be attributed to pusillanimity and cowardice."

All these were brave words, and characteristic of the man. But the President saved him the trouble of a resignation by a removal so soon as he found his Governor could not be used to further the cause of slavery in Kansas. Thenceforth ex-Governor Reeder was found foremost among the repudiators, and owing to his high character and standing before the country was a tower of strength to the cause of free Kansas. His name was put forward on all suitable occasions, such as Senator, under the Topeka constitution, candidate for Congress, &c. But it is not my purpose to follow him in his unofficial career, which is well remembered. It is sufficient to say that the name of Andrew H. Reeder finds a warm place in the hearts of the early settlers, and the historian will give him honorable mention.

GOVERNOR SHANNON.

The next Governor in order was Wilson Shannon, of Ohio. He too was an able lawyer and statesman, with large political experience, but he was also a faithful partisan. The first step had been taken. The Legislature had been elected, organized, and indorsed by the authorities at Washington,

but repudiated by the Free-State men of the Territory. The next step was to make the people submit to and recognize the usurpation as the government of Kansas. This was the work in hand, and the task he undertook to perform. His duty, from his standpoint, was plain. He had simply to see that the laws were duly enforced. To him all repudiators were rebels, to be brought into subjection to the government. He had not learned that a handful of men in the right could successfully baffle and thwart the purposes of a powerful government. He was backed by the federal executive with its army and navy, while the rebels were backed by the moral sentiment of the Nation. The Governor had the law for the pound of flesh, but how to get the flesh without drawing blood was the problem to be solved. Such was the excitement throughout the country that the spilling of much blood was exceedingly dangerous, and could not be indulged in without just provocation. The Governor, residing on the border, mingled but little with the people, and associated chiefly with the pro-slavery men and residents of Missouri. The parties remained passively watching each other's movements till the fall of 1855, when Sheriff Jones called upon the Governor for the militia to put down the rebels. Without stopping to investigate the case, the Governor responded, and the border hordes came rushing into the Territory for the destruction of Lawrence, the chief nest of the rebels. The little rebellion against Jones was on the prairie several miles from Lawrence, and that town was not a party to it. The rebels saw their advantage, and at once took their position. They knew that the Governor could not attack them without a good cause, and Lawrence had given no such cause. If the Governor could afford to issue his proclamation and call out all Missouri to hunt a handful of rebels scattered over the prairie, they could afford to let him, and proposed to maintain an armed neutrality. They notified the Governor of their position, and demanded protection from the lawless depredations of his militia. Thus far he had been led as an officer and partisan, but he had now arrived at a point where the man and lawyer must come to the front, and right honorably did he respond. On the 28th of November he could write the President as follows: "Under existing circumstances, the importance of sustaining the sheriff of Douglas county, and enabling him to execute his process, independent of other considerations connected with the peace and good order of society, will strike you at once; and to do this by the aid and assistance of the citizens of this Territory is the great object to be accomplished. . . . I believe this can be done." Accordingly he issued his proclamation, and let loose the dogs of war. But while proceeding to Lawrence with his horde, breathing out threatenings and slaughter, a great light shone upon him, and he, trembling and astonished, said, What can I do? And he was told to arise and go to the doomed city, and it should be told him what he must do. On entering the city there fell from his eyes as it had been scales, and he received his sight forthwith, and he began to preach a new doctrine, and on the 11th of December he could write to the same President as follows: "Large

numbers of men from that State [Missouri], in irregular bodies, rushed to the county of Douglas, and many of them enrolled themselves in the sheriff's posse. . . . The excitement increased and spread, not only throughout this whole Territory, but was worked up to the utmost point of intensity in the whole of the upper part of Missouri. Armed men were seen rushing from all quarters toward Lawrence, some to defend the place, others to demolish it. . . . In this state of affairs I saw no way of avoiding a deadly conflict but to obtain the use of the U. S. forces at Fort Leavenworth," &c. He found he had caught a wolf by the ears, and called lustily for Col. Sumner to help him let go. He tells the President his interview with the committee of the people of Lawrence "was entirely satisfactory, but to satisfy the forces that surrounded Lawrence, so that they could be induced to retire in order, was the great difficulty to be overcome." To accomplish this the Governor disbanded his militia, or posse, or mob, and gave authority to the rebels at Lawrence to protect the town against them.

It is due to Gov. Shannon to say that, on his arrival at Lawrence, and learning the facts, he at once acknowledged his mistake, and was only solicitous to protect the town from his own forces. He had had enough of Kansas militia in enforcing bogus or other laws, and wrote the President that he was "satisfied that the only forces that can be used in this Territory in enforcing the laws, or preserving the peace, are those of the United States," and he never afterwards called upon any other. The Pro-Slavery men were not pleased with his course, and Jones said he would never call upon him again, but issue a call himself for a posse, or take advantage of the absence of Gov. Shannon from the Territory, and call upon Secretary Woodson. It has been erroneously charged that Gov. Shannon was so much under the influence of liquor, he did not act himself on this occasion. This is a mistake. It is true he drank perhaps two or three glasses during the interview, but there were no visible effects from it. He, with his friends, dined at my house, and no person could detect the least impropriety.

Baffled in their raid ostensibly to arrest the Branson rescuers, the Slave party, during the winter of 1855-6, matured their plans for other game, which was no less than the Topeka Constitution and Government. Accordingly, when the courts were in session in the spring, the officials and leading actors in that movement were indicted, as well as hotels, bridges, printing presses, and the like. This was to be no boy's play. A clean sweep was to be made of every vestige of the hated Free-State movement. But this time Governor Shannon was excused from taking the post of responsibility. After the indictments, the U. S. Marshal called his own posse and took command in person, with Sheriff Jones in company. But they found the town non-combative, and disposed to give no excuse to the United States officer to use force in executing his writs, although smarting under a most insulting message from the Marshal. Thus the forces must either leave the hated town as it stood, or destroy it under pretended legal authority, which

authority would be scouted as infamous throughout the civilized world. The work was done, but the victory was as before, with the Free-State party. They had gained in moral support a thousand fold more than the value of the property destroyed, and the Pro-Slavery party lost in proportion. Such work as this Governor Shannon was incapable of doing, and he was accordingly excused. He did send, however, a requisition to Missouri for one of the indicted traitors, but he took every precaution for his protection from the Marshal's force, or other men thirsting for Free-State blood.

In the state of anarchy that followed upon the destruction of this property in Lawrence, under the protection of the Government of the United States, Governor Shannon had a most perplexing part to act. He could not indorse the position of the Free-State party in repudiating the bogus laws; neither could he sanction the lawless acts of the "Law-and-Order" party, so called. Hence he had the confidence of neither party, but the ill-will of both. He seemed willing, if not desirous, that the Free-State men should be made to yield to the bogus code; but he was too much of a man and lawyer to be a party to much that the slave power demanded. At length, when the Free-State men seemed to be gaining sympathy and friends in the country by this state of anarchy and lawlessness, he issued his proclamation, on the 4th of June, "commanding all persons belonging to military companies unauthorized by law to disperse, otherwise they would be dispersed by the United States troops." He made a requisition upon Col. Sumner for a force sufficient to compel obedience to the proclamation. All aggressive parties outside the Territory were to be repulsed, and the property of all law-abiding citizens protected. While this proclamation was interpreted by the Pro-Slavery men, and perhaps the Governor, to apply only to Free-State military companies and aggressive parties reported to be coming from the North, Col. Sumner interpreted it to suit himself, and said he would send the Missourians over the line or to hell; and the proclamation, with Col. Sumner to enforce it, proved a very good document.

The Fourth of July, 1856, was approaching, when the Topeka Legislature was to meet, and it had been determined by the Pro-Slavery sanhedrim that this Legislature must be dispersed. This was a work not to the taste of Shannon. He was too good a lawyer and too much of a man to hurl a proclamation against the constitution of the United States. He therefore found it convenient to be absent, and the honor of that proclamation must rest upon Secretary Woodson.

Instead of allaying the disturbances, the dispersion of the Legislature was like adding petroleum to the flames of discord, and the lurid glare lit up the whole heavens from San Francisco to Boston. With each succeeding outrage upon the rights of free men, the rebels gathered strength and boldness, till they finally captured Titus within sight of the United States troops and menaced Lecompton. Shannon was appealed to in vain, by the Pro-Slavery men, to call out the militia once more, but on the contrary he went

to Lawrence with Major Sedgwick and made another treaty, and exchanged prisoners of war. In a speech on that occasion he said he wished to set himself right before the people of Lawrence; that he desired peace and harmony for the few days of his continuance in office, and concluded by saying: "The few days that I remain in office shall be devoted, so help me Heaven, in carrying out faithfully my part of the agreement in preserving order."

Immediately after this he sent for all the troops at the fort, to preserve the peace of the Territory. He was afterwards importuned to call out the militia, but persistently refused. At length he resigned, and left the field to Woodson, who at once declared the Territory in a state of insurrection, and called out the militia. Governor Shannon left the Territory, as did Reeder before him, in fear of assassination. He called on the United States officers for an escort, but was refused, and left as best he could. His unofficial life in Kansas endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. He was a most estimable citizen, and respected by all who knew him.

GOVERNOR GEARY.

The next Governor was John W. Geary, from Pennsylvania, who arrived in Kansas, September 9, 1856. He was a man of activity and dash, and had acquired some reputation for courage in connection with the Mexican war and vigilance committees in California. On his arrival he found the Territory at its worst. On assuming the executive authority after the departure of Shannon, Woodson had given loose reins to the Pro-Slavery men, and fire and sword did their work as never before. Atchison was commander of the border forces. He and Stringfellow collect a force at Little Santa Fé; Reid and White march upon and destroy Osawatomie; and Emory and his band have complete control at Leavenworth, where Phillips is killed and over one hundred citizens are sent down the river. There is no outlet for Free-State men, as all roads are blockaded, and men robbed and murdered at will. Also, an army is gathering in Missouri some 3,000 strong, to march upon Lawrence. Jefferson Davis writes to General Smith, in command at Fort Leavenworth, authorizing him to call upon the Governor for militia to suppress and crush the rebellion in Kansas. Many Free-State men were leaving or had left the Territory in fear or despair, and among them the commander of the Free-State forces. On his arrival Governor Geary wrote the President that "the town of Leavenworth is now in the hands of armed bodies of men, who, having been enrolled as militia, perpetrate outrages of the most atrocious character under the shadow of authority from the Territorial government. . . . In isolated or country places no man's life is safe. The roads are filled with armed robbers, and murders for mere plunder are of daily occurrence. Almost every farm-house is deserted, and no traveler has the temerity to venture upon the highways without an escort." Afterwards, in describing the condition when he arrived, he said: "Desolation and ruin reigned on every hand; homes and firesides were deserted; the smoke of burning dwellings darkened the atmosphere; women and children, driven

from their habitations, wandered over the prairies and among the woodlands, or sought refuge and protection even among the Indian tribes."

On the 14th of September, soon after his arrival, the Missouri army, 2,800 strong, arrived at Lawrence, threatening its destruction, as well as the destruction of every Free-State town. The question is, who saved the Free-State towns and men and cause at this crisis? As various answers have been given to this question, perhaps I shall be pardoned if on the present occasion I shall give in brief my answer. In the first place I will say, Kansas was not saved at this juncture by her own residents alone. The Free-State men were utterly powerless and incapable of contending with this force. What are these facts? The general condition of the Territory was as given above. Lawrence was defenseless, not more than 200 armed men being in the town. The commander of the Free-State forces left the Territory as this army marched into it, and as he left ordered all the best-armed men, with the cannon, out of the town and county to attack a force that had intercepted him. As I had been out of the prisoners' camp but four days, I was ignorant of the organization of our forces, and had no connection with it. Being free to go at will, I made it my business to thoroughly investigate the situation and watch every movement. The condition in Lawrence was one of complete demoralization. There was a skeleton organization, the remains of what had been the Free-State army, with the best arms and best-drilled men absent. Major Abbott was in command, and did all that any man could do under the circumstances, but I do not believe Lawrence could have withstood an attack in earnest by a formidable force, such as was gathered against it, fifteen minutes. It is said John Brown was in command, and saved the town. John Brown was present, but had no men with him or arms, and he had no command and gave no orders. I saw him almost constantly, as neither of us had any connection with any company, and could go as we pleased. He was as powerless as the rest. The men who went out to meet the scouting party from Franklin, were volunteers who happened to have Sharp's rifles. They went not in a body, but one or more at a time, apparently under command of no one. Most of them passed me as they went out.

The reconnoitering party halted when they met the Sharp's rifles, and at length returned to their command. John Brown said he knew of no reason why these 2,800 men did not attack Lawrence, unless these Sharp's rifle volunteers prevented them, and there was nothing at Lawrence to prevent them, as all who were present well know. Who, then, saved Lawrence? I answer, Governor Geary was the instrument that saved Lawrence, Topeka, and other Free-State towns, from destruction at that time. My reason for this answer, in addition to the defenseless condition of this town, is the word and action of the Governor. As these men were marching into the Territory, I met Gov. Geary, at Lawrence, and had a full and frank discussion of the situation. Each had known of the other by reputation in California, and the usual freedom and cordiality of old Californians was indulged. He assured

me that he knew all about this force, and it would be subject to his orders, and he would guarantee the safety of the town. When I told him these men cared but little for authority, and might attack the town in defiance of orders, he said he would exempt the forces at Lawrence from the operation of his proclamation (to disperse armed bodies of men) till he had sent this force home. He said he was going to Lecompton, where were Col Cooke and his command, and he would return in time to meet the Missourians. I felt that his word was our only hope, and relied upon it implicitly. Accordingly, as this force approached, a messenger was sent to the Governor notifying him of the fact; and, when the reconnoitering party came in sight of the town, I dispatched another messenger, and reminded the Governor of his pledge and of the situation. He at once sent the whole force of United States troops, then with him, to Lawrence, where they arrived in the night and put an end to all anxiety. Governor Geary went to Franklin in the morning, and sent the Missourians home as he had promised. As evidence that they went by his instrumentality, I give the action of the leading men, as set forth in a series of resolutions, as follows:

Whereas, Under the proclamation of Acting-Governor Woodson, we have reached the town of Franklin, three miles from Lawrence, on our way to the latter place, in search of an organized band of murderers and robbers, said to be under the command of Lane, who have plundered and butchered large numbers of our fellow-citizens, with the intention of overpowering and driving that band from the Territory; *and whereas*, we have here met and conferred with Gov. Geary, who has arrived in the Territory since we were here called, and who has given us satisfactory evidence of his intention and power to execute the laws of the Territory, and called on us to dissolve our present organization, and to leave the preservation of the peace of the Territory to his hands; *and whereas*, Gov. Geary has assured us his intention to muster into service a portion of the militia of the Territory for the purpose of giving the strongest assurance of protection to its citizens: therefore,

Resolved, 1. That, relying upon the assurance of Gov. Geary to give protection to our peace, in the spirit of order-loving and law-abiding citizens we cordially conform to his wishes by dissolving our organization, and will disperse to our homes as speedily as the circumstances under which we are placed will admit of.

2. That the Governor be requested to organize and place in the field immediately one battalion (part mounted and part foot-men) of Kansas militia, and distribute them over the Territory in such a manner as will best protect the settlers in their homes, persons and property.

3. That, in view of the condition of things in southern Kansas, we respectfully recommend to the Governor that he station a company of one hundred mounted men at Pottawatomie creek, in Franklin, Anderson, and Lykins counties, to give protection to the law-abiding citizens of that section of the country.

4. That we respectfully recommend Col. H. T. Titus (Colonel of the Douglas county militia) as commander of the Territorial militia now to be mustered into the service.

G. W. CLARK,
SAM'L J. JONES,
H. T. TITUS, and others,
Committee.

A copy of the preamble and resolutions was ordered to be furnished to the Governor.
(Signed) D. R. ATCHISON, *Chairman.*

The question will be asked by the future historian, Why were not Secretaries Woodson, Atchison, Reid and others permitted to go on as they had commenced until the Free-State men and cause had been entirely crushed out?—and why was Gov. Geary sent out with directions to call a halt in this nefarious business? I desire to call that historian's attention to a few facts which I think will throw some light upon these questions:

Early in May, 1856, the Congressional committee took testimony at Tecumseh, and on the same day, Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. Robinson and myself rode up to Topeka, where Mr. Howard and Mr. Sherman arrived in the evening. On our way up, James F. Legate, one of the grand jury, sitting at Lecompton, met us and disclosed the plan of the Pro-Slavery party. It was nothing less than to indict all men connected with the constitutional movement, as well as other men of influence in the Free-State party, with a view to a complete suppression of all opposition to a slave State. Sufficient was told to make it clear that a crisis was imminent, that would be decisive of the contest. There were laws on the bogus statute book that, if enforced, would send to the penitentiary every Free-State man in the Territory, as any man who had or should, "by speaking or writing, assert or maintain that persons have not the right to hold slaves in this Territory, or should introduce into this Territory, print, publish, write, circulate or cause to be introduced into this Territory, written, printed, published or circulated in this Territory, any book, paper, magazine, pamphlet or circular containing any denial of the right of persons to hold slaves in this Territory, such person shall be deemed guilty of felony, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than two years." That evening, (or night, rather,) in the Garvey House, William A. Howard, John Sherman, William Y. Roberts, Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. Robinson and myself discussed the report of Mr. Legate till morning. It was there decided, that with the bogus laws to base action upon, and the whole power of the Federal Government to enforce them, heroic treatment of the case would be required—that Kansas, unaided, must fall an easy prey to the slave power.

The decision was also that the State government should be put in running order before the sitting of the court in Shawnee county, and the Governors of the Northern States appealed to for its defense, and the whole North set on fire. For the threefold purpose of avoiding arrest till the Legislature could be called together, of forwarding the testimony taken by the Congressional Committee to Washington, and of notifying the Northern Governors and other influential persons of the crisis, I started East. The people of Missouri, however, being thoroughly posted of all plans and movements, cut my journey short at Lexington; but Mrs. Robinson, who was as well posted in all matters as myself, proceeded on, and visited Governor Chase, of Ohio, Amos A. Lawrence, and other leading citizens of the East. She also attended the State Convention of Illinois, where she met such men as Medill, Lovejoy, Lincoln, Arnold, Trumbull, Browning, and many other prominent

citizens of that State. The precipitate action in destroying the hotel and printing presses at Lawrence, as nuisances, without even a trial, and the arrest of such men as Judge Smith, Deitzler, Brown, Jenkins, and others, prevented any action by the State Legislature, but it added fuel to the fire started in the North. Ex-Governor Reeder, who escaped in disguise down the Missouri river, was at the State Convention in Illinois, and aroused the immense gathering to a frenzy of enthusiasm. Gov. Roberts, Reeder, Klotz, S. N. Wood, Emery, and others, took the stump in Pennsylvania and other States against Buchanan; the correspondents of the Eastern press from Kansas wrote column upon column, which furnished fuel to feed the entire press of the North; the treason prisoners expended much of their time in inditing letters from "Treason Camp, near Lecompton," to their friends and the press; while Thayer wrote, spoke and traveled night and day, and Lawrence, Webb, Williams, Hale, and all connected with the Emigrant Aid Association, were instant in season and out, and left no stone unturned to arouse the people. Contributions for the aid of emigration and the relief of Kansas were freely made, Gerrit Smith giving \$1,000 a month, and such men as Wm. M. Evarts one-fifth of all their fortune. And last, but not least, Howard and Sherman made their report in Congress, which went into every hamlet in the North, and Congress itself became a manufactory of thunderbolts by such artisans as Seward, Sumner, and a host of others, and they were hurled with such force and skill as to shake the White House to its foundations, and Beltshazzar saw the handwriting on the wall, and trembled lest the power of the Government should pass from the Democratic party, and Buchanan be defeated. The cry of "free soil, free speech and Fremont" became contagious, and emigrants turned back on the Missouri river from Kansas, organized into an army, and were marching through Iowa. It was under these circumstances that Geary was sent for and directed to hasten to Kansas, put on the brakes and reverse the engine, that the Democratic party might be saved from defeat in the approaching election in Pennsylvania. Here is where the salvation of Lawrence, on the 14th of September, 1856, is to be credited, and the historian will do well to look in the North and East for the heroes who achieved this victory, rather than exclusively in Kansas. As corroborative evidence that this battle was decided in the North and East, I will quote, for the benefit of the historian, a few extracts from a private letter from Amos A. Lawrence, dated September 16, 1856, and before he could have learned of the discharge of the prisoners or the result of the invasion. It will be remembered that at that time letters were, on an average, more than ten days in reaching Kansas from Washington or the Atlantic cities. The families of President Pierce and Mr. Lawrence were connected by marriage and on intimate social relations, and hence this information, at that time, was not only private, but somewhat confidential. But to the letter. He writes:

BOSTON, September 16, '56.

MY DEAR SIR: My brother has shown me a letter which he has received from Mr. Pierce, inclosing copies of all the telegraphic communications sent up to the time of

writing his letter. These last do not contain much, but the letter does, and I have no doubt that as far as you are concerned, and I hope all the other prisoners, the instructions are favorable. . . . We shall soon have news which will make the calling of the Legislatures together inexpedient at this time. In fact, many of the leading Republicans oppose it as impolitic. But the signatures for it are being increased in all quarters; they will do no harm, and can be kept for another time. Judge Fletcher is drawing up a paper to be signed by as many Governors as will—and probably nearly all the Northern and Western ones will sign—a protest against the action of the Administration, and a demand for protection for the settlers. Gov. Gardner has just been in here to say he will sign. . . . Very truly,

A. A. L.

From these, and other like considerations which time would fail to mention, I conclude that while Kansas could not have been made a free State without the presence, courage, endurance and heroism of the settlers, yet without the moral, political and material support from outside the Territory their courage and endurance would have been of no avail.

Gov. Geary called to his aid several companies of *bona fide* residents of the Territory, one of them commanded by Capt. Samuel Walker, and the war of extermination came to an end, but not so the contest for a slave or free State. The scene only was changed, and it was now a game of politics rather than of arms. The Slave-State men had in view a constitution of their own that should establish slavery forever in the new State, while the Free-State men, shut out from all fair elections under Territorial auspices, adhered to the Topeka constitution. The vital question was, Which Constitution shall be recognized by Congress and made a law of the land? Gov. Geary was satisfied the Free-State men were largely in the majority, and was desirous that the majority should rule. That an end might be put to this conflict, he sent to the Governor under the Topeka constitution, and desired an interview at his office. The interview was held in the attic of the log cabin now standing, with its stone addition, on the bank of the river, near the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé station, at Lecompton. At that interview Governor Geary was ready to favor an admission under the Topeka constitution, and was ready to use his influence with the President and his party in Congress. It was thought, if there could be a vacancy in the position of Governor, that he or some other Democrat might be elected to fill it, the Administration would more readily indorse it. Accordingly, the Topeka Governor resigned, and went to Washington for the purpose of procuring admission into the Union. He soon found that the Democratic party at Washington had no sympathy for any such movement or for Gov. Geary. Also, the Governor found opposition in his own ranks at home, and was glad to flee from the Territory in the night to avoid assassination by members of his own political party. Thus the end of his reign, and his departure from the Territory, were as inglorious as those of his two predecessors.

ACTING GOVERNOR STANTON.

The next acting Governor was Fred. P. Stanton, who arrived at Lawrence April 24, 1857, where he met the citizens and made a speech. The comparative reign of quiet under Geary, and the discussion of Kansas affairs in

the Presidential canvass, had caused large accessions to the Free-State party, with but comparatively few recruits to the Slave-State men. Accordingly, Secretary Stanton's threat to enforce the bogus law was received with derision, and the speech was most unfortunate. He was my guest at tea; with McLean, Horace White and others, and was there posted fully as to the impossibility of securing a fair election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention, soon to be held. He came to Kansas evidently determined to insist that the Free-State men should participate in that election, or forever after hold their peace. However, he also insisted that the constitution, the whole constitution, should be submitted to a vote of the people when made. In both cases he was disappointed. The Free-State men did not vote for delegates; neither was the constitution submitted to the people for ratification or rejection, by the convention. To his credit it will forever be said, that he called the Legislature, then Free-State, together for the purpose of submitting that instrument to a vote, and thus virtually ended the contest so far as the Lecompton constitution was concerned. This act of Acting-Governor Stanton, if it did not save Kansas from admission as a slave State, cut short the struggle, perhaps for years. For this act, he lost his official head, and gained a most honorable place in the history of Kansas.

GOVERNOR WALKER.

Gov. Robert J. Walker, although appointed Governor when Stanton was appointed Secretary, arrived at Leavenworth, May 25th, a month later than Stanton. He also came declaring the bogus laws must be enforced to the letter; but he promised that the people should be protected in fair elections. So profuse and strong were his declarations to this end, that the people took him at his word, and participated in the election of a Territorial Legislature held under his auspices. The frauds were repeated at Oxford and other precincts, enough to give the control of the Legislature to the Pro-Slavery party; but, to the lasting honor of Walker and Stanton, it is recorded that they threw out the fraudulent returns and gave the Legislature to the Free-State majority. This was another occasion when the Free-State men were powerless to save themselves, and were saved by others. This act, with Stanton's proclamation calling the Legislature together, will stand out in bold relief as the crowning acts of their administration; and these acts the future historian, to the latest time, will never fail to record.

Time fails to say more of these distinguished men. It is sufficient to say that they both espoused the cause of right and justice, although both were from slave States and pro-slavery, and both gained the lasting gratitude and esteem of the Free-State settlers in Kansas, as well as the hatred and curses of the Slave-State men. No higher encomium could Reeder, Geary and Walker receive from these men, than was given at a Pro-Slavery convention at Lecompton, December 9, 1857, in the following resolution:

"Resolved, That though a Reeder, a Geary and a Walker have sought to reduce and prostitute the Democracy to the unholy ends of the Abolitionists, yet we rejoice that

their careers have closed in Kansas in contempt and infamy to themselves, and without injury to the Democratic party."

The first information received in Kansas of Stanton's removal and Denver's appointment to succeed him, was a dispatch in the Missouri Democrat. On my way to Lecompton, I stopped at Mr. Stanton's residence, the log cabin formerly occupied by G. W. Clark, with this paper, and there found Gen. Denver, then Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Both he and Stanton seemed much surprised at the news. I took the liberty to say that if Stanton's work, for which he had been removed, was to be undone, and another attempt made to deprive the people of their rights, I should abandon conservative counsels, and join the most rabid agitators.

GOVERNOR DENVER.

Gen. Denver, after listening in silence some time, replied that he knew nothing of the truth of the report, but of one thing I might be assured, if he had been, or should be, appointed to succeed Secretary Stanton, he not only should not undo what he had done, but should carry out his policy and recommendations. It is enough to say of Secretary, and afterwards Governor, Denver, that he proved to be as good as his word, and the Territory under his administration prospered politically as well as materially. In the disturbances of southern Kansas, and in every position, he acted with impartiality, and gained the confidence and good-will of the *bona fide* residents of the Territory of all parties. He was succeeded by Gov. Medary, of Ohio, but as the contest was at an end, and Kansas was secured to freedom before his arrival, the part he acted is not important to this occasion.

—I have thus given a hasty review of our Territorial Governors during the critical period of our history from my standpoint, and from the best information in my possession. The struggle in Kansas was a succession of crises. No sooner was one passed, than another presented itself, and whoever writes the history of that struggle must take them all into the account. The fate of Kansas was not definitely and finally settled by a few deadly encounters, a few harangues, a few resolves, a few conventions, or a few elections, but it took them all combined to make a free State. Kansas was not saved alone by this man or that man, by this town or that town, but it took all the Free-State men and all the Free-State towns in Kansas, aided by the Free-State men of all the States as well, to succeed in establishing freedom where the Slavery men and Slave States, backed by the Federal Government, had determined to establish slavery. All honor, then, not only to every Free-State settler, however humble, and every sympathizer, however distant, but also to every Government official, who prized his manhood above office, and principle above party.

KANSAS AS A FACTOR.

FIRST ANNUAL ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, IN THE HALL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, TOPEKA, JANUARY 27, 1881, BY S. S. PROUTY.*

The struggle in Congress over the bill to organize the Territory of Kansas was the most exciting of any that had been experienced in that body since the days of 1820—in the great strife over the Missouri Compromise. The statesmen of the South, appreciating the growth of the anti-slavery sentiment in the country, which menaced the “peculiar institution” and threatened its political supremacy, if not eventual extinction, made a bold dash for an increase of power. They caused the repeal of the time-honored Missouri Compromise, which provided that no slavery should ever exist north of a certain stipulated line. The doors were thus opened for the admission of Slavery into an empire which was supposed to have been forever dedicated to Freedom. This repeal was embodied in the bill to organize the Territory of Kansas, and was effected by the passage of that bill. The repeal clause in the bill was the cause of the great contention in Congress. Pending its official consideration, the people of the whole country became interested in the subject, and ardently espoused the side which harmonized with their respective social and political predilections. The Anti-Slavery or Free-Soil element, alarmed and indignant, received large augmentations from the practical and unspeculative classes, by the audacity of the friends of slavery in ignoring a solemn treaty and attempting to extend the area of slave territory and increasing their power. It was evident, even to the most superficial observer, that the purpose of the slave interest was to make Kansas a slave State.

“Sir,” said Charles Sumner, with prophetic vision, in discussing this bill, “the bill you are about to pass is at once the worst and the best on which Congress ever acted. Yes, sir, worst and best at the same time. It is the worst bill, inasmuch as it is a present victory of slavery. In a Christian

*AT the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Society, held January 20, 1880, on motion of Hon. J. S. Emery it was made the duty of the Executive Committee to secure the delivery of an annual address before the Society each year thereafter, at the State Capitol. In pursuance of the instructions, Mr. Prouty was invited by the committee to deliver the first annual address. Governor St. John presided at this meeting; and it was largely attended. The Governor introduced Mr. Prouty with a few well-chosen remarks, referring to the importance of the occasion. At the close of Mr. Prouty's address, brief addresses, narrating many incidents relating to the early times in Kansas, were made by Hon. D. W. Houston, Hon. Edward Russell, Hon. O. S. Munsell, Hon. John E. Rastall, and Hon. John Speer. The Manhattan Cornet Band was in attendance, and at intervals entertained the audience with appropriate music.

F. G. A.

land, and in an age of civilization, a time-honored statute of freedom is struck down, opening the way to all the countless woes and wrongs of human bondage. Among the crimes of history, another is soon to be recorded, which no tears can blot out, and which in better days will be read with universal shame. Do not start! The tea tax and stamp act, which raised the patriot rage of our fathers, were virtues by the side of your transgression; nor would it be easy to imagine at this day any measure which more openly and wantonly defied every sentiment of justice, humanity, and Christianity. Am I not right, then, in calling it the worst bill on which Congress ever acted? There is another side to which I gladly turn. Sir, it is the best bill on which Congress ever acted, for it annuls all past compromises with slavery, and makes any future compromise impossible. Thus, it puts freedom and slavery face to face, and bids them grapple. Who can doubt the result? It opens wide the door of the future, when, at last, there will really be a North, and the slave power will be broken; when this wretched despotism will cease to dominate over our Government, no longer impressing itself upon everything at home and abroad; when the National Government will be delivered in every way from slavery, and, according to the true intention of our fathers, freedom will be established by Congress everywhere, at least beyond the local limits of the States. Slavery will then be driven from usurped foothold here in the District of Columbia, in the national Territories and elsewhere beneath the national flag; the fugitive slave bill, as vile as it is unconstitutional, will become a dead letter, and the domestic slave trade, as far as it can be reached, but especially on the high seas, will be blasted by Congressional prohibition. Everywhere within the sphere of Congress, the great Northern hammer will descend to smite the wrong, and the irresistible cry will break forth, 'No more Slave States!' Thus, sir, standing at the very grave of freedom in Nebraska and Kansas, I lift myself to the vision of that happy resurrection by which freedom will be assured, not only in these Territories, but everywhere under the National Government. More clearly than ever before, I now penetrate the great future, when slavery must disappear. Proudly I discern the flag of my country as it ripples in every breeze, at last in reality, as in name, the flag of freedom—undoubted, pure and irresistible. Am I not right, then, in calling this bill the best on which Congress ever acted? Sorrowfully I bend before the wrong you commit. Joyfully I welcome the promises of the future."

The organic act was approved May 4, 1854, by President Pierce. The scene of strife was then transferred from the halls of Congress to the plains of Kansas. From that time until the admission of the Territory into the Union, January 29, 1861, a sanguinary conflict for the mastery of Kansas between the forces of freedom and slavery was waged on this soil. Freedom was the victor.

The magnitude and grandeur of the issue involved in this contest attracted hither a class of pioneers of traits such as were never possessed by the found-

ers of any other commonwealth, excepting, possibly, the Puritan Fathers of New England. The pioneers of the Northwestern Territory went there to obtain homes. The gold of California was the attraction that induced the settlement of the Pacific coast. Love of adventure incited the conquest of Texas. The advancement of material interest is the predominating motive that possesses the ordinary emigrant in seeking a new home. It was not a sordid ambition that prompted the early settlement of Kansas. Our pioneers came here to contend for a principle. The impetuous and ambitious young Southron, fresh from his Alma Mater, came here with spur and pistol to fight for "Southern rights," and the principles of Calhoun. The cool and irrepressible Northerner, with soul imbued with principles of liberty and the equal rights of man, came here to resist the encroachments of slavery and save this land to freedom. In the ranks of the contending parties was the best youthful blood of both the North and the South.

It is not the purpose of this paper to give a history of the early conflict in Kansas, for that is familiar to everybody. Its design is to point to some of the effects that have resulted from the lessons inculcated by this strife, and to show what influence Kansas has had in the affairs of the world. In doing this, a few brief biographical references will necessarily be given.

One of the most conspicuous and influential leaders of the Free-State party was Charles Robinson, the first Governor of the State of Kansas. He was noted for his sterling common sense, firmness, courage and coolness. Though an uncompromising anti-slavery man, there was no sentiment or gush in his composition. He was regarded as a conservative man, and too business-like and practical by the idealists. He fancied fighting as much as any other man when it was absolutely necessary, or when it would benefit the Free-State cause. But he did not believe in sanguinary strife simply for the love of it, or for ends but remotely associated with the Kansas contest. Such men as Governor Robinson were needed to hold in check the reckless and the imprudent, to bring order out of chaos, and secure the fruits of victory. In latter days Gov. Robinson has ably plead for the political rights of women, championed the cause of the workingmen, and to-day he joins hands with the great radical Wendell Phillips in the advocacy of financial theories.

Another influential Free-State leader, who differed in many respects from Governor Robinson, was James H. Lane. To all appearances he was an impetuous and fool-hardy man, but, nevertheless, he was shrewd and politic, and there was "method in his madness." He was always popular with the "boys," who would cheerfully follow him anywhere. Southern bluster and bravado were well met by the defiant pronunciamentoes of the "grim chieftain," the recognized head of the Free-State fighting forces. He was an accomplished politician, having been thoroughly educated in the profession in the Indiana school of politics, and he had the ambition of a Cæsar. There seemed to be no limit to his endurance and industry. He lived on excite-

ment, and kept everything about him in a state of perturbation. The country has produced but few better or more effective orators. His happiest moments were, apparently, when he was addressing a crowd of sympathizers, scathingly denouncing the myrmidons of slavery and their wicked cause, and exalting the virtues of their opponents. Whether he was an anti-slavery man at heart or not, has been a subject of question; but he certainly rendered the cause of free Kansas valuable service, by his untiring and unceasing efforts, and by his eloquence here and elsewhere in its behalf. During the late war for the Union he originated the policy of arming the slaves for the Union army, and the first company of colored men mustered into the service of the United States was organized in Kansas.

The war in Kansas was precipitated in the fall of 1855, by a party of Free-State men wresting a prisoner from the hands of some Territorial officials. Samuel N. Wood was the leader of that rescuing party. Colonel Wood has been an advocate of woman's rights, a political reformer, and now strenuously upholds the principles of the Greenback party.

One of the brave men who were always "spoiling for a fight," and who never resisted an opportunity to engage in one, was John Ritchie. He belonged to that class of men who believed in John Brown. Col. Ritchie has always been a radical of the most pronounced type, an advocate of the enfranchisement of women and colored men, and is now a financial reformer.

One of the leaders of the Free-State party who was highly esteemed for his wise counseings, prudence and business tact, was Samuel C. Pomeroy. He labored for the enfranchisement of the colored men, and believes that women should also vote, and is now a financial reformer.

Nearly two thousand years ago a man appeared in the capital of the proud and wealthy Jewish nation, who taught the gospel of peace and love, and established and promulgated the sublime precepts of the "Golden Rule." He was followed by the humble and lowly, but ostracised by the rich, the learned and the powerful of a people who had been especially favored by God, and to whom had been committed His oracles. He was denounced as an impostor, and suffered death on the cross in vindication of his principles. His martyrdom revolutionized the religious character of the civilized world, which to-day pays homage to the name of Jesus Christ. In 1855 there appeared in Lawrence an old man who attracted unusual attention by his long white hair, flowing beard, and general patriarchal aspect. He was an Abolitionist of the extreme school, and believed that the Constitution of the United States was "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell." For the owners of human flesh and blood he had no respect, but believed it was right to purloin and liberate that species of property. He opined that slavery could never be abolished in this Union except through blood, the shedding of which he impatiently awaited. The pro-slavery man he regarded as an oppressor, and in his hostility to tyranny and tyrants, and the enslavers of men, he was unrelenting and uncompromising. He would have been a good Roundhead in the

Cromwellian times, and a rebel in the days of '76. Wherever there was an opportunity for this strange old man to strike a blow for the freedom of Kansas, he availed himself of it with avidity. His followers were select and few. The wise and the prudent eschewed him, and he was excluded from the councils of the elect. His blows in behalf of the Free-State cause were sanguinary, but they were telling and effectual. He forsook business, family and the comforts and pleasures of home, and devoted his life wholly to the cause of the oppressed. When the freedom of Kansas was assured, and after he had broken the shackles that bound many human chattels in our neighboring State on the east, he sought a larger field for the execution of his grand purpose. He invaded the proud old commonwealth of Virginia; set up the standard of revolt, and invited the slaves to rally under his protection, and gain their emancipation. This bold and rash act of this old man, "with his nineteen men so few," not only "frightened old Virginia till she trembled through and through," but it startled the whole South, and precipitated the pro-slavery rebellion, which followed within eighteen months thereafter, and which resulted in the total extinction of slavery on American soil. The old man failed in this last effort, and was overpowered, captured, sent to the gallows, and hanged for the alleged crime of treason. This "crime" consisted in the attempt to release human beings from the chains of slavery. For this attempt he died the death of a martyr. Twenty-one years ago the soul of this old man passed to the spirit world. To-day, among the oppressed of all peoples, among those who are struggling against tyranny and contending for the equal rights of men, among the wise, the learned, the philanthropic, and the admirers of heroism, the memory of old John Brown is most reverently cherished. Some will consider as sacrilegious this effort to institute an analogy between the martyrdoms at Calvary and Harper's Ferry. Jesus Christ died on the cross for the salvation of all mankind: John Brown died on the scaffold for the freedom of all mankind.

In 1857 a civil officer was in Lawrence assessing property for taxation. He was invited to the room of a certain young man who had been requested to furnish a list of his personal effects to the assessor. The invitation was accepted, and upon entering the room the assessor saw secured to one of the walls a rack filled with pistols, Sharp's rifles and other instruments of death. "There," said the young man, pointing to the rack, "is my personal property, and here," he continued, placing his hand on a pile of bullets on the table, "is the money I pay my taxes with." This young man was John E. Cook. Mr. Cook was one of the few men who could act as well as talk. He was a fearful braggart, but he never winced under fire. He had the reputation of being a walking arsenal, his person always being laden, day or night, with pistols and bowie knives. In all fighting scrapes of the Free-State boys, he was always on hand and acted his part manfully. He rendered the Free-State cause valuable service. He was one of John Brown's "nineteen men" at Harper's Ferry, and died on the scaffold at Charlestown, Virginia.

Aaron D. Stevens was a young man who lived at Topeka under the cognomen of Whipple. He belonged to the John Brown and John Ritchie school, was full of pluck and fight, and was indifferent to business or self-interest, but wholly absorbed in the cause of the Free-State party. He followed John Brown to Virginia, and suffered martyrdom on the gallows.

One of the correspondents of Eastern papers was J. H. Kagi, a native of a Southern State. He was an Abolitionist, and a bitter opponent of the institution of slavery. He ably wrote and valiantly fought for the Free-State cause. There was not in the Territory a man of more generous impulses, or of greater moral or physical courage. He, too, died a martyr for human liberty, with Old John Brown.

Richard Realf came to Kansas from England in 1856. He was a protege of Lady Byron, and had been classically educated. The struggles in Kansas attracted him hither. His distinguished patroness had already contributed liberally of her means to the support of the Free-State cause. Though as timid and reserved as a woman, Mr. Realf espoused the cause of the liberty party with fervor, and charged it largely with his idealistic sentiments. He was a poet of rare gifts, and his contributions to the leading literary publications of the country breathed pure, lofty and philanthropic emotions. He became a member of Old John Brown's provisional government, and it was owing to an accident that he was not one of the "nineteen men." Mr. Realf died a few years ago in California.

At 10 P. M., March 11, 1857, a correspondent of the New York *Tribune* left Topeka on foot for Lawrence, distant twenty-five miles. He had been in attendance during the two previous days at a Free-State Convention in Topeka, and taken an active part in its proceeding as a delegate. He wished to reach Lawrence in time to send a letter to the *Tribune* by the mail stage, which would leave Lawrence at 8 A. M., the following day. He accomplished his journey, wrote the full proceedings of the convention for his paper, and had them deposited in the post office before the departure of the stage. This correspondent was William A. Phillips, one of the ablest writers and hardest workers who ever did newspaperial labor in Kansas. His letters to the New York *Tribune*, which were of a nervous, impassioned character, did much to create a sentiment in the North in favor of our people who were combatting the slave power. He traveled all over the Territory on foot, in search of news for his paper, and no incident worthy of public note ever occurred without his personal presence. He always anticipated startling adventures, and never failed to be on hand to witness them. A thorough anti-slavery man, his generous sympathies were wholly and ardently in favor of the Free-State side. Mr. Phillips was a Colonel in the Union army during the late war, has served six years in the National House of Representatives, favored the enfranchisement of women and colored men, and is now an advocate of the greenback financial policy.

A. D. Richardson was a correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, and an

associate editor of the Quindaro *Chindowan*. He was a handsome and genial man, and made warm friends wherever he went. His letters were graceful, smooth, and always entertaining. He was a devout Abolitionist, and a radical in everything. During the late war he was an army correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, and encountered many perils in the discharge of his professional duties. He was captured at one time, and imprisoned for several months by the enemy. His interesting book, entitled "Field, Dungeon and Escape," gives a graphic and thrilling account of his experiences in rebel camps and prisons. He attended a Republican State convention in Kansas in the fall of 1866, and labored hard, but without avail, to induce it to indorse negro suffrage. Mr. Richardson was assassinated in the counting-room of the New York *Tribune*, in 1870.

On the day of the occurrence of the John Brown raid in Virginia, a young man in Leavenworth was observed to be very nervous and uneasy. When the news of the *emeute*, with its disastrous termination, reached that place, he at first effervesced with excitement, and then became melancholic and morose. His strange actions indicated that he had anticipated the blow. This young man was Richard J. Hinton, correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*. Hinton, like Phillips, seemed to be omnipresent. Wherever there was a fight, or a caucus, or a convention, there you would always be sure to find R. J. Hinton. He was a devotee of Garrison and John Brown, and an opponent of tyranny in every form, be it civil, social, or religious. He was a strong and ready writer, and his effusions were always read with pleasure by those who enjoy choice literature. During the early days of the Emporia *News*, which was under the management of P. B. Plumb, now United States Senator, Mr. Hinton was its associate editor, and he was also a contributor to the *Freemen's Champion*, published at Prairie City, Douglas county. A lengthy and masterly article advocating the organization of the Republican party in Kansas appeared in this latter paper in the summer of 1858, which was the first of the kind that was published in the Territory; Mr. Hinton was its author. For many years Mr. Hinton was a Washington correspondent of different newspapers. He visited England a few years ago, to investigate the cause of the grievances of the workingmen, and to ascertain their policy. He communed freely with Charles Bradlaugh and other leading labor reformers, while in pursuit of his investigation. In a series of able contributions to the *Atlantic Monthly*, he gave a full account of his observations. He has been a voluminous writer, and is the author of several books, viz.: A pamphlet life of William H. Seward; a campaign life of Abraham Lincoln; "The Army of the Border;" "Hand-Book to Arizona," (a 12-mo. volume of 550 pages); and "English Radical Leaders."

In 1857, John Swinton was a printer in the office of the Lawrence *Republican*. He was young, ambitious, studious, and a keen observer. He was of an impressionable age, when the mind is the most strongly influenced by surrounding objects. He lived in an exciting period, when the eloquence of

Lane, Conway, the Thachers, Parrott, and others, was effectively used to mould the opinions of men in the archetype of resistance to oppression. He went to New York city in 1859, and became a member of the editorial staff of the *New York Times*. He has since done other journalistic work, and is now one of the editors of the *New York Sun*. He is a bold and vigorous writer, an original thinker and a Communist in polities. He has no respect for kings, priests, the ties of party or the aristocracy of wealth.

James Redpath was a correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* and Chicago *Tribune*. Some of the most fervent and efficacious appeals for sympathy and succor to the people of the North in behalf of the Free-State people that were made during the early struggles of our people, appeared in the correspondence of Mr. Redpath to the Chicago *Tribune*. He did as much as any other man to acquaint the outside world with the true condition of things in the Territory. His implorations of "Men of the North! Men of the North!" were eloquent and stirring, and produced both men and treasure for the cause he so ardently espoused. He was an uncompromising Abolitionist, and swore by the sword of Gideon. Mr. Redpath is the author of several works, among which is the "Life of John Brown," the first that appeared in book form. Several years ago he visited Hayti, and wrote for the *New York Tribune* a series of articles on that country, in which he predicted success and progression for its people. He has recently visited Ireland, and investigated the troubles of the tenantry. He championed their side, and urged resistance to the oppressions of the landed aristocracy. His views on the condition of Ireland were freely expressed in contributions to the *New York Tribune*. They were bitter against the landlords, and depicted the wrongs and sufferings of the peasantry in fearful colors. For fomenting discord and insurrection among them he was "spotted" by the British Government, and forced to leave the country. He is now in the United States.

It will be seen that all of the men to whom reference is here made have been advocates of measures or connected with movements of a reformatory or progressive character since their early experience in Kansas. Some of their names are known throughout the world. The Nihilists of Russia, the Internationals of Germany, the Communists of France, the Boycotters of Ireland, and the Radicals of England, have all heard of John Brown; and among them all "his soul goes marching on," stimulating them in their work of resisting oppression. Most of these people are disconcerted by the conservative portion of our country, and we are frequently shocked as the news of their atrocities reaches our ears. We forget, however, while holding up our hands in pious horror over their misdeeds, the wrongs they have endured for centuries at the hands of tyrants. The working classes and the Republicans of England have been encouraged by the writings of Hinton and Redpath, and their words of cheer. The Republic of Hayti feels grateful to Redpath for the prominence he has given their country, and acquainting the civilized world with its history and condition. Five million souls

lately in bondage venerate the name of the hero of Harper's Ferry, who precipitated the Pro-Slavery Rebellion and caused their manumission. Victor Noir, the French Radical, confers with John Swinton, and receives political inspiration from our Communistic leader. The policy of arming the slaves in the Union army during the late war originated with a Kansas man, and was adopted largely through his influence. Sneer as we may at the green-back financial theory, we find such an agitator as Wendell Phillips, such a practical philanthropist and sage as the venerable Peter Cooper, and such a statesman as William D. Kelley, advocating it. Whether chimerical or not, its general purpose is for the benefit of the laboring classes. Assuming the character of a reformatory measure, it of course has friends in Kansas, conspicuous among whom are men who took an active part in the Free-State side in our early troubles. These men also believe in woman suffrage, a speculation that is the cause of much derision, but it is on the side of reform, and its discussion has been the means of enlarging the sphere of woman and promoting her elevation.

Those who were warring in Kansas against the slave power had requisitions in the better elements of their natures, which were brought to the front. It cannot be denied, however, that the worst elements were sometimes exercised. It is natural for people contending for their own liberties to sympathize with the oppressions of others. The transition from a Free-Soiler to an Abolitionist was a simple process. Men become good by working for the good. The young men whose souls had become imbued with the spirit of liberty, and in whose hearts had been indoctrinated the principle of equal rights to all men, in the struggle for their own rights on Kansas soil, could not be content with inaction after the adjustment of our strife. Many sought other fields for the promulgation and establishment of the principles they imbibed during their Kansas experience, the results of which have just been shown, while others remained here and helped sustain the foundation for a broad and progressive commonwealth. It is a noticeable fact that the name of no person who was connected with the Pro-Slavery side in our contest has ever been associated with the movements of people struggling against tyranny. Contending for their cause did not seem to stimulate the generous elements of their hearts.

The tendency of the times is towards Republicanism and political and religious freedom. Popular education and the diffusion of knowledge among the masses are inimical to monarchical institutions. The sentiment expressed by the old adage, "Give a nigger an inch and he'll demand an ell," is verified in the experiences of the governments of England and Germany. Their plebeian people demand additional privileges as governmental constraints are relaxed and they grow in knowledge. The intelligence and general education of the German people, now the bulwark of its National grandeur and strength, will yet be instrumental in overthrowing its despotic system or government and substituting therefor a government by the people. The

serfdom of Russia, which existed for long and dismal centuries, and which was even more brutal and wicked than American slavery, has been abolished but a brief period of time, yet its victims, in their limited experience of the sweets of liberty, are clamoring for more privileges. The French people, who are popularly supposed to be incapable of self-government, from their centuries of political and mental bondage, have again broken the chains that enthralled them, and instituted a Republican form of government that now seems to be successful and stable. The unification of Italy, accomplished by throwing off the Austrian yoke and the elimination of petty Bourbon despots, was impelled by the spirit of liberty that now pervades the civilized world. Ireland, groaning under the heels of its imperious conqueror and the intolerable exactions of heartless wealth, looks to the great Republic in the West for sympathy and succor. The growth and adoption of Republican ideas in the Old World have been greatly accelerated by Kansas influence.

It is not designed here to give too much prominence to the men who have just been referred to, or to claim that the most of them and their careers are models for the emulation of the young. If any ambitious young man is disposed to follow in their footsteps, it may be as well for him to remember that the most of those living are now poor in worldly possessions, several whose names have not been mentioned went crazy, and of those who have been referred to, one was assassinated, two committed suicide and four were hanged. They were all men of ability, each possessing marked characteristics, and had they been influenced by sordid ambition, and devoted their lives to the work of making money, their days might have ended in peace and quietness. Living and moving in an exciting period, amid discordant and violent scenes, with mind wholly intent on the accomplishment of a single purpose, it is not surprising that their minds became unbalanced, and that those who have died were not indebted to old age for their exit from this sphere. The world is better and happier by their having lived in it. The pathways of agitators and reformers have never, as a rule, been strewn with roses. These men have made their impress upon the world, and their influence for good will be felt for all time to come.

One of the number, who went to a suicide's grave, was poor Richard Realf. After his death there was found among his personal effects an unpublished poem of his production, which was his last address to the world that had no further attractions for him. It was the wail of an anguished soul, and it seems to be applicable as an epitaph to most of these reformers. It is here reproduced:

"De mortuis nil nisi bonum." When
For me the end has come, and when I am dead,
And little, voluble, chattering daws of men
Peck at me curiously, let it then be said
By some one brave enough to speak the truth,
Here lies a great soul killed by cruel wrong.
Down all the balmy days of his fresh youth
To his blank, desolate noon, with sword and song

And speech, that rushed up hotly from the heart,
He wrought for Liberty; till his own wound,
(He had been stabbed) concealed with painful art,
Through wasting years, mastered him and he swooned,
And sank there where you see him lying now,
With the word "Failure" written on his brow.
But say that he succeeded. If he missed
World's honors and world's plaudits, and the wage
Of the world's deft lacqueys, still his lips were pressed
Daily by those high angels who assuage
The thirstings of the poets—for he was
Born unto singing—and a burthen lay
Mighty on him, and he moaned because
He could not rightly utter to this day
What God taught in the night. Sometime, nathless,
Power fell upon him, and bright tongues of flame
And blessing reached him from souls in stress,
And benedictions from black pits of shame;
And little children's love, and old men's prayers,
And a Great Hand that led him unawares.
So he died rich. And if his eyes were blurr'd
With thick films—silence! he is in his grave.
Greatly he suffered; greatly, too, he erred—
Yet strok his heart in trying to be brave.
Nor did he wait till Freedom had become
The popular Shibboleth of the courtier's lips,
But smote for her when God himself seemed dumb,
And all his arching skies were in eclipse.
He was weary, but he fought his fight,
And stood for simple manhood; and was joyed
To see the August broadening of the light,
And new earths heaving heavenward from the voice.
He loved his fellows, and their love was sweet—
Plant daisies at his head and at his feet.

The Kansas school educated its pupils on a broad and liberal basis. Kansas is a synonym for progress. Its present educational endowment fund of millions testifies that the founders of the commonwealth had a princely estimation of the merits of free schools. Its three thousand miles of railroad that gridiron the state is evidence of the foresight and business sagacity of a Lane, a Pomeroy, a Holliday, a McBratney, a Plumb, and others. The spires of its churches, never out of sight, like the sun always shining on the soil of Great Britain, speak eloquently of the religious character of the fathers. Its contribution of men to the war for the Union of more than its voting population was but the blossoming of the early-sown germ of valor and patriotism. Its hearty welcome to the refugees from the South, seeking a home where all the rights and privileges of freemen can be enjoyed, is in harmony with the teachings and sentiments of those who saved Kansas to freedom. Its recent adoption of the prohibitory amendment is another step in the work of emancipation, regardless of the question of its practicability. Its population of a million souls, acquired within a quarter of a century, is a tribute to the enterprise of its press, which has so largely advertised its resources and sounded its praises.

Kansas is truly a progressive State, and its eventful history is one of which every citizen may well feel proud. It has not only been a conspicuous star in the American constellation, but it has made its impress upon the affairs

of the world. The prospects of no other sovereignty are brighter. Its influence will keep pace with the advance of the Nation, and increase in proportion to the development of its resources. Like the expansion of the water's circle, caused by the casting therein of the pebble, will its influence increase on the march of time. Our history is a guaranty that this influence will be wielded for the good and happiness of humanity.

It is said that Robert Fulton, while on his death-bed, expressed a wish that he might be conveyed to the banks of the Ohio, where the departing soul could hear chanted for its requiem the sweet music of the steamer's paddle-wheel. Napoleon, dying on St. Helena's lonely isle, requested that his deceased body might be entombed on the banks of the Seine, among the people he loved so well. The true Kansan, who has helped make the history of his beloved State, will hope, when his eyes shall last behold evanescent scenes, that they may rest upon the beautiful landscape of fairy Kansas.

THE GOVERNORS OF KANSAS.

The following is a list of the Governors of Kansas, with the date and term of service of each:

Andrew H. Reeder, the first Governor of Kansas Territory, took the oath of office July 7th, 1854. His official service ceased August 16th, 1855, having been removed from office by the President.

Daniel Woodson, Secretary of the Territory, by virtue of office, became acting Governor August 16th, 1855, and served till September 7, 1855.

Wilson Shannon assumed the duties of the office of Governor Sept. 7, 1855, and continued in the office till Aug. 18, 1856.

Daniel Woodson, Secretary, then again acted as Governor from Aug. 18, 1856, till Sept. 11, 1856.

John W. Geary became Governor Sept. 11, 1856, and served till March 12, 1857.

Daniel Woodson, Secretary of the Territory, then again acted as Governor from March 12, 1857, till April 16, 1857.

Frederick P. Stanton, having been appointed Secretary of the Territory, assumed office as acting Governor April 16, 1857, and continued in that capacity till May 27, 1857.

Robert J. Walker became Governor May 27, 1857, and served till November 16, 1857.

Fred. P. Stanton, Secretary, again acted as Governor from November 16, 1857, to December 21, 1857.

James W. Denver, having been appointed Secretary of the Territory, became acting Governor Dec. 21, 1857, and served as such till May 12, 1858, when he received the appointment of Governor. He continued in office as Governor till October 10, 1858, when he resigned.

Hugh S. Walsh, Secretary of the Territory, became acting Governor October 10, 1858, and served as such till December 20, 1858.

Samuel Medary became Governor December 20, 1858, and continued in office till December 17, 1860.

Geo. M. Beebe, Secretary of the Territory, became acting Governor December 17, 1860, and continued to act in that capacity till February 9, 1861, at which time notice of the admission of Kansas into the Union was received.

Charles Robinson took the oath of office as Governor of the State of Kansas February 9, 1861, and continued in office till January 12, 1863.

Thomas Carney became Governor January 12, 1863, and served till Jan. 9, 1865.

Samuel J. Crawford became Governor January 9, 1865, and having been re-elected, served till November 4, 1868, when he resigned.

Lieutenant Governor Nehemiah Green became Governor November 4, 1868, and served till January 11, 1869.

James M. Harvey became Governor January 11, 1869, and served two terms, ending January 13, 1873.

Thomas A. Osborn became Governor January 13th, 1873, and served two terms, ending January 8, 1877.

Geo. T. Anthony became Governor on the 8th of January, 1877, and served till January 8, 1879.

John P. St. John became Governor on the 8th of January, 1879, and is the present chief executive, serving his second term.

GOVERNOR ANDREW H. REEDER.

The following biographical sketch of Governor Reeder, the first Governor of Kansas Territory, is copied from a file of the *Kansas Weekly Herald*, published at Leavenworth, of which the Society has the first four volumes in its collection. This was the newspaper first established in Kansas. It was the principal Pro-Slavery paper published in the Territory during the period of the agitation of the slavery question. The date of the issue which contains this biography, is September 15, 1854. This is the first issue of the paper; and this biography is the first article on the first page. It brings the Governor's biography up to the time of his appointment as Governor. It is as follows:

Andrew H. Reeder, Governor of the Territory of Kansas, was born in Easton, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, on the 12th day of July, 1807. He is now, therefore, in the forty-eighth year of his age. His ancestors, paternal and maternal, for several generations, were natives of this country—his father having served, when quite a boy, in the war of the Revolution. His parents resided in the place of his nativity until the close of life; the father having retired from the mercantile business to spend the evening of his existence in that quiet which he earned by the persevering efforts of many years. The parents of Governor Reeder both attained an advanced age, having lived till within a few years past. The education of Mr. Reeder was commenced at an early age in the classical school of Rev. Mr. Bishop, at Easton, where he continued for several years. He was thence removed to the Lawrenceville Seminary, a literary institute of considerable reputation at the time.

At this latter place he received a thorough education, under a disciplinary system of the strictest character, which terminated his academical instruction. Quitting the Lawrenceville Seminary, he entered the office of Peter Iksie, Esq., and after three years' assiduous application to the study of law, was admitted to practice at the Northampton bar, in the year 1828. At the time that Mr. Reeder commenced his career as a lawyer, the Northampton county bar was the ablest in the State. The learning and legal ability of its members, however, were to him no discouragement, and he entered the field with those champions of jurisprudence not doubting that success was to be achieved by persevering industry, severe study, and unremitting application to the duties of his profession.

The reputation and well-earned popularity of the older practitioners, by whom the business of the country was in a measure monopolized, for some time retarded his advancement. But, ere long, the young lawyer attracted attention, and was employed in several cases of importance, which soon made known the resources of his mind.

The pathway to eminence in the legal profession was then opened to him, and by the exercise of his energetic will, and the application of his varied attainments, he has steadily advanced to the position he now occupies, as one of the first lawyers of the State of Pennsylvania.

His practice was not confined to the county in which he resided. In the adjoining counties of Lehigh, Carbon, Monroe and Pike he had a large and lucrative business, which increased with each year's continuance in the profession. At the time of his appointment to the Governorship of Kansas, his practice was said to realize for him seven thousand dollars per annum.

Mr. Reeder has ever been a warm advocate of the principles of the Democratic party. His first vote was cast for the "Sage of the Hermitage," and every warmly-contested election from that time till the present has engaged his commanding eloquence in support of Democratic men and measures. An ardent supporter of the cause of the people, he yet never sought political preferment. He was content to labor in support of the principles of the party of his choice, without a single aspiration beyond.

Indeed, the multiplied duties of his profession precluded his even attempting a political career; and to his profession alone, through an enthusiastic attachment, he directed the high talent with which he is endowed. His sphere of usefulness, therefore, has been limited to the practice of law; but, with his talents for constitutional law, his great experience as a jurist, and his various acquirements, he is eminently fitted for any station, and will no doubt serve the public interests in his new position with entire satisfaction to those over whom he is called to preside. Aside from his legal attainments, he possesses all the noble virtues and generous principles of a man. The high place which he holds in the esteem of his fellow-citizens of the State from whence he comes is based upon a character for rare moral and political integrity; and we safely venture the prediction that he will soon win the respect and confidence of those who may be called around him in the administration of the Territorial government, by his urbanity and courteous deportment. Possessed of indomitable courage and independence of character, he will be found at all times fully equal to any emergencies that may arise in the course of his official career. At the same time, the clearness, comprehensiveness, astuteness, and freedom from prejudice, which so peculiarly characterize his mind, furnish a sure and safe guarantee to the inhabitants of Kansas that, in all measures of Territorial policy, the best interests of the whole people will be sought for and diligently subserved.

His untiring activity, his power of physical endurance, and his ceaseless and devoted attention to all the duties of life, give abundant indications that not even in the most minute details of those duties which his new position will devolve upon him will he be found wanting or neglectful.

It rarely happens that all the qualities which so peculiarly distinguish Governor Reeder are found combined in any one individual, and with all these prestiges of success, we may confidently expect in the new Territory a healthy and vigorous organization and administration of its affairs, and the laying of a broad and permanent foundation, upon which is so soon and surely to be erected the superstructure of the State of Kansas.

Gov. Reeder was commissioned by President Pierce on the 29th of June, 1844. He took the oath of office at Washington, July 7th, before Peter V. Daniel, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. He arrived in Kansas, at Fort Leavenworth, on Saturday, October 7th, 1854. His official acts, and the events of his administration from the time of his appointment till he vacated the office of Governor, August 16th, 1855, are very fully narrated by himself in his statement made to the Congressional committee in the spring of 1856. This committee was appointed under a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed March 19th, 1856.

The committee was composed of William A. Howard of Michigan, John

Sherman of Ohio, and Mordecai Oliver of Missouri. The duties of the committee are shown in the resolution providing for its appointment, as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of three of the members of this House, to be appointed by the Speaker, shall proceed to inquire into and collect evidence in regard to the troubles in Kansas generally, and particularly in regard to any fraud or force attempted or practiced in reference to any of the elections which have taken place in said Territory, either under the law organizing said Territory, or under any pretended law which may be alleged to have taken effect therein since. That they shall fully investigate and take proof of all violent and tumultuous proceedings in said Territory at any time since the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, whether engaged in by residents of said Territory, or persons from elsewhere going into said Territory, and doing, or encouraging others to do, any act of violence or public disturbance against the laws of the United States, or the rights, peace and safety of the residents of said Territory.

The following is from the Governor's statement to the committee:

I was appointed Governor of the Territory of Kansas about July 1, 1854; and as soon as the nomination was confirmed by the Senate, I proceeded to Washington City, at the request of the President of the United States, and remained there till the adjournment of Congress, in the first week of August, engaged in procuring necessary legislation for the Territory. I returned to Easton, I think, on the 7th of August. My arrangements for closing up a most extensive private and professional business, extending over six counties, was seriously retarded and prevented by a term of three weeks' court, which followed; and on the 21st of September I departed for the Territory, leaving my business in a most unsatisfactory condition. I landed at Fort Leavenworth on Saturday, the 7th day of October, and made it my first business to obtain information of the geography, settlements, population and general condition of the Territory, with a view to its division into districts, the defining of their boundaries, the ascertainment of suitable and central places for elections, and the full names of men in each district for election of officers, persons to take the census, justices of the peace and constables. In a very few days I discovered that the procurement of this knowledge, in consequence of the newness of the population, was utterly impossible, by any other means than by a tour through the Territory. I found that, unlike most new Territories, the settlements of which cluster along a single line, the small population of Kansas was sparsely distributed over a surface of about 20,000 square miles. With some trouble, arising from the want of traveling facilities, I made the necessary arrangements, and on the 14th of October I left, with two of the Territorial Judges, Messrs. Elmore and Johnson, the District Attorney, Mr. Isaacs, the United States Marshal, Mr. Donaldson, and my private secretary, Mr. Williams, for a tour into the interior, to procure the requisite information. The Secretary and Chief Justice had not then arrived in the Territory. I took in the route the payments of the Pottawatomie and Kansas Indians, where a large number of whites, as well as Indians, were assembled; and having made full notes of all the information procured from Indians and whites, I completed my trip, and arrived at Fort Leavenworth on the 7^th of November. I then saw that if the election of Delegate to Congress (which required no previous census) should be postponed till an election could be had for Legislature, with its preliminary census and apportionment, the greater part of the session, which would terminate on the 4th of March, would expire before our Congressional Delegate could reach Washington; and I deemed it best to order an election for a Delegate to Congress as early as possible, and to postpone the taking of the census till after that election. I was more convinced of the propriety of this course, by the fact that the common law, and many of the United States statutes, were in force over the Territory, and could well be administered through the courts established by Congress, and the justices and constables whom I was author-

ized to appoint, and by the additional fact that, whilst the citizens of Missouri were vehemently urging an immediate election of the Legislature, the citizens of the Territory were generally of the opinion that no immediate necessity for it existed. I prepared, without delay, the division of the Territory into election districts, defined by natural boundaries, easily understood and known, fixed a place of election in each, appointed election officers for each poll, and ordered an election for Congressional Delegate to take place on the 29th of November, 1854; and by the 15th of November my proclamations were issued, containing a description of the districts, with all the necessary information, instructions, and forms.

These proclamations were immediately distributed by express throughout the Territory. About the 24th of November the want of necessary conveniences induced me to remove the executive office to Shawnee Mission. By the 5th of December the returns of the Congressional election were made, and on the 6th a certificate of election was issued to J. W. Whitfield, who stood highest on the return. Immediately thereafter public business called me into the interior of the Territory, and, having attended to the same, and also to some private business incidentally, which latter, however, did not detain me over two days, I returned to my office about the first of January, and immediately commenced the preparation of books and precepts for taking the census, preparatory to an election for the Legislature. Much unavoidable delay occurred in the proceeding, from the want of mail and traveling facilities, the difficulty of notifying the various and more remote persons appointed to take the census, from the sparseness of the population, in making the enumeration and return; and yet in less than seventy days the census books and the instructions were distributed over the entire Territory, and the enumeration was fully completed and returned. A return day was fixed in the precept of each census taker, but several of them found it necessary to prolong the time in order to complete their work, and the last returns were made late in the evening of Saturday, the 3d day of March. I immediately proceeded to make the apportionment, designate such new election precincts as had become necessary, to appoint election officers, and to prepare necessary forms and instructions; and on the 6th or 7th day of March, my proclamation for the election on the 30th was completed, and dispatched by express to the printing office, about forty miles distant; a large number of copies were received by me of the printer, and immediately distributed through the Territory, under arrangements previously matured for that purpose. The precise day of the election was never fixed by me, or communicated to anyone else, at home or abroad, until about the 6th of March, when I was writing the proclamation. Before the returns of the census had been all received, it was impossible to fix the precise day, and I could only judge that the election would probably take place about the 25th to the 28th of March, and I did not hesitate so to state, without reserve, to the citizens of the Territory who made inquiry. I so stated to a number of prominent men of the Pro-Slavery party, and it was editorially announced in the *Frontier News*, published at Westport, some time before the election (I think more than four weeks before), that the election would take place on the 28th of March. Among the gentlemen to whom I recollect having communicated this information were Thomas Johnson, A. S. Johnson, Daniel Woodson, and John A. Halderman, all prominent men in the Pro-Slavery party. The first men to whom the precise day was made known, after I had determined it, were Daniel Woodson and John A. Halderman, Esqs., which was on the 6th or 7th of March, and it was at once made public by them and myself. I did not hesitate at any time to state to persons around me, of both parties, all that I could know myself in relation to the day of election, and I did not communicate it to the Emigrant Aid Society, or their agents, or to anyone else in the States, except, perhaps, to some persons in the State of Missouri. In the appointment of justices of the peace, constables, census takers, and officers of election, I was careful to select men indiscriminately from both parties, with a view to treat all persons fairly, and afford no cause

of complaint. At the election of the 29th of November, a large majority of the officers of election were, as I believe, Pro-Slavery men. Of the twelve men appointed to take the census, six were Pro-Slavery men. A fair proportion of the justices and constables were also Pro-Slavery men. My private secretary, Mr. Williams, having resigned, in November, 1854, I appointed a Pro-Slavery man, John A. Halderman, Esq., who served until July 1, 1855. At the election of the 30th of March more than one-third of the election officers were, as I believe, Pro-Slavery men. Anticipating, however, an invasion of illegal voters from the State of Missouri, I was careful to appoint in most of the districts, especially in those contiguous to Missouri, two men of the Free-State party and one of the Pro-Slavery party. Notwithstanding all my efforts, however, at fair and impartial action, my person and my life were continuously threatened, from the month of November, 1854. As early as the 15th day of November, 1854, a meeting was held at Leavenworth, composed almost exclusively of Missourians, presided over by a citizen of Missouri, at which I was bitterly denounced, and a committee appointed, composed partly of citizens of Missouri, who waited upon me, and insisted upon an immediate election for the Legislature. Their communication and my reply can be found in the newspapers of the day. This meeting was held immediately after the appearance of my first proclamation, and is generally attributed by both parties to the fact that that proclamation contained a provision for contesting elections before me illegally held, and did not provide for an election for the Legislature.

The election was held on the 30th of March, as ordered, and an invading force from Missouri entered the Territory for the purpose of voting, which, although it had been openly threatened, far exceeded my anticipations. About the time fixed as the return day for that election, a majority of the persons returned as elected assembled at Shawnee Mission and Westport, and remained several days, holding private caucuses at both places. I had frequent conversations with them, and they strenuously denied my right to go behind the returns made by the judges of the election, or investigate in any way the legality of the election. A committee called upon me and presented a paper, signed by twenty-three or twenty-four of them, to the same effect. Threats of violence against my person and life were freely afloat in the community; and the same threats were reported to me as having been made by members-elect in their private caucuses. In consequence of it being reported to me that a number of the members, in their caucuses, in their speeches, had declared that they would take my life if I persisted in taking cognizance of the complaints made against the legality of the elections, I made arrangements to assemble a small number of friends for defense; and on the morning of the 6th of April I proceeded to announce my decision upon the returns. Upon the one side of the room were arrayed the members-elect, nearly if not quite all armed, and on the other side about fourteen of my friends, who, with myself, were also well armed. My official action upon those election returns was entered upon the executive minutes, and is already in the possession of the committee. I was not then aware of the frauds perpetrated in the other districts, which were not set aside, as no complaints had been filed, and the facts had not been communicated to me. Sufficient opportunity for contesting the election had been given by the proclamation. The form of complaint required was very simple, and full five days, exclusive of the day of election, were allowed for filing it. The most remote polls were within three days' journey, or less, of my office, which was kept open till midnight of the last day. The reasons why they were not contested have been already stated by other witnesses.

I left the Territory about the middle of April, and came East for the purpose of taking out my family, and attending to private business, as well as for the purpose of consulting with the President in regard to the state of things in the Territory. In the month of December, 1854, or January, 1855, I communicated my intention to the town

association of Pawnee to call the Legislature at that place, provided they would erect a suitable building for their accommodation, which they did. About the time of the decision on the returns of the election, the members-elect then assembled requested that I should convene them at the Shawnee Mission, which I could not consent to do, inasmuch as the Pawnee Association had already expended considerable money in the erection of their building, and because I did not consider the Shawnee Mission a suitable place for their meeting. They immediately declared their intention to adjourn to the Mission if convened at Pawnee, and authorized Rev. Thomas Johnson to purchase furniture, bedding and provisions for their accommodation at the Mission. Before leaving the Territory I issued my proclamation for convening the Legislature at the town of Pawnee, on the 2d day of July. I returned to the Territory about the 24th of June, and proceeded to Pawnee, where the Legislature met on the day appointed. The building in which they assembled was of stone, two stories high, about 40 feet by 80, well provided with seats and writing-tables. Ample accommodations for boarding and lodging existed in the town: a comfortable boarding house kept by Major Klotz, which would have accommodated forty or fifty; a large boarding house kept by Mr. Teebles, which would have accommodated at least twenty; another boarding house kept by Mr. Knapp, which would have accommodated nearly as many; and a comfortable boarding house kept by Mr. Lowe at the fort, which would accommodate from fifteen to twenty—this was about two miles distant, and a carriage was run back and forth for the accommodation of their boarders. About the 6th of July they adjourned from that place to Shawnee Mission. The disagreement between the Legislature and myself as to this removal, and all subsequent proceedings, are already in the possession of the committee.

I was removed from office the last of July, and received notice on the 15th of August. During my presence in the States I went to the city of Washington, where I arrived in the beginning of May, 1855. I at once saw President Pierce, and had a full consultation with him on the state of things in Kansas, which was protracted for more than two weeks, and kept up almost daily. I gave him, in the fullest manner, all the information which I had upon the subject, and endeavored to impress upon him the conviction which was upon my mind, that unless some decided course was taken, the actual settlers of the Territory would be subjected to the most cruel persecution; that there was evidently a settled determination on the part of the border counties of Missouri—strong in men and means—to deprive them of the right of governing themselves and regulating their own affairs. I stated to him that the seizure of the polls at the two elections which had been held, together with the intermeddling and tyrannic spirit which pervaded the entire action of our Missouri neighbors, concurred with all the information I had received to convince me that there was a settled determination, by intimidation and force, to subjugate the Territory entirely to their will, in defiance of the right of the majority and the principle of the organic law. I had learned some new facts since the grant of the certificates of election, which I also made known to him. Indeed, I stated to him all my knowledge and all my views in the most candid manner, for I had still the fullest confidence that he would share all my indignation at the gross wrong of this foreign interference. I had several times written him on this subject from the Territory. Immediately after the election of the 29th of November, at which the most disgraceful scenes had been enacted, I wrote him fully what had taken place, and expressed my views on the subject without reserve. Previous to that election I had also written him, and that such an invasion was openly threatened, but expressed the opinion that, by careful provisions in my proclamation, I could counteract it, for I did not then credit that it would be carried to such extremes of recklessness and violence. A short time previous to the election of the 30th of March I had again written him that the same thing was again threatened. These letters, however, were private, and I now see that I committed an error in

making them so; but I then had confidence that he felt upon the subject as I did, and that the cause of truth and justice would be best subserved by intrusting the whole matter to his discretion, without forestalling or hampering his future action. The President, in our interviews, expressed himself highly pleased and satisfied with my course, and in the most unequivocal language approved and indorsed all I had done. He expressed some regret, however, that my speech in Easton had omitted all allusion to the illegalities of the Emigrant Aid Company, and thought it was perhaps unnecessarily strong in its denunciation of the Missouri invasion. I told him I had no knowledge of the operations of the Emigrant Aid Company except what was before the whole public, and that so long as they had not sent out men merely to vote and not to settle, (of which I had no evidence, and which I did not believe,) I could not consistently denounce their course as illegal. He stated that this Kansas matter had given him more harassing anxiety than anything that had happened since the loss of his son; that it haunted him day and night, and was the great overshadowing trouble of his administration. He stated that the most pertinacious complaints of me had been made to him, and the most urgent demands had been made for my removal, upon every ground that could be got up; that Gen. Atchison pressed it in the most excited manner, and would listen to no reasoning at all. As to the charges of purchasing Indian lands and interests in towns, he said he was entirely satisfied as to the former—that it was all fair and honorable, and that hundreds had done so before me; ridiculed Mr. Mannypenny's objection to it, and said he had rebuked him when he talked to him of it; he was nevertheless sorry, under the circumstances of this case, that I had made any purchases, as they made a pretext for my enemies to annoy him with demands for my removal. As to the purchases of town property, he said he was entirely satisfied, from his confidence in me, that they were all right; but he wished me to explain them to him, and refer to the acts of Congress under which towns were laid out, so that he might be prepared to justify me and himself when the subject came up before him. I accordingly gave him all the information on the subject, both as to law and fact, which was in my power, and stated, what was the fact, that in no one case had I been concerned as an original projector in the laying-out of any town, but in every case had acquired my interest subsequent to the original laying-out. He expressed himself satisfied, except that he thought the act of May 28, 1844, did not authorize the laying-out of towns except on lands which had been surveyed. I replied that the Commissioner of the Land Office had so construed the act as to recognize towns which had been laid out before the survey, and that Mr. Wilson would so state to him if he would inquire; and that this construction was right and necessary, for it was idle to expect the Territory to be settled if it was to remain two years without towns. He expressed himself satisfied, and the subject was then dropped. He wished no explanation nor found any fault as to the contract for half-breed Kaw lands, but, as I have already stated, he expressed himself, in strong language, entirely satisfied as to the fairness and honorable character of the transaction."

The Legislature met at Pawnee, near Fort Riley, according to the appointment made by the Governor, on the 2d of July, 1855. It adjourned from that place July 6th, to meet at the Shawnee Mission, near Westport, on the 16th of July, at which time it did meet at that place; continuing its session until the 30th of August, when it finally adjourned.

The demands made by the Pro-Slavery party during the sitting of the Legislature, in July and August, for the removal of Governor Reeder from office, led to the protracted conference at Washington, between the Governor and the President, a portion of the Governor's account of which has been

here quoted. The conference resulted in the failure of an agreement upon any amicable terms, by which the Governor could either continue in office or honorably retire, voluntarily. He was removed on the 28th of July, and received notice of his removal on the 15th of August.

The Free-State men considered that the people of the Territory were not bound to regard as laws the acts of a Legislature elected by voters from Missouri, who had no residence in Kansas. In mass convention at Lawrence, on the 14th and 15th of August, they set in progress a movement, in which they declared that "the people of Kansas have been, since its settlement, without any law-making power;" in this declaration agreeing with Governor Reeder in his message to the Legislature, dated July 21st, in which, to use his own language, he "treated as void all the laws passed at the Shawnee Mission."

The Lawrence meeting called a convention, which met at Big Springs, on the 5th of September, and there fully inaugurated the movement for the "speedy formation of a State constitution, with the intention of an immediate application to be admitted as a State into the Union of the United States of America." Gov. Reeder attended this convention, participated in its proceedings, and from that time was fully identified with the action of the Free-State party in the measures for the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State, thus to free the Territory from the rule sought to be imposed by the acts of the Shawnee Mission Legislature. At the Big Springs convention, Gov. Reeder was nominated as a candidate for Delegate to Congress. An election was held on the 9th of October, at which he received 2,849 votes, there being no opposition. At an election which had been held on the 21st of October, in pursuance of an act of the Shawnee Mission Legislature, Gen. John W. Whitfield was returned as a Delegate to Congress, receiving 2,721 votes. Gov. Reeder contested the election of Gen. Whitfield. That contest was involved in the investigation held by the House of Representatives at Washington, in the prosecution of which the committee before spoken of took testimony in Kansas in April, May and June, 1856.

In the progress of the State movement a constitution was framed, by a convention which met at Topeka on the 23d of October, 1855. The constitution was adopted by the people, at an election held on the 15th of December, and a Legislature and State officers were chosen at an election held on the 15th of January, 1856; Dr. Charles Robinson being the choice for Governor. The Legislature met at Topeka, March 4th, 1856, and elected Gov. A. H. Reeder and Gen. Jas. H. Lane to be United States Senators. The constitution was not ratified by Congress, and the Senators did not take their seats. While the Congressional Investigating Committee was in the Territory taking testimony, Gov. Reeder was summoned by process, under the laws of the Shawnee Mission Legislature, to appear before the United States grand jury, at Lecompton. Claiming his privilege as a party contestant in the investigation, he refused to obey the summons, or to be arrested under the

process. He had been charged with treason, for his connection with the State movement; and being advised by his friends that his personal safety demanded his absence from the Territory, he left, in disguise, about the 9th of May, 1856.

He several times afterwards visited the Territory, but never permanently resided here. He resumed the practice of the law at his old home, at Easton, Pennsylvania.

At the outbreak of the war, the first military appointments made by President Lincoln were those of Nathaniel Lyon and Gov. Reeder to be Brigadier Generals of the regular army. The latter, upon mature deliberation, arrived at the patriotic conclusion that he was too far advanced in life to learn a new profession upon the field of battle. His contributions to his country were nevertheless large, his three sons having immediately entered the army. He died at his home in Easton, Pennsylvania, July 5, 1864.

In September, 1879, our Historical Society received from the family of Gov. Reeder, at the hands of his son-in-law, Mr. William W. Marsh, of Schooley's Mountain, New Jersey, an oil-painted portrait of the Governor, elegantly framed, and a correct likeness, and which now ornaments our room in the State House. Deeming this valuable accession to be worthy of special recognition, a meeting of members of the Society and friends of Governor Reeder was held in the room of the Society September 13th, for the object of giving suitable expression on the subject.

Hon. James Hanway, of Franklin county, was called to the chair, and Hon. F. P. Baker, of Topeka, acted as secretary.

The Secretary of the Society stated that the portrait had been obtained in part through the influence of Dr. F. L. Crane, who, for many years before Kansas had a name, was a townsman, neighbor and friend of Governor Reeder in Pennsylvania, as he was also his friend and associate throughout all his career in Kansas; and for these reasons he had been requested to present the portrait to the Society.

Dr. Crane then said :

SECRETARY ADAMS: I have the distinguished honor of presenting to the Historical Society of the State of Kansas, through you, its Secretary, a handsome and neatly-framed oil painting, which is a portrait, and an excellent one, of the first Governor of Kansas Territory, Andrew Herster Reeder—a contribution to the collections of the Society made by William W. Marsh and other members of the family of the late Governor. The box in which it came has just been opened, and the artistic painting which we see before us will be placed at the head of a line of portraits of distinguished men who have occupied and honorably filled the highest office in the State.

I notice that the line of portraits has missing links in the chain — that some have not yet been received by this Society. It is probably only necessary that the attention of their friends should be called to this fact, in order to have the line perfected.

I had known A. H. Reeder for twenty-two years, before he was appointed Governor of the then distant Territory of Kansas; and I will simply state what every one who knew him intimately will corroborate, that he was a man of strict integrity in his business transactions, and that he could not, by flattery nor by threats, be persuaded nor driven to do that which his judgment disapproved of, or what he deemed unjust.

I knew before he started the first time for Kansas Territory, in September, I think, 1854, that it was his intention to give all citizens of the Territory, without distinction of party, the equal right to vote and to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," and I believe it was his bulldog tenacity and his persistence in holding to and defending those rights that made it necessary for him to leave the Territory, as he did, in disguise. After having thus made himself unpopular with the dominant party, several other Governors, in rather quick succession, were appointed, with little, if any, better success.

In Northampton county, Pennsylvania, where Gov. Reeder lived, he had been for many years a leading member of the Democracy, which was the dominant party there.

It was the question of free soil or slave that made the situation so difficult and perilous for the Governor of Kansas Territory, and it was by many deemed certain that its decision in Kansas was equivalent to a decision for the whole Nation, for an indefinite length of time.

Mr. Baker said:

This newspaper, the *Kansas Weekly Herald*, of which the file before me is the first volume, contains an excellent biography of Governor Reeder. The paper was, at the time the Governor entered the Territory, the organ of the Democratic party, the party to which he belonged. But in Kansas they soon discarded the word "Democracy," and took the name "Pro-Slavery," which meant a party determined to establish slavery in Kansas, by any means which might be necessary to accomplish that object. Governor Reeder came to Kansas with the Democratic idea embraced in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, that the people of the Territory should be left "perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way." And thus the issue was soon made up between the Governor and what had been his party. He lived to see his principles triumph, and Kansas became a free and prosperous State. Nothing could be more appropriate than that the State should gather in, here at its capitol, such memorials as is this portrait of the men who helped to lay the foundations of the State, and especially of those who, in order to lay those foundations well, made such sacrifices as did Governor Reeder. The State at this period of its history can do no better work for the future generations of its people, than to treasure up such memorials.

Governor St. John then spoke as follows:

It seems as if there were something in the soil and atmosphere of Kansas to inevitably develop and bring into action the best qualities of every true man. So it was in the early times, during the struggle that was fought out here in behalf of free government and human rights. In that struggle, he whose portrait is before us was a prominent actor and a most worthy leader. In that behalf he made most noble sacrifices. Coming to Kansas, the first to organize and administer government here, he accepted the doctrine of squatter sovereignty, as incorporated in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, in its true meaning, and with unswerving purpose he determined that his power and influence should go to aid the people in establishing their institutions as their own free wills and their own free votes should determine as best. Whatever may have been the bias before he came here as to the institution of slavery, he found Free-State men and Free-State men alone in favor of a free ballot-box, a square and honest vote in the choice of their Legislature and in the decision of the question as to whether Kansas should be a free or slave State. Hence he found his place was with the Free-State party; and standing as a rock in opposition to the frauds and violence which characterized the acts of the Pro-Slavery party, his example was a host in giving courage to the people in maintaining their rights. And Kansas became a free State; and now where, twenty-five years ago was a vast, unoccupied plain, untried as to its physical resources, and clouded with doubt and darkness as to its political future, we have, through the wise and courageous

action and devoted virtue of the man whose fine portrait is before us, and of such as he, a population of 995,000 free, happy and prosperous people.

Just twenty-five years ago, it is, this September Saturday, as we see by this Pro-Slavery newspaper file to which Mr. Baker has referred, since the first sheet of that first Kansas newspaper was struck off under that elm tree, on the river bank where the city of Leavenworth has since been built; struck off in the shade of a tree, because there was no roof in all that region of Kansas under which its types could be set and its press set in motion. And now we have here these three hundred Kansas newspapers, whose files are being so carefully preserved by our Historical Society, making a record of the progress of Kansas, of the acts of its citizens, and of the inauguration and carrying forward of its various enterprises for the moral, social and material growth of our young commonwealth, and treasuring up that history for the instruction of the future generations of Kansas, for all time.

Those who have sent this picture from the Atlantic shore to be placed in the room of the Kansas Historical Society, could have presented no more welcome or appropriate gift. The people of Kansas will ever pay homage to the memory of Andrew H. Reeder. Kansas may well be proud that in the list of her Governors the first was so worthy a man, and the Kansas Historical Society may well take pride in placing so fine a portrait in its gallery.

Judge Hanway said:

The Missouri-elected Legislature, which usurped the power of the people of Kansas to make their own laws, placed the first capital of Kansas Territory at Lecompton, where I have been privileged to-day to witness its ruins. That Legislature procured the removal of Governor Reeder from office. He lived to be honored, and to leave a memory which will ever be treasured with gratitude in the hearts of the people of Kansas. Lecompton has perished as if blighted by a curse. I remember Lecompton in its palmy days. Happening there, once on a time, on a dusty day, and inquiring for water, I was told that water was never drank in that town—some might be found in the Kaw river, but whisky was the only beverage. Whisky was the inspiration of the misguided men who troubled the people of Kansas in those days when Governor Reeder was a champion of the people's rights. That day of trouble has long since passed by; and now Governor and people may well unite in paying respect to the memory of the most worthy first Chief Magistrate whose superb portrait is before us.

Mr. F. W. Giles said:

I did not come up to the Historical rooms to make a speech; but the sight of the fine portrait before me inspires me with gratitude to Mr. Marsh and the other members of Gov. Reeder's family, who have given it to the State of Kansas. I am grateful to the artist, whose soul and brain gave him power to place upon canvas so true an image of the noble man whose name heads the list of Kansas' Chief Magistrates. Whoever the artist might be, and I know not who he was, this picture proves him a master of his art. We who knew Governor Reeder are irresistibly carried back to the scenes of those early days in which he mingled among us as a leader, friend, counselor, and champion of our rights. The people of Kansas could not in anywise express the gratitude they should feel for the services rendered by their first Territorial Governor. His determination and sacrifices did much to pave the way for their freedom and prosperity. Those were the days of small things, to be sure. It was a small thing that our townsman, Col. Horne, received—a constable's commission from Governor Reeder; that Col. Holliday was made a justice of the peace, and that the Governor recommended him who is now speaking for postmaster of Topeka, a position which was given him, with emoluments amounting to two dollars a week. For these favors the recipients are thankful. For the boon of

free institutions the people of Kansas owe a debt of perpetual gratitude for the example of courageous sacrifice made by Gov. Reeder. The feeble expressions of such gratitude which this occasion gives opportunity to make must needs fall far short of what is due.

Gen. Willard Davis said:

It so happened that at the time Andrew H. Reeder became Governor of Kansas, I was a schoolboy at the University of Missouri. There I had an opportunity to know of the agitation in Kansas, and of the work of the people of the slave States in their effort to fasten slavery upon this State. I became disgusted with the conduct of the Pro-Slavery party, and there learned to admire the acts of Governor Reeder, and of the Free-State men of Kansas. This portrait carries me back to those days and freshens my memory of the stirring scenes which Governor Reeder passed through, not the least dramatic of which was that of his escape through Missouri in the disguise shown in the other picture hanging beneath this fine portrait. The misguided men who, by their acts of violence, compelled that disguise and escape, little thought with what honor and respect the people of Kansas would at this day revere the memory of Governor Reeder.

PORTRAIT OF EX-GOV. CHAS. ROBINSON.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors, Oct. 4, 1880, Chief Justice A. H. Horton called attention to the fact that since the Board last met, a very valuable accession to the collections of the Society had been received, in the portrait of ex-Governor Robinson, the honored President of the Society. He moved that Gen. Stringfellow take the chair, in order that some suitable action might be taken regarding this accession.

Gen. B. F. Stringfellow said:

We must all recognize in this portrait a faithful likeness of an excellent work of art; and it is due that we should accept the gift with expressions of gratitude. Governor Robinson not only occupies the prominent place of President of the Society, but he has been very prominent in the history of Kansas since the very beginning. It so happened that he came to our Territory from the extreme East; and he was a leader among those who entertained extreme Eastern opinions upon the issues which were placed before the people here, on the opening of Kansas Territory to settlement. I came at the same time; and I was among those who held views the very opposite, which I came out to champion. His views triumphed; and I long ago came to accept them as the will of the people of the country, and as embraced in the established principles of our Government. I early learned to respect Governor Robinson's ability and courage, as I have since in my personal intercourse with him learned to respect him as a man and as a citizen. Our Society can do no better work than accept, and care for, and preserve, the portraits of such distinguished characters among the early citizens of Kansas, as is Governor Robinson. The Society has done well in asking for this portrait, with others; and it should be received with thanks.

Hon. P. I. Bonebrake said:

I am an old resident of Kansas, but not old enough to have participated in the trials, sufferings and victories of those who are known as "the old settlers." During their struggles to make this a free State, I lived in another State, and although not a voter, participated actively in the campaign of 1856, which was so earnestly and gallantly made by the Republican party. During that campaign the theme of all was the patriotism and heroism of the people of Kansas. The names of Robinson, Lane, John Brown, and many others, were as familiar and excited as great enthusiasm as did ever the names of the heroes of '76. As did those old patriots, each and all of these men offered "their lives, their fortunes and sacred honors" to establish freedom and free government. The Free-State men succeeded, and to-day we owe it to them that we live in a free and prosperous State; and I might say that it was owing to their firmness and devotion to principle that the great party of freedom was built up, whose triumph led to the prevalence of freedom throughout the land. When I came to Kansas I was anxious to see and know the men of whom we had read and heard so much. In that I was grat-

ified. I have known personally almost all of them. I am glad that our Society has commenced the work of securing the pictures of our heroic men. I see on the walls the pictures of Lincoln, Lane, John Brown, Montgomery, and Reeder; and now this fine portrait of Gov. Robinson. I hope to see added the portraits of Seward, Sumner, Wilson, Thayer, Hyatt, and many others who worked so earnestly and fearlessly for our people and our State. We are under very many obligations to Mrs. Robinson for her gift to the Society. We are under obligations to Mr. Ruggles for the faithful likeness.

Hon. F. P. Baker said:

This portrait is an excellent likeness; and nothing could be more appropriate in our collection of Kansas history than this. We who have known Gov. Robinson for twenty years or more, have seen him in various circumstances, and in many different attitudes; this likeness shows him in one attitude, and perhaps in as favorable a one as could have been chosen. I remember (it is eighteen years ago now) one of my first interviews with Governor Robinson. I went to him with a local bill for his approval; one in which my constituents were much interested, and which I had taken particular pains to secure the passage of. I am not sure but that the same expression of countenance in this portrait was shown as he turned to me from reading that bill, and told me he could not sign it. Such a bill he said, applicable as its provision might be to the wants of a particular locality, would establish a precedent in legislation which would work great harm generally. Here is a correct likeness of the historical Governor of the State of Kansas, and nothing could be more appropriate than that this society should receive it with expressions of gratitude to the most worthy donor; especially, as I might truthfully say the gift has come from one who, in the days which tried the courage and fortitude of the pioneers of Kansas, stood among the foremost of that heroic band of women, without whose presence and words of encouragement the men of that time would in all probability have given up the struggle. We should give expression of warmest thanks for this response to our request for the portrait of our first State Governor.

Hon. S. N. Wood said:

Permit me to say, I consider this painting, by Ruggles, presented to the Society by Mrs. Sara T. L. Robinson, an excellent portrait of our first Governor. It is a picture we can feel proud of, as I certainly do, of the first, and I believe, the best Governor Kansas ever had.

With the presentation of this picture, the history of the past twenty-six years passes in rapid review before me, so closely associated is Governor Robinson with every important event in our history, as a Territory and as a State.

It was Governor Robinson who selected the site of the beautiful city of Lawrence, and to him, more than any other man is Lawrence indebted for the University, the pride of the State. In our early struggle for freedom he never faltered—never failed; a man of but few words, bold in the advocacy of principle, a friend to right, and an uncompromising enemy to wrong, he won the confidence of every true friend of Freedom. Well do I remember the Fourth of July, 1855, when a few fearful souls in Lawrence determined that nothing should be said against slavery, on that anniversary of freedom; and talked about a celebration, and an oration with nothing about a free State in it—the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out—but after a desperate struggle the spirit of freedom which animated our ancestors prevailed, and Dr. C. Robinson was chosen to deliver the oration. We felt that "The hour must have its man"—and he proved himself the man for the hour. I well remember the contrasting pictures he drew of slavery and freedom; how slavery had blighted and cursed the rich soil of Virginia, and how freedom had blessed and prospered the old commonwealth of Massachusetts. I never heard a more terrible arraignment of the slave power, and the blighting influence of slavery. If that Fourth-of-July oration is not among the collections of our Society, it should be procured, and

treasured among its sacred relics. Great, brave words, uttered by a great, sincere soul, "in the hour of darkness, and peril, and need."

I remember Governor Robinson in the Topeka Constitutional Convention, and how bravely he there defended the rights of man. He seemed to be governed by the sentiment, "My country is the world—my countrymen all mankind;" and that human rights are not measured by color, condition, or sex. He seemed to think and decide quickly, and almost invariably on the right side, and whatever his moral convictions were, he had the moral and physical courage to defend them against any and all opposition.

Since that Fourth-of-July oration, in God's church, near Lawrence, I have been a sworn friend to Governor Robinson. I have known him long and well, and I wish the people of Kansas were more thoroughly acquainted with him than they are.

The State of Kansas is largely indebted to him for her free and proud position, to-day; also to Mrs. Robinson, his faithful helpmeet in those dark days, our gratitude is due. Her "History of Kansas" helped to arouse the Nation's sense of justice for our cause, and attracted much attention to the Territory, and her house was often a city of refuge for those engaged in the early fight for freedom.

Yes, the Historical Society will keep and care for this picture as an heir-loom for future generations, a faithful representation of the first Governor of Kansas, and also in remembrance of the fair giver, his worthy wife. May plenty, and peace and sunshine, bless the evening of their lives, as the just recompense of years of noble and faithful pioneer work in the founding of a great and prosperous State.

The consciousness of duty, well and faithfully done, will be their best reward. The pen of history will never do them justice, or portray all they have done and suffered for freedom in Kansas.

The chairman then appointed Messrs. Horton, Wood and Baker to prepare and present to the Board an expression of the views of the members in regard to the portrait presented to the Society. After some consultation, the committee returned to the room, and its chairman, Chief Justice Horton, spoke as follows:

A feeling of personal obligation to one who favored me greatly when I was almost a stranger in the State, impels me to add a few words on this occasion to the remarks to which we have already listened. In 1861, about the time the Seventh Kansas Cavalry entered the service of the United States, Hon. Albert L. Lee, of Elwood, resigned his office as Judge of the Second Judicial District, to accept the position of Major in that regiment. He recommended me to Charles Robinson, then the Governor of the State, for appointment as his successor. The recommendation was largely indorsed by the Republicans of Northern Kansas, and I was induced, by the advice of friends, to present it in person to the Governor. In company with Col. John A. Martin, of Atchison, I visited Lawrence for that purpose. We waited upon Gov. Robinson, exhibited to him our papers, and asked that the matter might be fully considered. It was the first time I had met the Governor, and I recollect even to this date, very distinctly, that he then impressed me as a man of great abilities, strong convictions and positive qualities, yet, withal, eager to ascertain the wishes of the people, and anxious to satisfy, if practicable, their requests. After an examination of our papers, and some general conversation, he said very frankly that he had already decided to appoint a personal friend, then residing in Doniphan county, to fill the vacant judgeship, but that as my appointment, under the circumstances, might be more generally satisfactory, he would yield his own choice, and make the selection recommended by Judge Lee. Soon afterwards, I received my commission.

From that day to this, I have been well acquainted with Governor Robinson, and it

affords me great pleasure to join with those who were with him in the early struggles and conflicts in the Territory, in a manifestation of earnest appreciation of his labors, his character and public services. In the political contests of the State he has always borne a conspicuous part; in these, he has always been a prominent factor. That at times he may have excited the envy of some, aroused the jealousy of others, and drawn upon himself criticism and even censure, is not strange, considering his courage of opinions, his strong fidelity to convictions, and his absolute fearlessness of men. It may be truly said of him, as of the old classic heroes, "He is not to be frightened by the snorting of the horses." His portrait is acceptable in a three-fold degree. In it, we have the representation, almost to life, of one of the great leaders of the Free-State party of Kansas, of the first Governor of the State, and of the President of the Society. In conclusion, I offer, from the committee, the following resolutions, which I beg the privilege to now read:

Whereas, Mrs. Sara T. L. Robinson, of Lawrence, has very generously donated this day to the Kansas State Historical Society a magnificent oil painting of her husband, the Hon. Charles Robinson; therefore,

Resolved, That we accept the portrait of our President, and the first Governor of the State of Kansas, tendered by his estimable wife, with many grateful thanks.

Resolved, That it is due this valuable contribution that it should ever occupy a conspicuous place in the gallery of the Historical Society of the State of Kansas, as a faithful likeness of one who, in the early struggles of our people, bore a most distinguished part among the champions of the rights of freemen and a free government on the soil of Kansas.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished Mrs. Robinson by the Secretary of this Society.

On motion, the resolutions were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be spread upon the journal of the Society.

IN MEMORIAM.

HON. RICHARD BAXTER TAYLOR.*

Richard Baxter Taylor was born in Buckland, Franklin county, Massachusetts, March 29, 1822, and died at his residence in Wyandotte, Kansas, March 26, 1877. The genealogy of the Taylor family is traced to Captain John Taylor, who was born in 1641, and was killed by the Indians May 30, 1704, in what is now Easthampton, Massachusetts. He was one of three brothers, emigrants from England with their father, who it is believed was lost at sea while on a return voyage to England; one of these brothers settled in Northampton, Massachusetts, another in Norwich, Connecticut, and the third in Virginia.

Samuel, the youngest child of Captain John Taylor, was the father of Othniel, and Othniel was the father of Samuel, born in 1749, who was the father of Samuel Taylor, jr., born in 1774; he had fifteen children, of whom Richard Baxter Taylor, the subject of this memorial, was the youngest.

Richard received a good common-school and academic education. When seventeen years of age he went to Canandaigua, New York, where he was engaged as an educator about five years, and then went to Ellenville, Ulster county, in the same State, where he commenced the study of law. During his residence in Ellenville, he was justice of the peace five or six years. Before completing his legal studies, he became connected with the *Ellenville Journal*, and was proprietor of that paper until he came West.

Mr. Taylor visited Kansas in 1857, and in 1858 took his family to Wyandotte, intending finally to go to Lawrence; but after a short stay in the first-named city, was so pleased with its desirability that he concluded to settle there, which he did. His motive in emigrating to Kansas was to assist in making it a free State, although the move was greatly to his pecuniary disadvantage.

In 1859 he became a partner, by purchase, of S. D. Macdonald in the *Wyandotte Gazette*. In June, 1860, the office building and all its contents were destroyed by fire. Soon after, Mr. Taylor went East, purchased new machinery and material, and then bought the interest of his partner, Mr. Macdonald, after which he continued to be proprietor and editor of the paper until his death.

*At a meeting of the Board of Directors, Oct. 4, 1880, the Executive Committee was assigned the duty of preparing a suitable memorial of Mr. Taylor, who was one of the first Directors of the Society. This sketch is chiefly extracted from the biography contained in the "United States Biographical Dictionary," published by S. Lewis & Co., Kansas City, 1879.

Richard B. Taylor was married to Miss Rachel Broadhead in 1851. She is the daughter of William and Susan Broadhead, of Ellenville, New York. William B. Taylor, the only child of Richard B. and Rachel Taylor, was born December 30, 1855.

In politics, Mr. Taylor was a Republican, but not for the spoils of office. He disdained the arts of a political charlatan, as he despised the hypocrisy of the religious pretender. Although continually in the fore-front of the battle, and exerting every energy to promote the welfare of his party, he asked no reward but the consciousness of having thoroughly performed his duty. Only once was he induced to present himself for the suffrages of the people, and then, in 1874, he was elected to the Legislature. Here as elsewhere, he impressed all with whom he came in contact that he was a man of decided convictions, based upon intelligence and sincerity.

In religion he was too honest to be thought a hypocrite, too sincere to be an enthusiast. Selecting his field of labor, the Sabbath school, he toiled unceasingly with the children who for years were gathered under his instruction. He was excessively fond of music, and sacred music was his delight. With his flock he spent hours of supreme pleasure to himself, and infinite profit to them. He asked no compensation here. He wrought manfully in his Master's field, but his sheaves were intended for the eternal garner.

As a journalist, he was able, intelligent, and bold. He was proud of his profession, and made every effort to elevate the tone of Kansas journalism. It was he who first suggested and advocated the formation of the State Editorial Association, and was chairman of the meeting held in Topeka, January 17, 1866, to effect its organization. He was elected its President in 1868; delivered the annual address at Topeka, in 1870, and remained till his death an active member of the Association. As a citizen, he did much to advance the interests of Kansas, and especially of Wyandotte. Not even his enemies questioned the integrity of his purposes. To society and to mankind, he was a friend. His motives were pure, and his actions stainless.

He had one hobby which invited the shafts of ridicule, and for a time they rained upon him like Parthian arrows from those whom he had vanquished in the argument. He advocated the printing and writing of words by the phonetic method. Phonotype was with him both a theory and a practice. As the aspirate is the first sound heard in such words as when, which, whether, whine, etc., he invariably wrote and printed them, "hwen," "hwich," "hwether," "hwine," etc.; and so on through the entire language, discarding all unnecessary and redundant letters. He was, on this account, frequently assailed, but was firm enough to brave all ridicule in advocating his theory. He was the first advocate of the phonetic congress that met in Philadelphia, in 1876, and attended its meeting.

The Editorial Association, which Mr. Taylor was so active in organizing, at its annual meeting, held at Manhattan, April 7, 1875, suggested the action which led to the organization of the State Historical Society; and Mr. Taylor

was made one of its first Directors. Subsequent to his death, the manuscript papers which had formed the basis of his address before the Editorial Association, in 1870, were deposited by his wife and son with the collections of this Society.

These materials consist of the manuscript of his address, and of seventy-one manuscript letters, written by editors and publishers and a few other persons in answer to his application to them for information on the subject of the address.

In preparation for his address, Mr. Taylor first published in the Wyandotte *Gazette*, of October 2, 1869, of which he was editor, an editorial article, in which he called the attention of the editors of the State to the fact that the Kansas Editors' and Publishers' Association, at its last previous meeting, had assigned to him the duty of delivering the annual address at the next meeting, to take place on the 17th of January, 1870, at Topeka. In the discharge of the duty he said he proposed to prepare a history of the press of Kansas, provided the editors and publishers would furnish him with the materials necessary for the work, and he called on all for such information as each could give. Under date of November 4th following, he sent out a circular letter, addressed to a large number of persons, in which he said: "You will confer a lasting obligation upon me, if you will give me all the information in your possession, touching the topics inquired about. I wish to know the time and place when and where all the papers ever published in the State were first printed, the time and place of birth of all editors, prominent contributors, owners or part-owners, foremen, compositors, (journeymen or apprentices,) and all subsequent facts of interest in their history, and any other information which you deem pertinent to the object in view. I want material facts, concisely and accurately stated, and I want the privilege of giving the names of the persons furnishing the information. After giving specific facts, so far as you are able, in regard to such papers as you know more about, perhaps, than any other person, I wish you would mention the names and places of publication of any *other* of the earlier-published papers of the State or Territory, and the address, so far as possible, of the persons most likely to know all the details in regard to them."

This call resulted in his receiving the letters from which the following abstracts are made. The letters bear dates in the months of November and December, 1869, and January, 1870. From the letters, Mr. Taylor compiled a partial history, forming quite a lengthy paper, (which, though incomplete, was yet too lengthy to allow of more than a partial reading,) as the annual address before the Association. For a few counties, Mr. Taylor's incomplete paper gives quite a full newspaper history up to the date of its preparation. Of the newspapers of other counties little or nothing is said; apparently for the reason, in part, that the materials were not obtained, and for the additional reason that the work grew on the compiler's hands to a magnitude beyond his power to complete in the time allotted. The letters

form a volume of rare interest and value in the collections of the State Historical Society. These, with the partial history so laboriously compiled by Mr. Taylor, will most certainly form the basis of any history which may ever be written of the Kansas newspaper press. Some of the letters are brief, containing little more than what is contained in the abstracts. Others are lengthy, in some instances containing interesting personal accounts of the writers, or of other Kansas newspaper men. There is sufficient of incident and of personal mention to afford a good fund of materials for the illustration of pioneer Kansas newspaper life. These abstracts contain the data and substantial statements in the letters, the names of newspapers, editors, publishers and employés, and dates of publication, and show that the work done by Mr. Taylor has laid a good foundation for a Kansas newspaper history. The abstracts have been arranged alphabetically, and are as follows:

F. G. ADAMS.—The *Squatter Sovereign*, Atchison, was, in the spring of 1857, bought of Robert S. Kelly and John H. Stringfellow, by a company represented by Robert McBratney and F. G. Adams, in the publication. Afterwards, the same year, S. C. Pomeroy became sole owner. He sold to Oliver F. Short, who, in 1858, sold to John A. Martin, who changed the name to *Freedom's Champion*.

In 1862 S. D. Macdonald and F. G. Adams bought the *Topeka State Record* from E. G. Ross. In January, 1863, F. G. Adams sold his interest to F. P. Baker.

In May, 1863, the publication of the *Kansas Farmer* was commenced, at the suggestion of L. D. Bailey, President of the State Agricultural Society. F. G. Adams, Secretary of the Society, superintended the publication for one year, when it was suspended.

The Atchison *Free Press*, daily and weekly, was established in May, 1864, by F. G. Adams. Frank Root became concerned in the publication in the spring of 1865. A. W. Moore had an interest for a short time in 1865. L. R. Elliott was for a longer period connected with the paper in 1866 and 1867. In 1868 the paper was consolidated with the *Champion*, and Mr. Root became a partner with Col. Martin in the publication.

D. R. ANTHONY.—The Leavenworth *Conservative*, daily, tri-weekly and weekly, was established in January, 1861, by D. R. Anthony; the *Dispatch* and *Journal* offices, and a large amount of new material, presses, etc., having been bought for that object. D. W. Wilder became editor.

In September, 1864, Col. Anthony bought the *Evening Bulletin*, for \$14,000, and was the sole proprietor and editor for several years.

GEO. T. ANTHONY.—In August, 1867, Geo. T. Anthony bought the *Kansas Farmer* from John S. Brown, and published it at Leavenworth, issuing the first number September 1, 1867. Was still editor and publisher January 14, 1870. Hon. Geo. A. Crawford was associate editor during the first year after the purchase.

WILLIAM AUSTIN.—The *Kansas Leader* was established in June, 1857, at Centropolis, Franklin county, by Wm. Austin and Elias Beardsley. It was removed in February, 1858, to Minneola, Franklin county, and its name changed to the *Minneola Statesman*, and Joel K. Goodin took charge of the publication. Joshua Austin was foreman and Wm. W. Smith a compositor on the *Leader*. Mr. Austin claims that the *Leader* was the first Kansas paper to advocate the policy of getting possession of the Territorial Government so far as was possible, by voting for and electing all the officers not appointed by the President.

LAWRENCE D. BAILEY.—The *Kansas Farmer* was started in 1863, by L. D. Bailey, as President of the Kansas State Agricultural Society, the name of F. G. Adams, Secretary of the Society, appearing as editor. J. F. Cummings printed the first numbers; after that

it was printed by Macdonald & Baker. The paper was transferred to Rev. John S. Brown, who published it at Lawrence, and afterwards sold it to Capt. Geo. T. Anthony.

F. P. BAKER.—The *Kansas State Record*, Topeka, was started in November, 1859, by E. G. & W. W. Ross. The latter sold out to the former in the spring of 1861. August 20, 1862, E. G. Ross sold to S. D. Macdonald and F. G. Adams. February 9th, 1863, F. G. Adams sold to F. P. Baker. February 1st, 1868, S. D. Macdonald sold to F. P. Baker, who was sole publisher till April 20th, 1869—commencing the publication of a daily June 3, 1868. April 3, 1869, the office was burnt. April 20th a half-interest was bought by Henry King, and a half-sheet paper was published for one month, when the paper resumed its former proportions. W. Lilly worked on the *Record* from January 1, 1862 to April, 1868; W. S. Reynolds from 1861 to 1865, and through 1868-9; S. D. Macdonald from 1861 to date, except three months in 1868.

E. P. BANCROFT.—Mentions his real estate paper, also the *Kansas News*, afterwards *Emporia News*, and the *Tribune*, at Emporia; and the *Sentinel*, which was published at Americus, commencing in 1858 and continuing a few months, but refers to other persons for definite information.

NAT. G. BARTER.—The Mound City *Sentinel* was started April 1, 1864, by John T. and James D. Snoddy. After the death of the former, April 21st the same year, James D. Snoddy continued the paper till March 25, 1865, when B. Frank Smythe became associated with him. May 26th following, Mr. Smythe assumed full control. October 13th, Jas. D. Snoddy again took control, and managed the paper till August 24, 1866, when he sold to Joel Moody, who conducted the paper till March 27, 1868, when it came under the management of Nat. G. Barter, who continued to conduct it to date, January 6, 1870, J. S. Coulter is mentioned as an employé in 1864 and 1865. J. F. Broadhead is mentioned as editor of the Mound City *Reporter*.

J. S. BOUGHTON.—July 28, 1866, Mr. Boughton commenced publishing the North Lawrence *Courier*. In September the name was changed to *Kaw Valley Courier*. February 9, 1867, Geo. N. Boughton became associated in the publication, and so continued till June 8th, following, when he withdrew. H. C. Whitney took an interest in and became editor of the paper September 14, 1867, and the name was changed to the *Clarion*. In November following, Mr. Whitney withdrew and Mr. Boughton sold the paper to John Speer, of the Lawrence *Tribune*. Mr. Boughton's paper was printed a part of the time at the *Journal* office and part of the time at the *Tribune* office. After the suspension of the paper, H. H. Howard started and for some time published the North Lawrence *Sentinel*. Mr. Boughton says he started the Lawrence Circulating Library, which became the foundation of the Lawrence Public Library.

C. G. BRIDGES.—Mentions the following Troy papers: *Free State Democrat*, by Jos. Thompson; *Doniphan County Dispatch*, by J. W. Biggers; *Investigator*, by the Troy Printing Co.; *Doniphan County Patriot*, by E. H. Grant and F. M. Tracy; *Soldier*, by S. H. Dodge; *Reporter*, by J. H. Hunt and Robert Tracy; *Republican*, by C. G. Bridges. The first number of the *Doniphan County Republican* was issued by Mr. Bridges, Nov. 21, 1868.

A. D. BROWN.—Purchased the *Kansas Patriot*, Burlington, May 11, 1869, from J. F. Cummings, who purchased it from S. S. Prouty. In January, 1870, the name was changed to the *Burlington Patriot*. A paper was published at Le Roy for a short time in 1869. In 1863-4 the *Hampden Expositor* was published for about a year, by I. E. Olney, at a place across the river from Burlington. Mr. Brown has published papers in Minnesota and Arkansas, and has been a printer in Michigan, Wisconsin and Colorado. He helped to put in type the first number of the *Rocky Mountain News*, at Denver, in 1860. At the date of his letter, Dec. 3, 1869, the *Patriot* was the only paper published in Coffey county.

J. E. BRYAN.—The Baldwin City *Observer* was published in 1864 by Joseph Mount — “Joe, the Jersey Mute.” H. H. Johnson bought the office, continuing the publication for a time at Baldwin City. The office was afterwards removed to Fort Scott by Mr. Johnson.

MRS. P. BYRAM.—Jotham Meeker, Mrs. Byram's father, in 1833 bought a printing press at Cincinnati, and brought it to the Indian Territory (Kansas). March 9th, 1834, with the assistance of Wm. Ash, he commenced printing, first printing 50 copies of the alphabet for several tribes, and on the 21st he completed the first book printed in the Territory—a primer of 24 pages in an Indian language. This was done at the Shawnee Mission, where during the next four years he did a great deal of printing in various Indian languages, and for the Indian agents. In the spring of 1837 he removed his printing establishment to the Ottawa Mission, where he continued his work till the 12th of January, 1854, when he died. Mrs. Byram gives much interesting information concerning the work of this devoted pioneer Kansas printer and publisher.

J. E. CLARDY.—The first number of the *Palmetto Kansan* was issued at Marysville, Marshall county, December 18th, 1857, the printing office having been bought by F. J. Marshall, J. S. Magill and others, composing the Palmetto Town Company, from Jones & Bennett, and had formerly been the *Lecompton Union* office. Mr. Clardy was employed as editor and publisher of the *Kansan*, and continued in that capacity about seven months. The name of the paper was then changed to that of the *Marysville Democrat*, and a Mr. Childers and P. H. Peters became publishers. Finally, Mr. E. C. Manning became proprietor, and removed the office to Manhattan. Henry Harvey was a journeyman in the *Kansan* office.

JOHN P. CONE.—The Sumner (Atchison county) *Gazette* was started in the fall of 1857, by Cone Brothers. A daily was published during the fall political canvass. The *Gazette* was published three years or more. In March, 1861, the *Big Blue Union* was started at Marysville, G. D. Swearingen, proprietor, and J. P. Cone, editor and publisher. It was published two-and-a-half years. November 14th, 1863, J. P. Cone commenced the publication of the *Kansas Courier*, at Seneca, and was publishing it January 7th, 1870, the date of his letter.

D. D. CONE.—The first number of the Sumner *Gazette* was issued September 12th, 1857. Believes the *Daily Gazette* was the first radical Republican daily in Kansas. Believes it to be the only paper in Kansas that outlived the town in which it was started. It was suspended in 1861.

A. S. COREY.—In April, 1857, the publication of the Quindaro *Chindowan* was commenced, by Edmund Babb. J. M. Walden was the editor. A. S. Corey and Frank A. Root were the printers. The paper was published one year by Babb & Walden, when it was suspended. It was afterwards revived, and published by A. S. Corey for the Quindaro Board of Trade, of which Alfred Gray was president. Mrs. C. I. H. Nichols was one of the principal contributors.

The Baldwin City *Observer* was first published by Mr. Johnson, then by Mr. Mount, then by Warren Mitchell. Then the office was taken to Lawrence.

The *Kansas Family Visitor* was started at Baldwin City, January 1st, 1867, by Bryan & Corey. The material on which it was printed was purchased of Col. Geo. S. Park, of Parkville, Mo. It was the material on which the Parkville *Luminary* was printed, which was destroyed by the Border-Ruffians, in 1856. April 1st, 1867, Mr. Bryan withdrew from the *Visitor*, and Corey continued the paper, with the assistance of H. P. Shepard as editor, until September 1st, when it was discontinued.

In November, 1867, Mr. Corey took his press to Labette county, and having sold a half-interest to John W. Horner, with him started the *Chetopa Advance*.

The *Young America* was published at Baldwin City, in 1864, by a son of Joel K. Goodin.

The *Kansas Family Visitor* was commenced at Baldwin City, in January, 1868, by J. E. Bryan and A. S. Corey; J. E. Bryan, editor. On the 4th of April Mr. Bryan sold his interest to Mr. Corey, who associated Rev. H. P. Shepard with him as editor. In July following, the publication was discontinued, and in December, the same year, Mr. Corey removed the office to Chetopa, and with Col. J. W. Horner established the *Chetopa Advance*.

M. W. DELAHAY.—In the early part of the summer of 1855, he started the *Territorial Register*, at Leavenworth. It was Democratic. It was destroyed by a Pro-Slavery mob, on the night of December 22, 1855. He started the *Wyandotte Register*, in the spring of 1857, the first paper issued at that place. Sold the office that year to Mr. S. D. Macdonald.

LUCIAN J. EASTIN.—William H. Adams and William H. Osborn projected the Leavenworth *Herald*. Osborn had no money, and Mr. Eastin furnished the necessary capital and took his place. The first number was issued September 15, 1854. The paper was edited by L. J. Eastin, and published by Eastin & Adams. Henry Smith was one of the first journeymen. H. Rives Pollard, from Virginia, was associate editor in 1855.

JOHN H. EDWARDS.—In April, 1868, P. H. Hubbell started the *Ellsworth Advocate*, at Ellsworth, and the paper existed six months.

L. R. ELLIOTT.—Became assistant editor of the Atchison *Free Press*, in September, 1866, and editor and part proprietor, with Frank A. Root, in April, 1867; sold out his interest February 10, 1868. In July, 1868, he bought the *Manhattan Independent* of J. H. Pillsbury, and in September, 1868, bought the *Kansas Radical* of E. C. Manning, and consolidated the offices. Having published the *Independent* since its purchase, its name was now changed to the *Manhattan Standard*. In March, 1869, began the publication of the *Manhattan Homestead*, in company with N. A. Adams; also printed the *Land Register*. Has the only power press west of Topeka; but one other weekly paper in the State that has a cylinder press—that is the *Emporia News*. Mr. Elliott mentions Augustus P. Nixon, who, in 1855, was editor of the *Temperance Advocate*, at Norwich, N. Y., and who, in 1856, came to Kansas and died at Lawrence, where he was engaged on the *Herald of Freedom*. Mr. Elliott sold the old *Manhattan Independent* press to Frank A. Root to start the *Waterville Telegraph* with, and the old *Radical* press to H. W. Buckingham to start the *Clyde Argus* with; and also mentions that, while he was in the Atchison *Free Press* office, a hand press was sold from that office to Mr. Hubbell, who started a paper in Grasshopper Falls, and afterward went to Ellsworth and started a paper there; also that *Die Fackel*, the German paper started at Wyandotte, after its removal to Atchison, was printed at the *Free Press* office.

D. B. EMMERT.—The Auburn (Shawnee county) *Docket* was started by him, in the spring of 1860, and was published one year. He was editor and proprietor, and Oscar Edwards and James W. Fox were his employés. J. M. Mentzer was editor for a short time, during Mr. Emmert's absence. In June, 1862, the office was removed to Marmaton, Bourbon county, where Mr. Emmert started the *Bourbon County Monitor*. J. S. Emmert and John Richard were his employés. In March, 1863, he turned the paper over to J. S. Emmert, and himself became editor of the *Fort Scott Bulletin*, published by C. B. Hayward. In August, 1863, the *Monitor* was consolidated with the *Bulletin*, and the name changed to *Fort Scott Union-Monitor*, Emmert and Hayward, publishers, D. B. Emmert, editor. Mr. Hayward withdrew in the fall of 1864. In 1864 the *Daily Monitor* was started, and was published a year and a half, when it was discontinued. For a time in 1865 the paper was in charge of J. P. Taylor. In the fall of 1865 the office was sold to Hayward Brothers, who afterwards published the *Fort Scott Press*; and the *Monitor* was discontinued till, in January, 1866, W. H. Johnson revived it, Mr. Emmert having editorial connection. In the spring of 1866, Mr. Johnson sold to Cormany & Edwards, Mr. Emmert continuing editor till the fall of 1866, when W. C. Webb became editor. The latter withdrawing, Mr. Emmert, A. Danford and W. J. Bawden had edi-

torial charge at different periods till the spring of 1867, when S. A. Manlove became editor. Cormany & Edwards continued publishers, and in the spring of 1868, Mr. Harris became associated with them. In the spring of 1869, Mr. Cormany sold his interest to Col. Hawley, who subsequently sold to Edwards & Harris, and they afterwards to George A. Crawford. Among the employés in the *Monitor* office were Leslie Winter, Porter Coston, J. P. Taylor, Capt. Jack Merrick, John Richard, and Oscar Edwards.

PHILETUS FALES.—The Ottawa *Republic* was started March 18, 1869, on the removal of the *Home Journal* from Ottawa to Lawrence. The *Republic* was owned and edited by Philetus Fales and John H. Kitts. In October following, Mr. Kitts sold his interest to C. Godfrey Patterson. January 1st, 1870, Mr. Fales retired, and Mr. Patterson changed the name to *Ottawa Journal*.

Mr. Fales incloses a slip from the *Western Home Journal*, from which it appears that that paper was started at Ottawa, Dec. 7, 1865; the proprietors and printers being I. S. Kalloch, Chas. T. Evans, and J. H. Kitts. Chas. Prescott and C. C. Hutchinson assisted in editorial work during the publication of that paper at Ottawa.

Mr. Fales mentions that he was informed by Rev. J. T. Jones that Father Meeker had a press in the locality of Ottawa as long ago as 1836; and that he printed tracts, laws, portions of scripture, etc., in the Ottawa and other Indian languages.

C. A. FARIS.—The Lecompton *Union* was established in the spring of 1856, by Jones & Faris, "the latter," he remarks, "a youth to fortune and to fame unknown, and considerable of a greenhorn, as the sequel has shown." The firm-name, a few months after the establishment of the paper, was changed to Jones & Bennett. When the paper stopped, the material of the office was taken to Marysville.

W. F. GOBLE.—The Kansas *Central* was started at Olathe, October 9, 1867, by William Franklin Goble. John T. Burris became associate editor December 11, 1867, and retired on the 27th of May. September 29, 1868, C. F. Gates purchased the paper, and changed its name to the *Johnson County Democrat*, which was published but three months. During a portion of 1869, Mr. Goble was traveling correspondent for the Leavenworth *Times and Conservative*, and in January, 1870, was business manager of the Lawrence *Tribune*. Mr. Goble mentions his purpose to write, for publication, the "Secret History of the Price Raid."

CHAS. W. GOODIN.—The publication of the *Kansas News Journal* was commenced by him at Minneola, Franklin county, February 2d, 1864. It was a weekly amateur paper, Mr. Goodin at the time being less than fifteen years old. The publication was continued till June 28th, 1865. The materials first used were from the office of a defunct paper, which had been published at Minneola, though new materials were afterwards added. Mr. Goodin set all the type himself, and at the same time attended school. The paper had an actual circulation of 500 copies. The place of publication was early changed to Baldwin City, and the name changed to *The Young America*.

Mr. Goodin mentions a paper said to have been published at Baldwin City as early as 1859, by John Still & Co.—name not known. The *Home Circle* was started at Baldwin City in 1864, by P. A. Emery and Joseph Mount. Its publication was suspended in about twelve weeks. Afterwards Warren Mitchell started the *Baldwin City Observer*, which he soon sold out to Mount & Hollingworth. In about a year the paper was suspended. Some months after, in 1865, H. H. Johnson & Sons revived the *Observer*. In a short time Wallace H. Johnson & Co. became proprietors. The paper suspended again about six months after its revival. The *Kansas Visitor* was published in 1868 by Bryan & Corey. Mr. Goodin says he had been informed that a paper was at one time published at Black Jack, Douglas county, and he refers to Samuel Stonebraker for information.

O. H. GREGG.—The first newspaper published in Johnson county was the Olathe *Herald*, John M. Giffen and A. Smith Devenney, editors and proprietors. The first number was issued Sept. 8, 1859. Wm. A. Ocheltree was foreman, and Charles J. Coles and Abraham Fredreich, typos. Oct. 20, 1859, Mr. Devenney retired and Ocheltree & Coles became publishers; Mr. Giffen, editor. Hi. Cameron and John Hayes were employés at this time, the latter an apprentice. In the fall of 1860 Ocheltree retired, and Wm. Todd became an employé. August 21, 1861, the paper was suspended, in part owing to the ill-health of Mr. Giffen. On the night of Sept. 6, 1861, Quantrill with his guerillas completely destroyed the office, breaking the press, throwing the type out, and carrying off files and books. John Hayes became Lieutenant in a colored regiment, and died on the plains, of consumption.

May 9, 1861, John Francis issued the first number of the Olathe *Mirror*, Sam. McKee and Frank Kessler being employés. Sept. 6th, Quantrill pied the office, but failed in an effort to break the press. The paper was suspended till the March of 1862, when Mr. Francis resumed the publication. In August, 1862, Mr. Francis being appointed a quartermaster in the army, he turned the paper over to McKee, who continued the publication. After the war, Mr. Francis became connected with a spiritualist paper in Chicago. Mr. McKee was assisted in editorial work by J. L. Wines. Miss McKee, Mrs. Francis, Mr. Dempsey, Mr. Short, John Hamilton, Al. Patrick and Willie White at different times worked in the office.

In the fall of 1867, W. F. Goble started the Olathe *Central*, and published it about a year, assisted a part of the time by John T. Burris. The office was afterwards purchased by C. Gates and A. H. Patrick, who commenced the Olathe *Democrat*, which was published till Christmas, 1868, when it was suspended.

Mr. Gregg says these were all the papers published in Johnson county up to January 1870, and mentions the contemplated establishment of the Olathe *News Letter* by John A. Canutt, to be edited by Mr. Gregg.

OSCAR HABERLEIN.—The Lawrence *Freie Presse* was first issued Jan. 1, 1868, by J. M. Haberlein. In the fall of the same year it was removed to Leavenworth. It was a weekly. October 30, 1868, a daily issue was commenced. G. Rensschler was for some time editor after the removal to Leavenworth. Since, Ed. F. Haberlein and Oscar Haberlein have been editors. The *Freie Presse* was [Jan. 12, 1870] the only German paper in Kansas.

The *Kansas Post* was, at the beginning of the war, removed from Kansas City to Wyandotte, and was conducted by Ed. F. Haberlein. Afterwards —— Wurz removed the paper back to Kansas City, where the publication was continued.

B. J. F. HANNA.—He started the Salina *Herald*, on the 16th of February, 1867, and continued it as sole proprietor, and as the frontier paper of Kansas, until the date of his letter, December 27, 1869. Mr. Hanna says he had been an editor and printer for twenty-four years, except for the time he was in the army during the war.

JAMES HANWAY.—Dayton & Gardener, from New York, in the spring of 1856, brought a printing press to Osawatomie, and published one or two numbers of the Osawatomie *Times*. The troubles commenced, and the press was hid in the brush on the Marais des Cygnes, remaining there till the spring of 1857. It was then taken out, and was used by C. E. Griffith in the publication of the Osawatomie *Herald*, which was published by him one year. He then sold the establishment to John McReynolds, who continued the paper for some time, when the office was removed to Paola. He says Mr. McReynolds is connected with the *Advertiser*, at Paola.

C. W. HELM.—Refers to John D. Henderson, Geo. W. McLane, and others, as having been connected with newspapers in Leavenworth.

RICHARD J. HINTON.—Came to Kansas in the summer of 1856, as correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*. In November, 1856, the *Herald of Freedom* was revived, when he

became employed on that paper. In May, 1857, he became connected with the Emporia *News*, and so continued till September, at the same time corresponding for the Chicago *Tribune*, Missouri *Democrat*, Boston *Traveller*, and New York *Tribune*; wrote also for Mr. Prouty's Prairie City paper; was official reporter of the Leavenworth Constitutional Convention, furnishing reports for the *Daily Times*. In the winter of 1857-8, and later, was assistant editor of the Leavenworth *Times*, and was for a short time local editor of the *Daily Enquirer*, edited by Mr. Duggan, in 1859. In October, 1861, he became correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, Boston *Traveller* and New York *Times*, writing frequently for the Leavenworth *Conservative*; was official reporter of the court of impeachment of Kansas State officers, in 1862; afterwards wrote Washington letters for the Leavenworth *Bulletin* and Lawrence *Journal*.

J. W. HORNER.—The Chetopa *Advance* was started January 4, 1869, by Corey & Horner. Mr. Corey retired in May, 1869. January 4, 1870, S. A. Fitch purchased a half-interest, and became joint proprietor and editor. John W. Horner was born at Harrisburg, Penn., in 1834; in 1855, graduated at the State Normal School of Michigan, and in 1858 at the Michigan State University; served in the army from May, 1861, till July, 1865, in all the positions from Lieutenant to Colonel of the Eighteenth Michigan Volunteers; came to Kansas in 1865; became President of Baker University, and in the fall of 1867 a professor in the State University, resigning after one year to engage in establishing the *Advance*. Of J. M. Cavaness, foreman of his office, Col. Horner says: "He is a graduate of Baker University; a young man of excellent literary tastes, who never loses an hour, never swears, never smokes, never chews, never gets drunk, never loses his patience, never goes to see the girls." Chester Dallas, another employé, also a Baker University pupil, was equally virtuous. January 4, 1870, the paper took the name of the *Southern Kansas Advance*.

W. H. JOHNSON.—"On the 1st of September, 1857, I commenced as an apprentice on the *Southern Kansas Herald*, published at Osawatomie, by Charles E. Griffith. Next spring went to work on the *Kansas Messenger*, a Methodist paper, [Fort Scott?] which stopped after three months, and I went to work again on the *Herald*." James M. Kane became a partner with Mr. Griffith in the *Herald*. Mr. Johnson mentions working on the *Neosho Valley Register*, Topeka *Tribune*, *State Record* and *Lawrence Republican*. In 1865 he revived the Baldwin City *Observer*, which before had been published by Warren Mitchell. A Mr. Henry became a partner with Mr. Johnson in the *Observer*. In January, 1866, Mr. Johnson removed the office to Fort Scott, and revived the *Monitor*. After three months, sold the *Monitor* to W. A. Cormany and Oscar Edwards. January 5th, 1867, he started the *Allen County Courant*, at Iola. Published to Vol. II, No. 28, and sold to H. W. Talcott and Nelson F. Acers, who changed the name to *Neosho Valley Register*. In November, [1868,] started the *Anderson County Expositor*, at Garnett, but published only four numbers. Started the Council Grove *Advertiser* April 10th, 1869. Mr. Johnson mentions his father, H. H. Johnson, in whose name the Baldwin City *Observer*, as revived, was first published, and his brothers, J. J. Johnson and W. H. Johnson, both of whom were associated with him as printers in Kansas.

From information, Mr. Johnson says the first newspaper published at Council Grove was the *Council Grove Press*, commenced in 1858, having been removed by S. N. Wood from Cottonwood Falls, where he had published it as the *Cottonwood Falls Press*. In 1860 Mr. Wood sold to A. I. Baker, who published the paper part of the year. Judge Baker was killed in 1862, in his own house in the county, by Bill Anderson and others, bushwhackers from Missouri, and his house burned with his body. Wood repurchased in 1863, and sold to J. E. Bryan in 1864. The latter sold to E. F. Campbell in 1866, who changed the name of the paper to the *Council Grove Democrat*, published the paper for nine months, and then sold the materials to be used in establishing the Salina *Herald*. The *Democrat* was the last Council Grove paper preceding the *Advertiser*.

H. W. KASTOR.—The first number of *Die Fackel* (The Torch) was issued at Wyandotte, September 12, 1866, by Kastor, Fischer & Co., (H. W. Kastor, Christian Fischer and John Kremer,) H. W. Kastor, editor. The paper was first printed in the *Gazette* office. After a time Mr. Kremer retired. Mr. Fisher retired September 18, 1867. January 1, 1868, *Die Fackel* was moved to Atchison, and was published there weekly and semi-weekly. January 1, 1869, he removed it to St. Joseph, Mo., and consolidated with the *Westliches Volksblatt*, daily and weekly, H. W. Kastor, editor, until July 10, 1869.

JOHN H. KITTS.—The first paper in Franklin county was the *Kansas Leader*, published at Centropolis, by Austin & Beardsley, started in May, 1857, and continued till the spring of 1858, when it was sold to the Minneola Town Company. Removed to Minneola, the name was changed to the *Minneola Statesman*, and was published by O. A. Bassett for about two months, when he was succeeded by Joel K. Goodin, who continued the publication for about six weeks, when it was suspended, Minneola having failed to retain the Territorial capital.

Mr. Kitts mentions the fact that he became foreman and business manager of the *Council Grove Press* on the resumption of its publication by A. I. Baker, on the 14th of February, 1861, and he gives a detailed account of the events culminating in the tragic death of Mr. Baker.

M. M. LEWIS.—The first number of the *Linn County Weekly Press* was issued at Pleasanton, November 6, 1869, by M. M. Lewis and A. B. Bowman. At the end of the first month Mr. Bowman sold out. Afterwards W. P. Winnifree became associated with Mr. Lewis. W. H. Mugford and H. C. McNeal were employés in the office.

LYONS & COULTER.—The *Cherokee Sentinel* was started at Baxter Springs in October, 1868, by M. W. Coulter and D. C. Holbrook. In April, 1869, W. E. C. Lyons became connected with the paper, and in December, 1869, Lyons & Coulter bought out Holbrook. W. E. C. Lyons became editor, and M. W. Coulter business manager.

The *Baxter Springs Herald* was started in October, 1867, by B. R. and N. J. Evans. In the summer of 1868 the paper suspended publication.

S. D. MACDONALD.—The first number of the Wyandotte *Gazette* was issued August 7th, 1858, the name of S. D. Macdonald appearing as editor and proprietor. Valuable editorial contributions were made by Dr. J. P. Root, Col. W. Y. Roberts, and J. M. Winchell. Published a daily during the sitting of the Constitutional Convention, which contained pamphlet proceedings of the convention by an official reporter, which were afterwards reimposed into book form. Received \$1 per thousand ems for the proceedings, in scrip, \$2,000 of which he was compelled to sell for twenty-five cents on the dollar, the market price at that time. Willis Emery, Capt. Wiltz and Mr. Lewis worked on the *Gazette*.

S. E. MCKEE.—The first paper published in Johnson county was the *Olathe Herald*, Democratic, started in 1857, by J. M. Giffen, and continued till the spring of 1861. The *Kansas Central* was started in the fall of 1866, and was published one year, by W. F. Goble. It was succeeded by the *Johnson County Democrat*, published by Gates & Patrick, and edited by J. M. Giffen. This was published only about six weeks.

The *Kansas Tribune* was established by Francis & Davis, in the fall of 1859. Mr. Davis retired after three months, and Mr. Francis continued the paper till the spring of 1861. In May, 1861, Mr. Francis established the *Olathe Mirror*, and continued it until September, 1862, when it was "pied" by Quantrill. The following spring he revived the *Mirror*, and published it until August, 1863, when Mr. McKee bought it, and continued its publication.

GEO. W. McLANE.—Started the *Leavenworth Ledger*, the first daily west of the Missouri, in the winter of 1856-7, and continued its publication until the war, when he sold it to the *Conservative*.

JOHN MCREYNOLDS.—Was at the date of his letter, Nov. 9th, 1869, publishing the *Miami County Advertiser*, in connection with W. M. Mitchell, at Paola. He states that

he had commenced to write a history of Miami county, which embodies a history of the press of that county.

E. C. MANNING.—In the month of December, 1859, he became a partner in the publication of the *Democratic Platform*, at Marysville, a Democratic paper which had been started by R. S. Newell and P. H. Peters, a few months before. In May, 1860, he became sole publisher, and made it a Republican paper. On the 31st of July, 1860, a whirlwind, or tornado, among other buildings in Marysville, destroyed that in which was the printing office, scattering the materials of the office and suspending the paper. In August, 1863, he purchased the *Big Blue Union* printing office from Geo. D. Swearingen, and continued the publication of the paper until December, 1865. In June, 1866, he removed the material of the office to Manhattan, and started the *Kansas Radical* at that place, in July. In October, 1867, G. C. Crowther became associated with him as publisher. In October, 1868, sold to L. R. Elliott, who consolidated with the *Independent* into the *Standard*.

GEO. W. MARTIN.—April 1st, 1855, S. P. Higgins & Co. issued a prospectus for the *Pawnee Enquirer*, which was never started. In October 13th of that year Mr. Higgins advertised for sale in the *Herald of Freedom* a complete newspaper and job printing office at Pawnee. In August, 1858, the *Junction Sentinel* was started, at Junction City, by Benj. H. Keyser, editor, Geo. W. Kingsbury, printer, Robert Wilson, patron. It lived a few months, and was succeeded by the *Junction City Statesman*, published by Geo. W. Kingsbury and W. S. Blakely, and edited by W. W. Herbert and Wm. Cuddy. It was soon succeeded by the *Kansas Statesman*, published by S. A. Medary, jr. This paper was also short-lived. All Democratic so far. Mr. de Vivaldi then for a short time published the *Manhattan Express* simultaneously at Junction City and Manhattan. In September, 1861, Geo. W. Kingsbury started the *Smoky Hill and Republican Union*. In February, 1862, he was succeeded by Wm. S. Blakely and Geo. W. Martin, who were succeeded in the fall of 1864 by O. F. Dunlap, who in a few weeks retired. In April, 1865, the paper was revived by Geo. W. Martin, under the name of *Junction City Union*. Up to May, 1866, the ownership of the *Union* was in Streeter & Strickler and W. K. Bartlett. From May, 1866, until February, 1867, Morris H. Porter was associated in its publication. John W. Delaney was a partner from May, 1869, until Dec. 15th, 1869, when Geo. W. Martin succeeded to full ownership, having been editor since the spring of 1862.

The *Kansas Frontier*, Democratic, was started in Junction City, in the fall of 1861, by H. T. Geery. Geo. E. Dummer succeeded Geery in a short time. In March, 1862, Company C, Eighth Kansas, and Company F, Sixth Kansas, destroyed the office. In July, 1868, the *Junction Avalanche*, Democratic, was started by A. S. Huling. It was discontinued after election. Mr. Martin mentions that he served a part of his apprenticeship in the *Lecompton Union* and *National Democrat* offices, and that he published a daily at Junction City from November, 1866, to August, 1867. The *Union* printing press, used from 1862 to 1865, was the first press in the United States to raise the name of Jas. Buchanan for President—used in printing a Democratic paper in Ebensburg, Pa. The long primer type used during those years, lay in the Missouri river, at Kansas City, for some months, in the winter of 1856-7.

JOHN A. MARTIN.—He bought the *Squatter Sovereign*, Feb. 20, 1858, and established the *Atchison Champion*. The *Squatter Sovereign* was established Feb. 3, 1854, by Stringfellow & Kelly. In the summer of 1857 it was purchased by Pomeroy, McBratney & Adams. In the winter it passed into the hands of O. F. Short, of whom Col. Martin purchased. In September, 1861, the *Champion* was left in charge of Geo. I. Stebbins, the proprietor having gone into the army. In September, 1863, the paper was leased to John J. Ingalls and Albert H. Horton. January 1, 1865, Col. Martin returned from the army, and again took charge of the paper. Early in March, 1866, started the *Daily Champion*. On the 11th of August, 1868, the *Champion* was consolidated with the *Free Press*, the new firm

being Martin & Root, publishers, John A. Martin, editor. The *Daily Free Press* had been started on the 5th day of May, 1864, by F. G. Adams. In April, 1865, Frank A. Root became a partner, and the paper was thereafter, until its consolidation with the *Champion*, published by F. A. Root & Co. F. G. Adams was, with one or two brief intervals, its editor. The consolidated journal was called the *Champion and Press*. On the night of the 20th of May, 1869, the office was totally destroyed by fire. In three weeks from that date a new office had been put in, and the *Daily Champion and Press* made its appearance; John A. Martin, editor and proprietor, Mr. Root having withdrawn.

S. G. MEAD.—The first number of the *Eureka Herald* was issued July 10, 1868, and the following winter the paper came near being frozen out, but survived, and continues to be published, January, 1870. The town of Eureka had, when the paper was established, but thirty inhabitants.

SOL. MILLER.—The *Doniphan Constitutional* was the first paper published in Doniphan county, having been started in 1856, by Thomas J. Key. It was violently Pro-Slavery Democratic. It suspended about the latter part of July, 1858, and the office was removed to Iowa Point, to publish a paper called the *Enquirer*.

The *Chief* was the second paper in the county, established in May, 1857. The first issue of the *Chief* was got out in the latter part of May, 1857, but was dated June 4. A bundle of paper was printed, and copies circulated among the crowd gathered at the sales of the Iowa Trust Lands, which commenced at Iowa Point, on the 1st of June. Since that issue the paper has missed but five regular issues, and they were during the first two years and a half. The first issue was printed with the aid of slave labor, for which the proprietor paid the owner of the laborer, the latter being a colored roller boy.

The following-named persons have worked on the *Chief*, as regular hands: Morris Lewis, 1857; John W. Barton, 1857-8; Cyrus L. Heister, 1857-8; Hiram S. Walter, 1858-9, and again, in 1865-6; Cyrus B. Bowman, 1858-9; Edward C. Grumley, 1859-60-61-62-63; Martin Scrafford, 1859; John P. Cone, 1860; Lewis R. Starr, 1860-61; Donald McLeod, 1861-2-3-4; Willie McLeod, 1862-3-4; John D. Brown, 1862-3-4; E. A. Davis, 1863. Had charge of the *Chief* for two months, while we were at Topeka. Is now publishing the *Wathena Advance*. George W. Heister, 1864-5-6; H. C. Van Buskirk. Commenced in June, 1866, and has been working regularly ever since.

About June, 1857, the *Era* was started, at Geary City. The editors were Dr. E. H. Grant, Republican, Joseph Thompson, Democrat, and Earl Marble, American. But it was a staunch Free-State paper, nevertheless. Grant was the first to retire from the paper; Thompson followed shortly afterwards, leaving Marble alone. Its publication was suspended in the latter part of the summer or in the fall of 1858.

The *Elwood Advertiser* was started in July, 1857, by Fairman & Newman. They continued it but a few months, when it was taken hold of by a company. While under this management, Ed. Russell was the leading writer, and Thos. A. Osborn also contributed to its columns. The paper several times temporarily suspended, and in 1858, Jack Merrick ran it for a short time. In the winter of 1858-9, after one of its collapses, it passed into other hands, and a paper called the *Free Press* took its place.

The *Crusader of Freedom* was started early in 1858, at Doniphan, by James Redpath. In politics, it was Abolitionist. The paper was continued until about the 20th of May of that year, when it suddenly collapsed. The material was, several years afterwards, removed to Atchison, to publish the *Atchison Union*. John A. Martin, of the *Champion*, and the notorious Charley Lenhart worked as compositors on the *Crusader*.

In the latter part of July, 1858, the material of the *Doniphan Constitutional* was removed by Mr. Key, to Iowa Point, where he started the *Iowa Point Enquirer*, Pro-Slavery, Democratic. The *Enquirer* was published but a short time, when it suspended. In the

following winter, Thomas J. Vanderslice undertook to resuscitate the *Enquirer*, but issued only two or three numbers.

In the fall of 1858, the Palermo *Leader* was started by F. W. Emery and Charles Perham. It was Republican in politics. It lived about two years. The material was purchased, in 1862, by Peter H. Peters, and removed to Marysville, where he published a paper on it, which was seized in 1862, by a company of soldiers who were recruiting for the Thirteenth Kansas.

In the fall of 1859, the Iowa Point paper was resuscitated, under the name of the *Dispatch*, by Ansel Watrous, jr., and J. W. Biggers. It was intensely Democratic. The editorials were mostly written by Dr. Jabez Robinson. The paper was continued until the latter part of the spring of 1860, the last few weeks under the control of Charles M. Fisher, a printer from Richmond, Virginia.

In the fall of 1860, J. W. Biggers removed the material of the *Dispatch* to Troy, where he started the *Doniphan County Dispatch*, a Democratic paper. That fall the *Dispatch* suspended, and the material of the office was removed to Hiawatha, in the summer of 1861, by P. Gould Parker, who published the *Brown County Union* upon it, until January, 1862, when the office and most of the material were burned.

In the fall of 1860, the *Doniphan Post* was started, at Doniphan, by George and William Rees. The *Post* was moderately Democratic. It was published a little over a year, suspending in 1861.

In April, 1862, Dr. E. H. Grant purchased the material of the *Doniphan Post*, removed it to Troy, and commenced the publication of the *Doniphan County Patriot*, a Republican and Jim Lane organ. In 1863 Frank Tracy took an interest in the *Patriot*, which continued under their control until the spring of 1864, when it was absorbed by the *Investigator*.

In February, 1864, a company of gentlemen commenced the publication of the *Troy Investigator*. During the spring it absorbed the *Patriot*, and continued as the *Investigator* until after the November election. H. C. Hawkins was the editor. The *Patriot* material was afterward purchased by H. P. Stebbins, taken to Hiawatha, and used in publishing the *Sentinel*.

In the winter of 1864-5, the *Troy Investigator* was superseded by the *Doniphan County Soldier*, published by S. H. Dodge. It ran under this name a few months, and then gave way to a new publisher and a new name.

The *Troy Reporter* succeeded upon the remains of the *Soldier*, during the year 1865. It was now under the control of Joseph H. Hunt, a brother of H. D. Hunt, of the Elwood *Free Press*. Mr. Hunt continued the publication until the spring of 1866, when he died from the effects of injuries received by falling from the roof of his office building. His wife undertook to continue the publication, assisted by Theodore S. Alvord; but Robert Tracy soon purchased the establishment, and continued the *Reporter* until April, 1867, when it was removed to Wathena.

The *Wathena Reporter* was an offshoot of the *Troy Reporter*. It was removed to Wathena, April, 1867, by Robert Tracy, who soon sold it to E. H. Snow and G. W. Larzelere. After some months, Mr. Snow withdrew, leaving the paper in the hands of Mr. Larzelere. It afterwards passed into the hands of his father, Hon. A. Larzelere. In 1870, F. H. Drenning and Joel Holt purchased the office.

In the winter of 1858-9, the Elwood *Advertiser* was reconstructed into the Elwood *Free Press*, by Frank and Robert Tracy, and was edited by D. W. Wilder and A. L. Lee. It was a live Republican paper. During the year, H. D. Hunt became the owner of the *Free Press*, and continued its publication until about the last of October, 1861, when he suspended publication and went into the army. The material of the *Free Press* was purchased by John T. Snoddy, in the spring of 1864, and removed to Mound City, Linn county, where it was used in the publication of the *Border Sentinel*.

In the fall of 1858, Joseph Thompson removed the material of the Geary City *Era* to Troy, where he commenced the publication of the *Troy Democrat*. The paper lived but a few weeks, when Thompson gave it up, and soon after removed the material to St. Joseph, when the *Free Democrat* was started by him, in connection with Frank Tracy, Dr. E. H. Grant, and Earl Marble.

Along in the last days of 1858 and first days of 1859, the *Highlander* was started, at Highland. It was published by Faulkner & Seaver, and edited by T. P. Herrick, afterwards Colonel of the Seventh Kansas. The mechanical department was under charge of Frank A. Root, now of North Topeka. The paper lasted but a few months. The material was afterwards purchased by Chas. H. Whitaker, and taken to Savannah, Missouri. The large quads and job type were shot at the Union forces at the siege of Lexington.

A. W. MOORE.—In 1854, came to Kansas with G. W. Brown, editor of the *Herald of Freedom*; assisted in cutting timber and putting up the first building used in Lawrence as a printing office; in the spring of 1855, went to Topeka, and was employed at different times on the *Tribune* and the *Record*; in 1864, went to Atchison with F. G. Adams and started the *Atchison Free Press*; in July, 1867, started the *Jackson County News*, at Holton.

In April, 1868, the *Jackson County Democrat* was started, by Thos. G. Williams, who published it three months and left it in charge of Mr. Jas. W. Fox, who continued its publication till after the fall election, when it suspended.

M. M. MURDOCK.—The first number of the *Osage Chronicle* was issued September 26, 1863—the first paper ever printed in the county. In 1864, the paper was suspended for several months; but during the fall he got out for a while a campaign sheet entitled the *Grim Chieftain*, in honor of Lane, and another called the *Lightning Rod*, that supported Sidney Clarke. Apprentices and employés: Emmert Ryus, Ozias McDonald, G. W. Hoover, James Aiken, W. H. Hinkley, and Sophia McDonald.

R. D. PARKER.—The first number of De Vivaldi's paper was struck off at Wyandotte, and a copy is in the corner-stone of the Agricultural College.

The first number of the *Congregational Record* was published in January, 1859, at Lawrence, R. Cordley, S. Y. Lum and H. M. Simpson, a committee of the Congregational Association, having charge of the publication. Rev. R. Cordley had editorial charge, aided by Rev. L. Bodwell and Rev. R. D. Parker. T. D. Thacher & Co., printers. In May, 1860, R. D. Parker and J. D. Liggett took the places of Simpson and Lum on the publishing committee. It was published quarterly till January, 1862, after which it appeared monthly. In August, 1863, Quantrill's raid, it was destroyed, as also was the house of the editor, Mr. Cordley. The next number, September and October combined, was printed by T. D. Thacher, at the office of the *Journal of Commerce*, Kansas City, and contained a full account of Quantrill's raid, from the pen of Mr. Cordley. From this time the care of the publication chiefly devolved on Mr. Parker, of Wyandotte. It was printed by Mr. Thacher, at Kansas City, until December, 1864, when it was suspended till June, 1865. It was then revived, under the editorial care of Rev. P. McVicar and Rev. J. D. Liggett, and was printed at Leavenworth one year. It was then transferred to Topeka, with P. McVicar and R. Cordley, editors. On the completion of its eighth volume, May, 1867, its publication was abandoned. The numbers of October and November, 1864, contains a full account of the Price invasion. From the pages of the publication, from first to last, might be gathered a history of the Congregational churches in Kansas, with much information concerning other denominations. While published at Lawrence it was at different times printed by T. D. Thacher & Co., Speer & Smith, and Speer & Moore.

JOSIAH H. PILLSBURY.—The first number of the *Manhattan Independent* was issued July 18th, 1863, Josiah H. Pillsbury, editor and proprietor. Leonard H. Pillsbury be-

came associate editor in September, 1866. The *Independent* was published five years, and in September, 1868, was merged with the *Radical* into the *Manhattan Standard*. Of the persons who learned the printing business in the *Independent* office, Mr. Pillsbury mentions the following: Orville Huntress, Mrs. Frances A. Pillsbury, Henry L. Denison, Miss Clara Fowler, and Miss Belle Fowler. Mr. Pillsbury pays a high tribute to the character of all these persons.

P. B. PLUMB.—Was foreman of the *Herald of Freedom* from about the 10th of January, 1857, to the 20th of March following. John E. Cook, who was afterwards hung at Charlestown, Va., with John Brown, was mailing clerk at that time. S. S. Prouty was a printer in the office for a month or two.

The first number of the *Emporia News* was issued June 6th, 1857. Mr. Plumb was editor and proprietor, R. J. Hinton was corresponding editor, and W. A. Phillips was Lawrence correspondent. Jacob Stotler was foreman, and C. C. Clawson and T. W. French were printers. At the end of the year Mr. Stotler became joint proprietor.

FORT SCOTT DAILY POST.—Capt. E. A. Smith, of Sedalia, Missouri, was connected with the first papers started at Fort Scott.

GEORGE F. PRESCOTT.—The *Leavenworth Journal*, Pro-Slavery, was started in 1856, by Jack Henderson, upon a new Washington press, bought in St. Louis. In the spring of 1858, Hutchison Campbell leased the office of John A. Halderman, and published the *Daily Journal* about one year. Towards the latter part of the year the building occupied by the office fell, and pied and crushed the materials, after which the publishers got out a few numbers at the *Times* office, and then suspended publication. Shortly after, G. F. Prescott, C. A. Prescott and Wm. White, started the *Daily Evening Dispatch*, a Douglas paper, using the press recovered from the *Journal* office. The *Dispatch* was published ten or eleven months, when it suspended, Mr. Prescott's interest having been purchased by other parties, in the interest of Breckinridge, about two months before the suspension. D. R. Anthony bought the press and material for use in starting the *Conservative*, in the winter of 1860-61. He sold the press in 1862 to John Speer, of the *Lawrence Tribune*. Mr. Prescott thinks the press afterwards went to Council Grove.

The *Leavenworth Commercial* was started October 3, 1866, by Geo. F. Prescott, George C. Hume and A. F. Callahan. In April following, Mr. Callahan sold out, and the paper was continued by Prescott & Hume.

S. S. PROUTY.—Came to Kansas in 1856, and worked in the *Herald of Freedom* office during the following winter; G. W. Brown, publisher, P. B. Plumb, foreman. June 25, 1857, he started the *Freeman's Champion* at Prairie City, in a tent which was erected by the ladies for that use. He issued eleven numbers of the *Champion*, when the publication was suspended. After a suspension of three months, Mr. Prouty, in company with Oliver P. Willett, revived the *Champion*. After three months Mr. Willett withdrew, and the publication was continued by Mr. Prouty until September, 1858, when he discontinued the publication, having in fifteen months issued forty numbers. The material upon which the *Freeman's Champion* was started was bought of G. W. Brown, of Lawrence, by the Prairie City Town Company. The press was an old-fashioned "jewsharp" press, and was brought into the Territory in 1834, by Rev. J. Meeker, a Baptist missionary for the Ottawa Indians. The press was, in 1869, in use at Cottonwood Falls, in the *Banner* office. Russell W. Randall and David Way worked on the *Champion*. Willett became a lieutenant in the First Indian Regiment, and was killed at Barren Fork, Indian Territory, in December, 1863.

In September, 1859, he removed the material of the *Champion* office to Burlington, and started the *Neosho Valley Register*. In December, 1862, having then been for several months a lieutenant and quartermaster in the army, he leased the *Register* to Isaac E. Olney. Olney published the paper one year, when it again took Prouty's name as

publisher, with H. N. Bent as editor. In March, 1864, Wm. Payne leased the office, and about a month afterward bought it of Mr. Prouty, the latter being still in the army. Mr. Payne died in July following, and the paper soon after suspended, and Silas Fearl, a lawyer, bought the material. Mr. Prouty had as his employés in the *Register* office, Wallace H. Johnson, who afterward published the Baldwin City *Observer*, the Iola *Courant*, a paper at Garnett (name not given), and the Council Grove *Advertiser*, and Lucas Everett, who at one time was connected with the publication of the LeRoy *Pioneer*, and afterward was editor of the Garnett *Plaindealer*.

I. E. Olney started the Hampden (Coffey county) *Expositor*, in June, 1864. In the spring of 1865, he removed his office to Garnett, and started the *Plaindealer*. He died in 1866, and his widow, Mrs. D. E. Olney, continued the publication of the *Plaindealer*.

September 3d, 1864, Mr. Prouty started the *Kansas Patriot*, at Burlington, and continued it until April 15th, 1869, when he sold it to J. F. Cummings. Six weeks after, the latter sold to A. D. Brown. The following persons worked for Mr. Prouty on the *Patriot*: A. D. Brown, Robert H. Adair, Lucas Everett, Henry Smith, Miss Elvira Denicke, J. R. Jennings, E. H. Willey, Edward Garwood and Charles Tinker ("A Certain Prodigal"), who tramped in every State in the Union, and was both in the Rebel and Union army. Jennings has published the Wamego *Courier* and the LeRoy *Pioneer*.

The *Kansas Daily Commonwealth* first appeared May 1st, 1869. The first publishers were S. S. Prouty and J. B. Davis. The *Commonwealth* absorbed the *Topeka Leader*. July 1st, 1869, Mr. Prouty sold his interest to A. W. Edwards and Geo. W. Crane. In the latter part of the same month, Mr. Prouty bought back Mr. Edwards's interest, and the firm-name became Prouty, Davis & Crane. Ward Burlingame and Prof. J. D. Parker were on the editorial staff. Prof. B. F. Mudge, Prof. H. B. Norton, Mrs. C. I. H. Nichols and S. D. Houston were contributors.

JAMES REDPATH.—Came to Kansas very early. Was the only Free-Soiler at the Shawnee Mission, during the sitting there of the first Territorial Legislature. Wrote letters to the St. Louis *Democrat*. Remained in Kansas as correspondent of the *Democrat*, Chicago *Tribune* and New York *Tribune* until the close of the struggle. Started a strong abolition paper in Doniphan (*The Crusader of Freedom*) a few months before the vote on the English bill. Left Kansas on the day the vote was taken, and has never been back since. Mr. Redpath mentions having written a "Life of John Brown," "Echoes of Harper's Ferry," and, in conjunction with R. J. Hinton, a "Guide to Kansas and the Rocky Mountains;" also a number of other books; besides, has done a great deal of editorial writing and correspondence for numerous papers.

M. W. REYNOLDS.—The first number of the *Herald of Freedom* was printed in Pennsylvania, and was dated Wakarusa, Kansas, October 21, 1854. The second number was published at Lawrence, January 6, 1855. May 21, 1856, the office was destroyed by the Border-Ruffians, and the publication was suspended till November following, when the paper was again started, and its publication continued. George W. Brown was the publisher.

The *Kansas State Journal* succeeded the *Herald of Freedom*. It was started by Josiah C. Trask and Hovey E. Lowman, about the middle of February, 1861, on the material of the *Herald of Freedom*. Mr. Trask was killed at the Quantrill massacre, August 21, 1863. Mr. Lowman, in the spring of 1864, sold out to S. C. Smith and W. S. Rankin. In May, 1865, Jas. Christian and M. W. Reynolds bought Mr. Smith's interest, and the paper was published in the name of Christian, Reynolds & Co. In the winter of 1866, Mr. Reynolds bought the interest of Mr. Christian, and in 1868 Geo. A. Reynolds bought the interest of Mr. Rankin. March 4, 1869, the paper was consolidated with the Lawrence *Republican* and the Ottawa *Home Journal*, under the firm-name of Kalloch, Thacher & Reynolds, and the issues of the paper were called the *Republican Daily Journal* and the

Weekly Western Home Journal. The *Daily State Journal* was started by Christian & Reynolds, July 6, 1865.

ADRIAN REYNOLDS.—The Garnett *Plaindealer* was first issued March 30, 1865, by I. E. Olney. On the death of Mr. Olney, in September, 1866, W. Duncan became publisher, and J. G. Lindsay, and afterwards Dr. G. W. Cooper, editors. Lucas Everett was editor and publisher of the third volume. Dr. Cooper was editor and publisher during the fourth volume, retaining Mr. Everett as foreman. Adrian Reynolds became editor and publisher at the beginning of the volume, having worked in the office from the time the paper was started until near the time of Mr. Olney's death. Mrs. D. E. Olney continued as owner of the paper after her husband's death, and her son, Chas. M. Olney, worked in the office four and one-half years before he was fifteen years old. Miss May G. Olney was also a compositor in the office.

In the fall of 1868, W. H. Johnson started the *Expositor*, at Garnett, but suspended the publication after the issue of four or five numbers.

J. W. ROBERTS.—The Oskaloosa *Independent* was established by him in July, 1860. During the first twenty-two months it was run locally, by John W. Day, the editor being detained in Ohio, but sending leaders regularly by mail. Employed lady compositors for the first four or five years. Albert G. Rivers was foreman for three years.

The *Gazette* was started, at Grasshopper, in May, 1860, by a Frenchman—name forgotten. P. H. Hubbell soon after became the proprietor. R. H. Crosby bought the paper in the spring of 1863, and changed the name to the *Kansas Jeffersonian*. In 1864, Crosby sold to S. H. Dodge, who some time after sold to R. K. McCartney & Co., who continued the paper till 1865 or 1866, when Geo. T. Isbell bought it, and published it till 1867, when he removed to Oskaloosa, issued two numbers, and suspended publication. Shortly after, A. W. Moore bought the material, removed it to Holton, and started the *News*. In 1867, P. H. Hubbell brought an office to Grasshopper Falls, and revived the *Gazette*, but soon removed the office to Ellsworth. In 1868, Stafford & Nesbitt started the *Jefferson County Democrat*, at Oskaloosa, and published it about two months. Afterwards R. B. Wilson and L. A. Heil rented the material and started the *Statesman*.

FRANK A. ROOT.—Came to Kansas in April, 1857; worked a short time in the *Herald of Freedom* office, Lawrence; went to Quindaro, and helped to get out the second number of the Quindaro *Chindowan*, which appeared on the 19th of June, 1857. Continued on the paper until the middle of June, 1858, when the paper suspended, after an existence of one year. On the 1st day of January, 1859, pulled off the first number of the *Weekly Highlander*, started at Highland, Doniphan county, and edited by T. P. Herrick. The paper was discontinued in about three months. After a while got a few days' work on the *Platte Argus*, at Weston, Mo., published by W. F. Wisely. May 6, 1859, got work in the *Champion* office, at Atchison, and remained till June, 1861; then went to handling mails till January 23, 1863; then engaged as messenger in the Overland Stage Line until September, 1863; then took charge for three months of the *Champion* as publisher, under John J. Ingalls and Albert H. Horton, lessees and editors; then again went into the mail service on the Overland Stage Line, and so continued until March, 1865, when he became associated with F. G. Adams in the publication of the Atchison *Daily and Weekly Free Press*, and remained until August 8th, 1868, when the *Free Press* and *Champion* were consolidated, when he became associated with John A. Martin in the publication of the *Champion and Press*, which was burnt out on the 21st of May, 1869. Mr. Root then sold out his interest to Col. Martin.

JOSEPH P. ROOT.—M. W. Delahay published the *Register*, at Wyandotte, for a short time in the spring of 1857, which Dr. Root assisted a very little in editing.

JOHN H. SCOTT.—The first number of the Osage Mission *Journal* appeared August 5th, 1868, John H. Scott, editor and publisher. Afterwards C. H. Howard became assistant editor.

In June, 1868, the *Neosho Valley Eagle* was started by B. K. Land, at Jacksonville, a town situated in the four corners of Cherokee, Labette, Crawford, and Neosho counties. After six months the paper was removed to Erie, and called the *Neosho County Eagle*. About six months afterwards, Messrs. Barton & Kimball bought the paper.

Labette county has two papers. One, at Oswego, called the *Register*, was established by E. Trask, in May or June, 1868. The *Chetopa Advance* was started in December, 1868, by Col. Horner. The *Pioneer* is published at Independence, Montgomery county.

A. SELLERS.—The *Wabaunsee County Herald* was started April 1st, 1869, G. W. Bertram and A. Sellers, proprietors. October 20th, Bertram sold to S. H. Fairfield. George Sellers was an employé in the office. This was the first paper published in Wabaunsee county.

The *Pottawatomie Gazette* was started at Louisville, by A. Sellers, July 17th, 1867, the first paper in Pottawatomie county. In February, 1868, Patrick McClosky bought a half-interest in the paper, and July 5th, 1869, the other half from Mr. Sellers. G. W. Bertram and G. Sellers were compositors in the *Gazette* office.

The *Wamego Courier* was started in May, 1869, by J. R. Jennings, since of the *LeRoy Pioneer*. The *Courier* suspended the following September. In November, 1869, Flannigan & How established the *Kansas Valley*, at Wamego, Democratic.

JOHN SPEER.—Arrived at Lawrence, Sept. 29th, 1854. The place was then without a house, except a squatter's cabin. He had made arrangements with Judge Story, of the Kansas City *Enterprise*, to get out a specimen paper. When he arrived with the copy, Mr. Story demanded that he should leave out of his paper everything relating to slavery. This broke the contract, and Mr. Speer went to Leavenworth, and had a similar experience with W. H. Osborn, of the *Leavenworth Herald*. He then returned to Ohio, and got out his *Kansas Pioneer*, at Medina, Ohio, dated Oct. 15, 1854. Returning to Kansas with his printing material, he found that a Pro-Slavery paper, called the *Pioneer*, had been started at Kickapoo. He therefore changed the name of his paper to the *Kansas Tribune*, and got out his first number, at Lawrence, Jan. 5th, 1855. Took S. N. Wood as a partner, and published the paper at Lawrence till November, 1855, then suspended a few weeks and removed to Topeka, taking W. W. Ross as a partner, and continued the publication till February, 1857, when he sold out to Ross Brothers. Dec. 27th, 1860, bought the Lawrence *Republican* of T. Dwight Thacher, and published it till Sept. 4th, 1862; then sold back to Thacher. Started the *Kansas Weekly Tribune*, Jan. 1st, 1863. It was destroyed by Quantrill, Aug. 21st, 1863; started again Nov. 20th, 1863.

BENJ. F. SIMPSON.—Has the material at command for a complete history of the press of Miami county, and proposes to prepare the data for the same at some future time.

H. P. STEBBINS.—Came to Kansas in the fall of 1858, helping to build the telegraph line from Booneville, Mo., to Kansas City and Leavenworth. In August, 1859, he commenced setting type at Leavenworth. At that time, Col. J. C. and Champion Vaughan published the *Times*, Gill & Eastin the *Herald*, and Jeff. L. Dugger the *Register*. *Der Adler* was published at that time, and perhaps another German paper.

August 20th, 1864, Mr. Stebbins issued the first number of the *Union Sentinel*, at Hiawatha. Published the paper two years, doing all the work himself—job work, type-setting, presswork, rolling, etc.—without any other person, except an occasional volunteer lift on the roller. After Mr. Stebbins left the *Sentinel*, Ira J. Lacock and Dr. Oberholtzer published it about a year, when David Downer bought it.

H. W. TALCOTT.—The *Allen County Courant*, the first paper at Iola, was started Jan. 5th, 1867, by W. H. Johnson. He continued its publication until July 27th, 1868, when Talcott & Acers purchased the office, and changed the name of the paper to the *Neosho Valley Register*. August 6th, 1869, Mr. Acers sold out to Mr. Talcott. The press on which Mr. Johnson started the paper was used at Osawatomie, in 1858; from there it

went to Paola; thence to Iola. Subsequently, I. S. Kalloch's *Home Journal* press was added to the *Register* office. Judge Talcott mentions that he commenced setting type at the age of eight years, and never had so much as a year's schooling in any other school.

JAMES F. TALLMAN.—The Washington *Observer* was started by Mark J. Kelly, in March, 1869, and sold out to James F. Tallman, Aug. 4th, 1869. Mr. Kelly started the *Little Blue*, at Jenkins's Mills, Nebraska.

R. B. TAYLOR.—The Quindaro *Chindowan*, a Free-State paper, was published one year, commencing about June, 1857, by J. M. Walden & Co., the town company owning the establishment.

The *Kansas Tribune* was established in Quindaro in the fall of 1859, by Francis & Davis, and was printed with the material previously constituting the office of the *Chindowan*. Mr. Davis retired after three months connection with the paper, and Mr. Francis continued the publication until the spring of 1861, when he removed the office to Olathe, where it has been used in printing the *Olathe Mirror*.

The first paper published in Wyandotte city was the *Wyandotte Citizen*, by Ephraim Abbott. It was started in 1857, or early in 1858, but was not continued many months. It was succeeded by the *Western Argus*, which was printed on the same material, and published by the *Western Argus* company, J. E. Bennett, editor, and P. Sidney Post, commercial editor. The first number of the *Argus* was issued March 25, 1858, and was continued till March 9, 1861, when the material was sold to R. B. Taylor, and now constitutes a part of the office of the *Wyandotte Gazette*.

The first number of the *Gazette* was issued August 7, 1858, S. D. Macdonald, editor and proprietor. Mr. Macdonald continued the *Gazette* one year, issuing a daily during the session of the Constitutional Convention, and then suspended. In August, 1860, Mr. Macdonald recommenced the publication of the *Gazette*, taking R. B. Taylor in as a partner. The partnership continued but for a few weeks, and Mr. Taylor hired the office of Mr. Macdonald and published the paper alone. On the 15th of January, 1861, while the editor was in the East on business connected with the paper, the office was entirely destroyed by fire, together with the building in which it was located, both office and building belonging to Mr. Macdonald. When Mr. Taylor returned from the East he purchased the material of the *Argus* office, and printed the *Gazette* on it. Mr. Taylor continued to publish the *Gazette* till the spring of 1867, when Philpott & Brown got possession of the office and published it three months under agreement to purchase, which they failed to perform. Mr. Taylor then took the management of the paper again, and continued in control till October 1, 1869, when he leased the office to Kessler & Tuttle. On the 1st of January, 1870, Mr. Tuttle withdrew, leaving Mr. Kessler sole lessee and editor.

The *Kansas Post*, a German weekly, was moved from Kansas City to Wyandotte, early during the war, and remained one year. It was published by A. Wuerz and John Haberlein, who was the principal editor.

The *Wyandotte Democrat* was published about a year and a half, commencing in May or June, 1857, by J. A. Berry. As its name would indicate, it was Democratic in politics. The material has since been used on the publication of the *Linn County Press*, at Pleasanton, Linn county.

The *Kansas Real Estate Herald* was issued at Wyandotte, by E. F. Heisler, from November, 1868, to July, 1869.

The first number of *Die Fackel* (The Torch), was printed in Wyandotte, September 12, 1866, by Kastor, Fischer & Co., H. W. Kastor, editor. It was first printed on the *Gazette* press. On the 1st of January, 1868, *Die Fackel* was removed to Atchison.

The *Shawnee Monitor* was published at Green Springs, (now Shawnee,) Johnson county, by James H. Nonan, a few weeks, in the fall of 1857. It was printed at

McCarty's *Star of Empire* office, in Westport, and suspended as soon as the county seat was removed to Olathe. Dr. John T. Barton was in some way interested in the paper.

T. D. THACHER.—The first number of the Lawrence *Republican* was issued May 28, 1857—Norman Allen, proprietor, T. D. Thacher, editor. When the *Republican* was established, the *Herald of Freedom* had 7,000 subscribers. In 1860, the *Herald of Freedom* suspended for want of support. In the summer of 1858, T. D. Thacher, S. O. Thacher and S. M. Thacher bought Mr. Allen out. In 1859, S. O. Thacher sold his interest to his partners. In 1861, John Speer bought the paper. He had several partners. In 1862, T. D. Thacher bought the paper back, and continued to publish it, in connection with S. M. Thacher, until the Quantrill raid, August 21, 1863, when office, books, accounts, library and everything were totally consumed. February 1, 1868, Mr. Thacher reestablished the *Republican*, and March 4, 1869, consolidated with the *State Journal* and the *Ottawa Home Journal* into the *Republican Daily Journal* and the *Western Home Journal*, weekly. Among those employed on the *Republican* at different times, Mr. Thacher mentions John Swinton, since of the *New York Times*, and Col. A. G. Hawes—the former foreman and the latter job printer. Jacob Stotler and M. M. Murdock were both printers in the office. A. D. Richardson was at one time regular Denver correspondent. James H. Lane, Capt. John Brown, Kagi, Richard Realf and Wm. A. Phillips were occasional contributors. Horace Greeley's great speech at Osawatomie, on the organization of the Republican party, was set up in the Republican office, from the manuscript; and the proof, with Mr. Greeley's emendations and corrections, remained posted up on the walls as one of the trophies of the office.

S. WEAVER.—The *Kansas New Era* was started at Lecompton, September 26, 1865—S. Weaver, editor and proprietor. G. C. Baker was foreman the first year. J. N. Iliff was foreman from September 25, 1866, to December, 1867. Thos. Hughes has been for two years foreman and local editor. Since May 22, 1867, the paper has been published at Medina, Jefferson county.

L. WEIL.—The *Kansas Zeitung* was first issued in Atchison, in June, 1857, by Dr. Charles F. Kob. In the spring of 1858, L. Soussman became proprietor, and in the winter of 1858, moved the paper to Leavenworth. It became a daily in September, 1863, Mr. Weil purchased it April 18, 1864, and published it till March 1, 1868.

The *Kansas Journal* was started by Soussman & Kempf, March 1, 1865. In the fall, Kempf retired. March 1, 1868, the *Zeitung* and *Journal* consolidated, under the name of the *Kansas Staats Zeitung*. The paper was burnt out April 3, 1868; did not stop publication. Mr. Weil withdrew in October, 1868. Mr. Soussman continued to publish the paper until April 1, 1869, then left for the *Kansas Freie Presse*.

D. W. WILDER.—The first paper in Elwood, Doniphan county, was the *Elwood Press*, 1858, published by Phin. B. Thompkins, then by John L. Merrick, then by Frank and Robert Tracy. Next, Elwood *Free Press*, by Lee & Wilder, then by Harmon D. Hunt. Hunt sold the *Press* to persons in Mound City, about the year 1862. John L. Merrick became a captain in two of our Kansas regiments, and died in the hospital at Leavenworth.

The first number of the Leavenworth *Daily Conservative* appeared January 28th, 1861; D. R. Anthony, publisher, D. W. Wilder, editor. It was really a joint-stock concern, with D. R. Anthony, D. W. Wilder, Matthew Weightman, George F. Prescott, George C. Hume and Henry Buckingham as the interested parties; but the material was bought by D. R. Anthony. This lasted till the following fall, when Col. Anthony, being in the service, sold to Mr. Wilder. Afterward Mr. Weightman became associated in the publication. Wilder & Weightman sold out in September, 1864, to M. H. Insley. Mr. Insley and John W. Wright published the paper, one or both, (with Theodore C. Sears, George H. Hoyt, George T. Anthony and Ward Burlingame as editors, by turns,) till

May, 1868, when Mr. Wilder again bought into the paper, and the firm was Wilder & Wright, Wilder editor. In August, 1868, Mr. Wright sold out to H. S. Sleeper. In September, the firm bought the *Daily Times* of John C. Vaughan, and the paper became the *Times and Conservative*. Some of the local editors were Geo. T. Isbell, Wm. W. Bloss, Richard H. Boughton, W. H. Bisbee, W. W. Creighton, and Jos. Clark; Hume, Prescott and Buckingham also wrote for the paper while they were connected with it.

Mr. Wilder came to Kansas in June, 1857; did not come to live till August, 1858, in Elwood; practiced law; wrote for the papers; was elected probate judge; went into the *Free Democrat*, St. Joseph, August, 1860, putting in all the money he had; was indicted as an incendiary in December, and compelled to leave town, with the loss of his entire pecuniary investment; within six weeks he was practicing the same kind of incendiarism through the *Conservative*.

B. R. WILSON.—In connection with Chas. Helm and Robert C. Satterlee, he was engaged in publishing the *Weekly Herald*, in Leavenworth, in 1861. On the death of Satterlee, June 13th, in that year, he severed his connection with the *Herald*, and soon went into the army. In the winter of 1867, in connection with E. F. Campbell, he started the *Ellsworth Advertiser*, and published it two months. On the 25th of September, 1868, he resurrected the *Jefferson County Democrat*, at Oskaloosa. The paper had been published in the summer of that year, by Stafford & Nesbitt. They issued eight numbers. Mr. Wilson changed the name of the paper to the *Kansas Weekly Statesman*. L. A. Heil was a partner with him till December, 1868. The press on which the *Statesman* was printed was brought to Kansas by John Speer, and used by him at Lawrence, and by the Ross brothers, by E. C. K. Garvey, by J. F. Cummings, and by Judge Greer, at Topeka.

IN MEMORIAM—HON. GEORGE GRAHAM.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held in the room of the Society, October 4, 1880, the following among other proceedings were had. Chief Justice Horton said:

Since the last meeting of the Board of Directors, we have lost by death from among the members of our Board the Honorable George Graham. I knew Mr. Graham intimately and well in his life-time, and think, in consideration of his connection with this Society, the prominent position he occupied in the State, and the many honorable places he filled, some note should be entered on the records of our Society, of his death and the high estimation in which he was held.

Mr. Graham was a native of the State of New York, and moved to Nemaha county, in this State, in 1857. He resided there until the day of his death, in the month of February last. In 1859, he represented his county in the House of Representatives of the Territorial Legislature. In 1866, he represented his county in the House of Representatives of the State Legislature. In 1867, he represented Brown and Nemaha counties as State Senator. In 1868, he was elected to the position of State Treasurer, and, on retiring from that office, was appointed by Governor Harvey a member of the State Board of Railroad Assessors. At the time of his death, he occupied the position of Probate Judge of his county. He was greatly esteemed in the community in which he lived, and was a man of great public spirit. He was among the foremost actors in promoting all public measures calculated to advance the material interests and permanent prosperity of northern Kansas. He was an active laborer for education, religion and morality, and by his death the State has lost a most estimable citizen, Nemaha county an influential worker, and this Society a useful member.

Ex-Governor Harvey said:

I knew Mr. Graham, more or less intimately, for nearly twenty years in Kansas. I met him and formed his acquaintance at Fort Leavenworth, in August, 1861. He brought

down from Nemaha county at that time, thirty men whom he had enlisted for the army of the Union, in the Seventh Cavalry. I remember the excellent spirit shown by him at that time. He entered the service of his country with enthusiasm, and discharged his duties as a soldier with true patriotism and devotion to principle. He seemed to have imbibed a large measure of that zeal for the Union cause, which in Kansas, in its early political struggles, inspired so many of the volunteers who entered the army from this State. He served his full term of three years; entering as a Sergeant of his company, and retiring as Captain.

I afterwards knew Captain Graham in the State Legislature. He occupied important places upon committees, and was an industrious, active and useful member. During my first term of service as Governor, Mr. Graham was State Treasurer; and for that period I was brought into contact with him very frequently, not only in official, but in private relations. I consider that he was one of the best men Kansas ever had, as a citizen, and as a public servant.

Col. S. N. Wood said:

I remember Mr. Graham as an early settler of Kansas, active among the Free-State men, especially in one of the first Territorial Legislatures. He was a man of principle and courage, and devoted to the object of forming good institutions. As such, and as an active member of this Society, it is very appropriate that something in memory of him should go into our proceedings.

Hon. F. P. Baker said:

My first entrance into Kansas was in 1859, and in Nemaha county. Did not meet Mr. Graham until some time after that, but I early heard him spoken of as one of the most prominent, useful and influential citizens of that county. When I came to know him afterwards, I found exemplified in his character all the good that I had heard spoken of him. He was an upright, public-spirited and most useful citizen. It was an honor to the Historical Society of Kansas to have such a man among its membership, and it is most proper that the Society should pay a tribute to his memory.

Mr. J. C. Hebbard offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, The late Hon. George Graham, of Nemaha county, a Director of the State Historical Society, departed this life on the 21st of February, 1880; and

Whereas, As a distinguished and honorable pioneer of Kansas, he, as a private citizen and public servant of the city, county and State in which he lived, helped to lay the foundation of our Society and government, it is hereby

Resolved, That this Society tenders its warmest sympathy to the bereaved widow of Mr. Graham and trusts she may obtain in her hour of trial an enduring support "from him who doeth all things well," and that a copy of these proceedings be sent to Mrs. Graham.

On motion of Judge Horton, the executive committee was directed to cause suitable memorials of Mr. Graham, and also of the late R. B. Taylor, also a member of the Board of Directors at the time of his death, to be published with the proceedings of the Society.

The following was submitted, and adopted:

The Kansas State Historical Society most fittingly gathers in from every source it may, whatever pertains to Territorial and State history, whether relating to settlements, organizations, or individuals who bore a reasonable prominence in affairs of general historical importance affecting the State, or its political or social institutions. Hence, a short recital of some of the services performed by the late Hon. George Graham, of Seneca, Nemaha county, who departed this life February 21st, 1880, then a Director of the Society, becomes a matter alike of propriety and duty. Born in the town of Shaw-

angunk, Ulster county, New York, on the 6th of February, 1819, it will be seen that his earth-life reached the period of 61 years and 15 days. The oldest child of John S. and Hannah Gee Graham, who were the parents of several sons and daughters, he descended from a stock regarded as models for sturdiness of character and fidelity to principle. Therefore, receiving an excellent early training, "as a boy he was the father of the man;" and all through his early life he developed solidity of character and innate integrity, which caused him to be honored and respected wherever known. The family removing to Cortland county, he became a student at Virgil Institute and Cortlandville Academy, where he prepared himself to become a teacher, in which avocation his labors were marked by his accustomed energy and enthusiasm, and in which he became eminently successful. Later, entering upon active business life, after four years' experience, he decided that the condition of his health required out-of-door employment, and so he engaged in the lumber business, at Jasper, Steuben county, where he became acquainted with Ann Eliza Andrews, to whom he was joined in marriage. To them was born a daughter, Helen, but mother and child were soon removed by the hand of death.

On the 19th of August, 1848, he was again married, to Miss Mary Jane Robinson, of Virgil, Cortland county, who was a most faithful companion through all his subsequent life in the State of New York and in the Territory and State of Kansas.

Engaging in the mercantile business at Addison, Steuben county, he suffered severe losses by fire, and partly because of this, with his enthusiastic love for freedom and the rights of man, he ardently looked toward the setting sun, and determined to emigrate to Kansas and help make her soil free. So, in 1857, he settled upon a quarter-section of land in township one, range fourteen, Rock Creek township, Nemaha county.

From the first he was accorded honor by his fellow-pioneers. In the neighborhood meetings, of whatever name and nature, he was called upon to take an active part, either as president, speaker or worker.

Located just west of the head of Pony creek, in Brown county, he stood intimately related to the old settlers of both Nemaha and Brown counties, and that influence broadened and strengthened to the day of his death.

In township affairs, he was justice of the peace and supervisor, and in 1858, was chairman of the County Board of Supervisors of Nemaha county, and in that position exerted a very potent influence in the somewhat protracted struggle of county-seat contests, in securing the shire-town of the county at Seneca, to the final satisfaction of a large majority of the people of the county.

In 1858, he was chosen member of the Territorial House of Representatives, from the counties of Brown and Nemaha. The legislative session, opening at Lecompton, adjourned to Lawrence, in January, 1859. A reference to the House journals of that session will show how conspicuous a worker Mr. Graham was in that body. Without detailing his labor, reference is made to his forecast in promoting legislation that secured the amnesty act, and that overthrew a projected wild-cat banking system, that if enacted would have been a serious public calamity.

This, with his work consummated on the 2d of August previous, on which day the Lecompton Constitution and human slavery on the soil of Kansas were consigned to a death that could know no resurrection, put him in the front rank in northern Kansas, and made his counsels valuable in forming the Republican party of Kansas, in 1859.

In the autumn of 1858, he was quite prominent in the formation of one of the first Congregational churches in northern Kansas, that at Albany, and his house for a long time was the most general place for the assembling of the congregation.

Through his efforts the organization of the first school districts was made in that section; and here it may be said that he regarded the polling-place, the church and school house a trinity, each to supplement and perfect the other, in our early as well as later civilization.

Early in 1861, he volunteered his services to his country, and enlisted in the Kansas Seventh Cavalry, where his varied martial efforts at Fort Leavenworth, far South, and elsewhere, attest his fidelity to the cause and country he loved so well.

In 1865, he removed to Seneca, and prepared himself to engage in the mercantile business, and in that autumn was elected to the State Legislature from the northern district of Nemaha county, and a year later was elected to the Senate from Brown and Nemaha counties. In 1868, he was elected State Treasurer, and after his term of office expired he served as Railroad Assessor for the Second Judicial District. After this he held various local offices, the last being that of Probate Judge of Nemaha county, in November, 1879.

In 1866, he was one of the principal founders of the Congregational church, at Seneca, and on through the remainder of his life he stood by and worked for it, through all its days of darkness, as well as through its periods of prosperity. Where duty called he knew no shrinking, whether considered in relation to his political party, his church organization, the public school, the social circle, his neighbor or friend.

On the last day of the winter of last year, in the beautiful Nemaha county court house, public services were performed, and the court room was densely crowded with neighbors and friends who came to pay tribute to the worth of him who, ten days previous, was performing the functions of the office of Probate Judge in the same structure. Following the public services, appropriate resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted, referring to his great worth as an officer and citizen, a Christian and a friend. The Congregational Association of Northern Kansas, at their meeting at Hiawatha, April 15th, 1880, and the State Association, at their meeting at Sterling, Rice county, in June, passed highly appropriate resolutions embalming his memory, and expressing the warmest sympathy towards the bereaved wife, who had so zealously supplemented his valuable work and faithfully-cooperated with him through all the struggling years, emulating his life in manifesting a like fidelity to principle, and devotion to the right. It may be left for the builders in ours and succeeding generations to so shape their acts that his example shall prove a blessing for all time.

MARBLE BUST OF HON. ELI THAYER.

At a meeting in the room of the Society, Wednesday evening, February 9th, 1881, Hon. A. P. Riddle was called to the chair. On opening the meeting, the chairman remarked that the object of the gathering was to take some action in recognition of the fact of the recent accession to the collections of the Society, by gift, of the fine marble bust of the Hon. Eli Thayer, of Massachusetts. It was an object worthy of a special meeting of the Society, and he hoped such action would be taken as would pay some just meed of honor to the distinguished benefactor of Kansas, whose features in enduring form were now before those present, and give some due expression of gratitude to the friends of Mr. Thayer who have made the gift.

Major J. B. Abbott said:

I, as one of the early settlers, came to Kansas under the auspices of the Emigrant Aid Company. Like hundreds of others, I think it very probable that I should never have been in Kansas, had it not been through the influence of this company. Many of us were poor, and this company cheapened the expenses of emigration. To a poor man, the saving of fifteen or twenty dollars in fares, and a like proportion in freights, for each member of his family, in the cost of moving to a new country, is no small item. It was a noble conception that organized the Emigrant Aid Company, and to Mr. Thayer is due the credit of it. It was he who conceived the project of solving the slavery question through this scheme of emigration, and it was owing to his energy that the scheme was carried out. More is due to him than to any other person, for the success of the efforts to colonize Kansas with a majority of Free-State voters. The slave States, with Missouri on our eastern border, had greatly the advantage of the free States in the contest; and had it not been for the Emigrant Aid organization, it may be questioned whether the country would not have become all slave State, and the Southern planter really have been able to count the roll of his slaves from Bunker Hill monument. It is due to those who have contributed this beautiful bust, that the gift should be suitably recognized.

Ex-Gov. N. Green said:

I regret that, in the press of business, I have not been able to prepare some words calculated to express the high sense I have, as a citizen of Kansas, of the honor due to Mr. Thayer for his services in establishing free institutions upon our soil. It seems to be in the order of Providence that, when a great event in the progress of the world is to be performed, some great man is raised up as the instrument through which the work is to be brought about. So it has been, since the day that Moses was raised up and qualified to be the deliverer of his people. The battle in Congress over the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, in 1854, left the freedom-loving people of this Nation almost in despair. Bitter hostility between the two sections had grown out of the discussion in Congress, and it seemed that the Nation would be dissolved—that a house divided against itself

could not stand. It seemed almost inevitable that the number of slave States was now to be increased, for certainly the South had greatly the advantage in the contest for the settlement of Kansas. But scarcely had the bill passed, when the organization of the New England Emigrant Aid Company was announced—a company which proposed to organize the liberty-loving people of the North, the moral sentiment of the North, the Christian philanthropy of the North, and the business enterprise of the North, in an effort to save Kansas to freedom. And to him whose marble bust stands here is due the credit of conceiving that bold and far-reaching measure for solving the slavery question, for the result of the measure reached far beyond the mere making of Kansas a free State. Through Kansas, all the States were made free; and no agency in accomplishing that result was more powerful than that devised by Mr. Thayer. He accepted the doctrine of squatter sovereignty as right in principle. In this, he differed from most of those whom he brought to work with him in his emigration movement. He declared himself a believer in squatter sovereignty, and announced a determination to make the principle subserve the purpose of making Kansas a free State through its operation, and through the agency of an organized emigration movement, which should enlist the whole people of the North in a crusade for freedom. Through his indomitable zeal and energy, the Emigrant Aid Company was made such an agent. It accomplished its work. No more fitting memorial of Kansas history could be placed in the room of this Historical Society than this beautiful representation in marble of the man who did that work.

Col. S. N. Wood said:

I do not know that I am qualified to speak of the work which Mr. Thayer did for Kansas. I did not come to Kansas from the far East; I came from Ohio. I was in Kansas before I ever heard of the Emigrant Aid Company. I was always an Abolitionist, and took to the idea of helping to outnumber the Slave-State men with Free-State men, naturally. I had made a pledge to come to Kansas, if the Kansas-Nebraska bill should pass, and here I was, long before the first party of Mr. Thayer's emigrants came. That party came and camped not far from where I had built my cabin. I went down to see them. I found many of them not of a character qualified to stay and fight it out. Some of them were: such men as D. R. Anthony, J. C. Archibald, and Sam. Tappan. I took Anthony to Westport, and saw his courage tried. He was true grit, and has been ever since. After I first heard of the Emigrant Aid Company, and saw what an agitation it made among the Missourians on the border, I thought I would help on the excitement. Coming up from Westport on the old California road, I stopped by the roadside, and, peeling an elm tree, wrote on it a legend like this: "Eli Thayer claims twenty miles square from this central point for one thousand settlers, coming out under the New England Emigrant Aid Company." A knowledge of this claim made by Mr. Thayer spread like wildfire through western Missouri. It fired the "butternut" heart amazingly. It was easily fired in those days, and it seemed as well, sometimes, to have a little sport over it, as to take it all in earnest. They offered a thousand dollars reward for Eli Thayer's head. They never got it. But here, after more than a quarter of a century has elapsed, we have a representation of Eli Thayer in marble. It is well that we should pay respect to so important an accession to the collections of the Historical Society. The movement originated by this man enlisted the aid of thousands of people in encouraging emigration to Kansas. It established the nuclei of settlements, and in many ways gave prominence and support to the movement for making Kansas a free State. I never accepted the doctrine of squatter sovereignty myself. Men of all parties were divided upon it. Many accepted it, as it suited their purposes. Its application to practice, when our Free-State Territorial Legislature, in 1860, prohibited slavery in Kansas, caused a split in the Democratic party. Gov. Medary vetoed the bill prohibiting slavery, declaring in effect, that the people, through their Representatives in the Legislature, had no

right "to establish their institutions in their own way." Half the Democratic party in Kansas agreed with their Governor, making a split in the party, which caused its defeat by the Free-State party. But Thayer believed in squatter sovereignty, and that belief seemed to inspire him to action, and he rallied around him a band of noble men, who, as well as himself, gave their money freely, and the influence of name and position to aid in making Kansas a free State. This Society does well to receive this bust with thanks, and to esteem it an honor to have the keeping of such a memento of one of the best and ablest of the benefactors of Kansas.

Hon. S. O. Thacher:

I did not come to Kansas until 1858, and cannot join with the old settlers, as one of them, to participate in proceedings to commemorate matters of early Kansas history. But I am not, of course, entirely ignorant of these subjects, nor indifferent to their importance. The character of the country of eastern Kansas was comparatively well-known before the passage of the bill opening the Territory to settlement. Explorers had told the public of it. Senator Sumner, in his speech in Congress during the pendency of the bill, had painted in glowing colors the advantages of Kansas for Free-State settlers. He told the Southern advocates of the measure that their bill was at once "the worst and the best" they could have devised. The worst, because it struck down an established safeguard against the encroachment of slavery; the best, because it gave a challenge to the people of the North which they would take up, and, under the leadership of such men as Eli Thayer, enter upon a contest which would not only plant freedom upon Kansas soil, but would end slavery itself, throughout the country. But Kansas was a far-off country, and the facilities for getting here were not well understood. The New England Emigrant Aid Company proved an efficient means of making those facilities known; of advertising routes and modes of transportation, of combining emigrants in companies, and thus securing cheapened rates of fare, and cheapened costs of outfits, and in many ways so opening the way that thousands were induced to come and settle in Kansas who otherwise never would have come. This is a matter of history. The Emigrant Aid Company was one of the great agencies which history will ever point to as having helped to solve the slave question in Kansas, and as thus hastening the downfall of slavery in America. Mr. Thayer was an original man. So far as concerned the principle of opening a Territory to a local strife for the settlement of the question of slavery in it, he took grounds in opposition to most Northern people. But to him it was a grand idea, and it stimulated him to the utmost zeal in the great work he undertook—that of vindicating the right of the people of this new Territory to plant free institutions in it. And through his organization he rallied freedom-loving people of all diversities of opinion, and sent them out here in such numbers that Kansas became a free State in spite of all the odds against the North, and in spite of all the extraordinary measures resorted to to make Kansas the means of extending the area of slave territory. Kansas owes much to Mr. Thayer: we can scarcely say to whom it owes more. It is most appropriate that this fine marble bust in his honor, should be received for the State of Kansas, with expressions of thanks.

Fry W. Giles:

During the pendency of the Kansas-Nebraska act in Congress, a fever of anxiety prevailed in New England, bearing about the same relations of intensity, compared with other sections of the country, as the general sentiment in regard to slavery had previously borne; and every thoughtful Abolitionist was exerting the best energies of his mind to find a way to circumvent the designs of the slave power upon Kansas. How far this intensity of thought and consequent discussion contributed to form in the mind of Eli Thayer the plans of operation for the promulgation of which Kansas, the whole country and the whole civilized world turns to him with profound thankfulness to-day, and ever will

thank him, need not be asked by us. The fact is patent, that Mr. Thayer devised and brought to the notice of his countrymen a scheme, through the operation of which, more largely than from any other single cause, Kansas became a free State. That the influence of his measures operated more powerfully in New England than elsewhere, is undoubtedly true. Other portions of the country were more especially influenced by other causes, and as a New England man I disclaim every thought of arrogating to that section special claims for the honor of the magnificent results in which Kansas now rejoices. As an honorable co-worker in the field with others from New England, and from other sections of the country, I will dispute with no man as to the meed of honor that should be accorded to Mr. Thayer, but will leave that to rest upon the work accomplished by New England men in Kansas, and ascribe to him the broadest of influences that brought them here. The bust that is before us is a most excellent likeness of a man who should ever be remembered as a great light to the American people in their hard and troubled way out of the monstrous crime of holding their fellow-men in slavery.

Maj. Henry Inman:

We did not meet on this occasion to consider in any pecuniary phase what was done by the man whose bust in marble stands unveiled before us, but to honor the spirit which prompted him to do the work which he did do for the good of humanity—in the interest of human freedom. We know what was the result of his work; and to-day not only Kansas, but the Nation feels the effects of it. We are right in honoring him, who was, as I believe, God-inspired; brought upon the stage, as we might say, to suit the times, to meet the occasion of a great moral need, the need of a great political conception, and of practical wisdom to carry that conception to the solution of a great problem in the progress of humanity, in the progress towards better civil government, and of a better application of the principles of justice to all. For being such a man, for having performed his mission noblest, and because Kansas shared in so large measure the benefits arising from his acts, it is most proper that, without qualification, we should honor Mr. Thayer this evening, in giving unstinted thanks to the donors of this fine piece of statuary made to represent him.

Hon. James F. Legate:

I have an exalted opinion of Mr. Thayer, and of his work for Kansas, and I desire that this Society should give full expression to sentiments such as are due to one who did so much for Kansas in a most critical period of our history. I formed my opinion of Mr. Thayer from an acquaintance with him at a time when he was engaged in his work for Kansas. Like others, in the year 1856, I was called East for some months to give testimony in the Fremont campaign as to the events which had occurred in Kansas; to show what the slave power had been doing out here to crush out Free-State sentiment and drive out Free-State people. I went to the home of my people in Massachusetts, near where Mr. Thayer lived. He was then a candidate for Congress. He was making his own canvass—making his speeches in his own behalf, and making his canvass on the Kansas question. Before that time the matter of a candidate going on to the stump, in Massachusetts, to speak for himself, was unheard of. But his zeal in behalf of the cause he advocated, and his own original views as to the eternal fitness of things, led him to go into the contest personally. He came to me and questioned me about Kansas in every way; drew out from me a recital of the events that had come under my own observation and within my own knowledge. Then he said I must go to his meetings with him; that I must go and tell these facts to the people of Massachusetts. I was young, and unaccustomed to such work as that. But I went, and talked as best I could; for you may well suppose I felt a personal interest and responsibility in the matter myself. Thayer would have me make my talk first; then he would follow me, making my remarks the text for his speech. And a speech of such power, in the then excited state

of the public mind, I have never known the like of. He held up the facts of the Kansas struggle as they had thus far transpired, showing how the slave power, through the proximity of Missouri to our border, had bleeding Kansas by the throat, a struggling victim, only to be rescued by the emigration agency which he had inaugurated, and through the power that such as he might be able to exert in Congress. He told of the number of emigrant parties his company had sent out; where they were located, what they were doing, how the company had given emigrants facilities for getting to Kansas, for building their houses, for opening their fields, for organizing churches and schools, for establishing printing presses. "Here," he says, "we set up a blacksmith shop, furnish tents for temporary abiding-places, then set up a saw mill to cut out lumber for dwelling-houses; and the saw mill goes to work, and the saw as it goes up and down says, every time, 'Free-State, Free-State, Free-State.'"

Such a picture of the practical operations of the Emigrant Aid Company as he drew was perfectly overpowering. He carried his audiences with him irresistibly. He made his canvass successfully, and he greatly added to the popularity of the emigration work. All New England became enthusiastic in the Kansas cause. Conservative men, of wealth and influence, like Amos A. Lawrence, J. M. S. Williams, Samuel G. Howe, and Anson J. Stone, enlisted with him, and money and influence were given without stint to help him carry out his work; not only the work of establishing the emigrants in Kansas, but giving them the means of defending themselves after they got here, and fighting back the Pro-Slavery invaders who came in here, driving them back across the Missouri line. None were more liberal in contributing money and labor than Mr. Thayer himself. The Emigrant Aid Company was a most prominent factor in the contest fought out here in the early days. The man who organized that company will ever be ranked among the foremost of the benefactors of Kansas. That quiet, unobtrusive, conservative man of wealth and influence, who might be said to have been the right hand of Mr. Thayer in his work for Kansas, Amos A. Lawrence, did a most characteristic and appropriate act, in furnishing that beautiful block of Carara marble, out of which this bust was cut. Mr. Kinney, the artist, has done himself great honor in executing so faithful a likeness of his neighbor and friend, whose features he had the thoughtfulness to mould at the time he was engaged in his noble work.

Governor St. John communicated the following note:

MR. SECRETARY: Regretting that I cannot be present to join in the action taken in recognition of the gift to the Historical Society of the bust of Mr. Thayer, I yet must give you a few words to show my appreciation of the object of your meeting. Mr. Thayer was an extreme Eastern man; an educated, cultivated Eastern man. Born at Mendon, Massachusetts, June 11, 1819, he received a classical education, graduating at Brown University in 1843. He became the principal of the Worcester, Massachusetts, Academy, and in 1851 founded the Collegiate Institute for girls, known as the "Oread Institute," an institution of learning still existing, and widely and favorably known. A member of the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1854, he organized the emigration of Anti-Slavery men to Kansas, through the agency of a company for which he procured a charter. His work in connection with that company was such as not only to lead us now here in Kansas to pay him just honor, but it gave him a present and local prominence which caused him to be twice sent to the House of Representatives in Congress, from Massachusetts, in which body he served with distinction from December 7th, 1857, to March 3d, 1861.

In his education and surroundings, Mr. Thayer was unlike many of those Western men who make up so large a portion of the present population of Kansas; and in fact, as I am told, unlike a large proportion of the first settlers here. You, yourself, as have also others, have told me that, among the first settlers you found, in the timbered bottom

lands along our rivers and creeks, in those early times, a very large proportion of the population to be men from Missouri, from Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky, even; and a very large majority of them were Free-State men, uneducated, perhaps, in those nice moral distinctions which made Abolitionists of the New England emigrants; but yet staunch Free-State men—men ready to fight “at the drop of the hat” for what they esteemed their personal or political rights; and among those rights they cherished that of voting to make their own laws, and the right to make Kansas a free State. But history will justly accord to Eli Thayer the merit, through the influence of the organization he effected, of having brought to Kansas thousands of emigrants, who went to swell the number of those who voted for, and fought for, laying the foundations of Kansas upon the broad principles of justice, and of freedom for all who should dwell here. And in large measure, too, does Kansas owe it to-day to the class of immigrants whom Eli Thayer sent out, that we possess many of the enlightened and liberal institutions which are the pride and glory of Kansas. We do well to honor Mr. Thayer as one of the first among the benefactors of Kansas. It is most proper that his marble bust should stand among our historical memorials. It should be accepted with words of sincere thanks to the donors.

Hon. Joseph P. Root, by message, from Wyandotte:

Your invitation comes too late for myself, by rail or letter; therefore please accept, through the kindness of electricity, all the warm words you can imagine an old Kansan would say in memory of the noble Thayer, or of any of the other patriots and heroes of early Kansas history, through whose efforts, struggles and trials the State was saved to freedom, and eventually our Nation redeemed from the blasting crime of human slavery.

J. P. Root.

The following letter from Gov. Charles Robinson was read:

LAWRENCE, February 9, 1881.

I regret that another engagement will keep me from the meeting this evening, to take action relating to the bust of Eli Thayer. Kansas can never too highly honor her early friends, without whose exertions freedom would have been driven from our borders. Of the long list of names that Kansas will ever delight to honor, that of Eli Thayer stands at the head. It was his brain that conceived, and his indomitable will and energy that accomplished, the organization of emigration, without which Kansas and the country would have been cursed with slavery to this hour. Let us see: During the critical period, Kansas Territory was all Pro-Slavery, except Lawrence, Topeka, Manhattan, Osawatomie and Wabaunsee; and all these, except perhaps the last, were settled under the auspices of the New England Aid Society. So, it is safe to say, that without these settlements, Kansas would have been a slave State without a struggle; and without the Aid Society, these towns would have never existed. And that Society was born of the brain of Eli Thayer. Such being my conviction, I can never cease to honor his name while life shall last.

Next to Thayer, in my estimation, stands Amos A. Lawrence, who did, in many respects, that which Thayer could not do. Being a conservative Whig of the highest social position, and of great wealth, he gave the movement a character indispensable to success which a thousand radical agitators could not give it. He was the treasurer of the society, and I think the truth will sustain the assertion that not a dollar was contributed to the cause, through the society, that was not first advanced by him. I refer to him in this connection, as I am in receipt of the accompanying letter, donating the table used in the secretary's office, in Boston, about which gathered from time to time the friends of Kansas in council. The letter will explain itself; and I trust the table will find a place in the Secretary's office as long as the Kansas Historical Society shall have a name.

Yours,

C. ROBINSON.

"NEAR BOSTON, Feb. 1st, 1881.

"**MY DEAR SIR:** The address has been received. I read what you sent before with great interest. This seems to be more full, and therefore more valuable. I expect to read it all as soon as an opportunity offers.

"The old table of the Emigrant Aid Society, which stood in the center of their large room, around which we all sat as long as the Society lasted, and on which you and others wrote your letters when you visited the rooms, has been standing here in my large counting-room for many years. When the business of the company was closed up, I bought this as a relic of interest to us all, and wrote upon it what it had been used for.

"Now I have directed that it be carefully packed up, and forwarded to you, for the Kansas Historical Society. It may be some time in reaching you, but when it does, will you be good enough to present it? Also, please to tell me how much freight you are obliged to pay upon it.

"Will you please remember me to Mrs. Robinson, and believe me,

"Very truly yours,

AMOS A. LAWRENCE.

"HON. CHARLES ROBINSON, Lawrence, Kansas."

The following resolutions were then adopted:

Whereas, The friends of Hon. Eli Thayer, of Massachusetts, have presented to this Society a marble bust of this distinguished friend of Kansas: therefore,

Resolved, That with sincere thanks, and with hearts filled with emotion, we accept the same; and this Kansas State Historical Society takes this occasion to express, in the fullest measure, a recognition of the great services rendered by Mr. Thayer to Kansas and the cause of human rights—a cause greater than Kansas, but which Kansas, at a most critical period in the history of the country, was privileged to have vindicated on her soil and by her people.

Resolved, That the name of Hon. Eli Thayer must ever be held in grateful memory by every thoughtful citizen of Kansas; that, for his disinterested efforts in encouraging emigration to our Territory; for the firm stand he took in the work of making Kansas free, and in favor of freedom everywhere, sparing neither time nor money in the cause of liberty and the equal rights of the human race, his name should be carved in the highest recess of fame, to be honored by the people of Kansas and of the country for all time.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are due that early friend of Kansas, Hon. Amos A. Lawrence, of Boston, who furnished the marble block from which this bust has been cut; and to Mr. B. H. Kinney of Worcester, Massachusetts, who executed it, for the faithful representation he has given of this illustrious man, at the period when he was engaged in his noble work for Kansas, God, and humanity.

LETTERS OF NEW ENGLAND CLERGYMEN.

The New England Emigrant Aid Company, projected by Hon. Eli Thayer, of Worcester, Mass., included among its officers and active workers such men as John Carter Brown, Seth Paddelford and Francis Wayland, of Providence, R. I.; Amos A. Lawrence, Anson J. Stone, Thos. H. Webb, J. M. S. Williams, Samuel G. Howe and S. Cabot, jr., of Boston; Edward Everett Hale, of Worcester; Benjamin Silliman, of Hartford; Moses H. Grinnell, William Cullen Bryant and Horace R. Clafin, of New York. Mr. Thayer was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature at the time the Kansas-Nebraska bill was pending in Congress. Anticipating its passage, he secured, in April, 1854, a charter from the Legislature, for a company to promote Free-State emigration to Kansas. The company became a most effective agent in carrying out this object. It enlisted the active and zealous coöperation of many thousands of people, who joined in a crusade against the establishment of slavery in Kansas. Among the other measures carried out, was that of enlisting the clergymen of New England, of all denominations, as life members of the company. We give here a circular appeal made by a committee of clergymen to their brethren, soliciting them to become such life members; and also present a list of 232 manuscript letters which are in the collections of our Society, written in July, August and September, 1855, by clergymen or in their behalf, in reply to the circular, together with the amount of money contributed in each case. Copies of a few of the letters follow, as examples, showing the general character of all, and indicating how great a hold the Kansas question had upon the religious sentiment of the country. These letters in our collection were contributed to the Society, with many other manuscript papers, in 1879, by the Trustees of the Emigrant Aid Company, through their President, Hon. J. M. Forbes, and Rev. Edward Everett Hale, of Boston:

CIRCULAR OF THE COMMITTEE OF CLERGYMEN.

"EDUCATION, TEMPERANCE, FREEDOM, RELIGION IN KANZAS.

"DEAR SIR: We are engaged in an effort to have all the 'clergymen of New England,' made life members of the New England Emigrant Aid Company.

"By insuring thus their coöperation in the direction of this Company, and by enlarging its funds at this period of its highest usefulness, we are satisfied that the Christians of New England will bring to bear a stronger influence in sustaining the principles of

what was last year called the 'Ministers' Memorial,' than by any other means which Providence puts in their hands.

"We ask such coöperation as you can give us; supposing that you may have been one of those 3,050 ministers, who in the Senate of the United States were pronounced to 'know nothing of the facts, laws and votes involved in the Nebraska bill,' and to have 'no time to understand them.' We are certain that you belong to that body of Northern ministers who have been prohibited from entering northwestern Missouri or Kanzas, by those mobs of men who have attempted to take the law of that region into their own hands.

"We beg your attention to the great work the New England Emigrant Aid Company has in hand. We ask your particular attention to the encouragement which divine Providence has given to its efforts. We beg you to observe all the facts in the case, before you give way to the false and discouraging impressions, assiduously circulated since the pretended election in Kanzas, of March 30, which was the work, simply, of an invading army. You may rely on the following statements of the work of the Emigrant Aid Company, since it was established:

"1. *For Freedom.*—It has assisted in establishing at commanding points the towns of Lawrence, Topeka, Osawatomie, Boston, Hampden, and Wabounse. In some of these towns it has mills—in most of them some investment of value to the settlers. These towns are all peopled by 'Free-State men,' whose whole influence goes to make Kanzas free. There are other towns already started of similar character. The only 'Slave-State' town of commanding influence in Kanzas is Leavenworth, on the Missouri frontier, separated from the other settled parts of the Territory by Indian reservations. We may say, therefore, that all the most important centers of influence have been established or assisted by the Emigrant Aid Company, and that their influence tells for the cause of Freedom. This Company has, in fact, directly transported between two and three thousand emigrants to Kanzas. Not one man of them is known to have ever given a 'Slave-State' vote. More than ten thousand, from free States of the Northwest, have been led there by its indirect influence here. To prevent the return of this tide, and to provide those who go with the assistance which capital only can provide, this Company wishes to supply saw-mills at important points, and other conveniences. For such purposes will it use any enlargement of its funds. The emigration is still very large; and wherever this Company can establish a saw-mill, with other conveniences, a 'Free-State' town can be gathered. From the best sources of information, from the officers of the Company, and well-informed persons in Kanzas and Missouri, we are convinced, as the result of what has been done, that the great proportion of settlers now in Kanzas wish it to become a free State. At the election held on the 22d ult., to fill vacancies in the Legislature, nine 'Free-State' members were chosen, and only three 'Slave-State' members—the last in Leavenworth, which is separated by a ferry only from Missouri.

"2. *For Religion.*—The officers of this Company have understood that, to make a free State, they needed, first of all, the Gospel. Every missionary sent there by different boards has received their active assistance. Divine service is regularly maintained in the towns where the company has influence, and, we believe, nowhere else. Every Sabbath school in the Territory has been formed with the assistance of the Company, or its officers. Every church organized has been organized with their coöperation.

"3. *For Education.*—Schools will be in operation at Lawrence, at Topeka, at Osawatomie and Hampden before the end of July. These, which are the only schools in the Territory of which we have any account, are due to the exertions of the New England Emigrant Aid Company and its officers.

"4. *For Temperance.*—The traffic in intoxicating liquors scarcely exists in any one of the towns founded with the Company's assistance, and any attempt to introduce it will be resisted by their citizens. This prohibition, intended in the first instance for the benefit

of the towns, will approve itself to you as the only hope for the Indians still remaining in that Territory.

"Such has been the work of this Company in one year. To carry further such operations in these towns, and to plant more towns at once in Kanzas, so as to secure its future destiny before next January, the Company needs \$150,000. We think it highly desirable that that sum shall be furnished by those who will continue to the Company the Christian direction which has always guided it. We address this statement of facts, therefore, to every clergyman in New England, asking for it their careful attention. For each of those gentlemen we hope to obtain a single share in the stock of the Company, entitling him to vote at its annual meetings. He will thus be made a life member of the Company.

"If it be in your power to obtain, at once, a subscription of twenty dollars, that sum will purchase a share for you, which will be at once taken in your name. For the shares not thus taken, we shall at once set on foot a subscription through New England, and take the shares in the name of the remaining clergymen. To this subscription we ask your assistance, if you and your friends are willing to subscribe less than twenty dollars, or more. It is desirable that this subscription be made at once, and we rely on some answer from you at your earliest convenience—if possible, before the 15th of July. A stamped envelope, already directed to one of our Secretaries, will be found within.

"It is proper to state that the New England Emigrant Aid Company is incorporated by the Legislature of Massachusetts, and that no stockholder is liable, in any event, for anything beyond his first investment. Subscriptions of any amount will be at once acknowledged in the papers of Boston. This plan has been so favorably received before its general publication, that we believe the requisite number of shares will be readily subscribed for. The Essex South Conference of churches has provided, it is understood, for the shares of all its members. The Worcester Association has undertaken to make up the shares of all its members. From clergymen of all parts of New England we have assurances of sympathy and coöperation.

"Yours, in Christian fellowship,

(Signed) LYMAN BEECHER,
 BARON STOW, Rowe-st. Baptist Church,
 CHARLES LOWELL, West Church, Boston,
 S. STREETER, Pastor of First Universalist Church,
Committee on the Ministers' Memorial of 1854.

W. E. RICE, *Pastor of M. E. Church, Bromfield Street, Boston.*

JOHN H. TWOMBLY, *Pastor of M. E. Church, Hanover Street, Boston.*

EDWARD BEECHER, *Pastor of Salem-st. Church, Boston.*

T. STARR KING, *Pastor of Hollis-st. Church, Boston.*

JOHN S. STONE, *Brookline.*

HOSEA BALLOU, 2D, *President of Tufts College, Medford.*

CALVIN E. STOWE, *Andover.*

LEONARD BACON, *New Haven.*

JOEL HAWES, *First Church, Hartford.*

HORACE BUSHNELL, *North Church, Hartford.*

EDWARD E. HALE, Worcester, H. LINCOLN WAYLAND, Worcester, JOHN G. ADAMS, Worcester, FRANKLIN RAND, Boston,	} <i>Secretaries."</i>
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JULY 2, 1855.

LIST OF LETTERS.

The following is a list of manuscript letters in the collections of the Historical Society, written in response to the request that the writers should become life members of the New England Emigrant Aid Company:

Abbott, Rev. A. H., Strong, Me., no money, but his heart in the cause.	
Adams, Rev. E. E., Nashua, N. H., contribution of his congregation.....	\$20 00
Adams, Rev. Ezra, Gilsum, N. H., contribution of his congregation.....	20 00
Adams, Rev. Geo. M., Conway, Mass.....	20 00
Adams, Rev. J. C., East Machias, Me.; \$20 to \$40 will be sent.	
Allen, Rev. E. W., Salem, Mass.	
Allyn, Rev. Robt., Providence, R. I.	
Andrew, Rev. S. R., New Haven, Conn.	
Apthorp, Rev. W. P., Moultonboro, N. H., contributes of his own money.....	20 00
Armshy, Rev. Lauren, Chester, N. H., contributed by congregation; life-membership of self and Rev. Mr. Dunning (expects to raise \$60).....	55 50
Atkins, Rev. Daniel, Leicester, Mass.	
Ayres, Rev. Joseph, South Killingly, Conn.	
Ayres, Rev. Rowland, Hadley, Mass., contributed by congregation.....	20 00
Babcock, Rev. Daniel H., South Plymouth, Mass., contributed by congregation.....	20 00
Barber, Rev. A. D., Williston, Vt., contributed by congregation—hopes for more.....	12 00
Barrett, E., Greene Corner, Me., contributed by Baptist church and society, to constitute Rev. Arthur Drinkwater a life member.....	20 00
Barrows, Rev. Homer, Wareham, Mass., contributes of his own money.....	20 00
Barstow, Rev. Z. S., Keene, N. H., has made himself a life member	20 00
Bartlett, Rev. Sam'l C., Manchester, N. H., contributed by church and society.....	23 54
Beecher, Rev. Wm. H., Reading, Mass.	
Bigelow, Rev. Asahel, Hancock, N. H., contributed by church and self.....	20 00
Bisbee, Rev. J. H., Worthington, Mass.	
Bissell, O., Dummerston, Vt., contributed by four members of Rev. B. F. Foster's congregation towards making him a life member.....	4 00
Blake, Rev. Henry B., Belchertown, Mass., contributes himself.....	1 00
Blanchard, Rev. S. M., Chichester, N. H.	
Blodgett, Rev. C., Pawtucket, Mass.	
Booth, J., New Haven, Ct., contributed to make Harvey S. Hall a life member.....	20 00
Brooks, Rev. James, New Haven, Conn., one share to be depended upon.	
Bodwell, Rev. C. T., Framingham, Mass., \$22 have been raised, and will soon be sent. Wishes the share to be in the name of I. N. Tarbox.	
Bowen, Rev. Henry C., New York, contributed by church and society.....	20 00
Bowers, Rev. John, Wilbraham, Mass.	
Bragg, Rev. J. K., Brookfield, Mass., collected mainly in his own family.....	15 00
Bridge, Rev. H. M., Warwick, Mass.	
Bullard, Rev. E. W., Royalston, Mass., contributed by the First Congregational society.....	14 31
Bullard, Rev. Chas. H., Rockville, Conn., can he relied upon for one share.	
Burt, Rev. Jarius, Canton Center, contributed by his congregation, \$20 of which to constitute him a life member.....	45 00
Burton, Rev. Nathan, Ridgebury, Conn.	
Campbell, Rev. Randolph, Newburyport, Mass.	
Case, Rev. Rufus, West Lebanon.	
Chandler, Rev. A., Greenfield, Mass., sends.....	20 00
Chandler, Rev. Joseph, West Brattleboro, Vt.	
Channing, Rev. R., Walpole Center.	
Chapman, Rev. Calvin, Lakeville, Mass., contributed by a few members of church and parish to constitute him a life member.....	20 00
Chase, Ebenezer, Eastham, Mass., is very poor, but incloses.....	1 00
Chesebrough, Rev. A. S., Meridian, Conn., contributed by Congregational society to constitute him a life member.....	32 36
Chute, Rev. A. P., Lynnfield, Mass.	
Clark, Rev. B. F., North Chelmsford, Mass., contributed by a few of his fellow-citizens to consti- tute him a life member—expects to send more	20 00
Clark, Rev. Clinton, Ridgefield, Conn.	
Clark, Rev. E. B., Chicopee, Mass., can be relied on for one share.	
Clark, Rev. E. L., Washington, Mass.	

Clark, Rev. Moses P., Greensboro, Vt.	
Clark, Rev. Nelson, Quincy, Mass., sends from the church.....	\$20 00
Cobb, Rev. Nathaniel, New Bedford, Mass., sends himself.....	1 00
Cogswell, Rev. Elliott C., New Boston, N. H.	
Cole, Rev. S., West Tisbury, Mass., contributed by his pupils to constitute him a share-holder.....	20 00
Conant, Rev. J. H., N. Monmouth, Mass.	
Cooley, Rev. Henry, Springfield, Mass.	
Cooley, Rev. Timothy M., Granville, Mass.	
Cowles, Rev. O., New Haven, Conn.	
Cummings, Rev. J., Hillsboro Bridge.	
Curtice, Rev. C., Sanbornton Bridge, N. H.	
Cushing, Rev. C., North Brookfield, Mass.; his people have raised \$300 to support a missionary in Kansas Territory, and sent one emigrant out.	
Davenport, Rev. Wm. W., for Rev. A. C. Thompson, Boston.	
Day, Rev. Jeremiah, New Haven, Conn., sends of his own money.....	10 00
Delano, Rev. Samuel, Hartland, Vt.	
Dinsmore, Rev. John, North Hampton.	
Dodd, Rev. Stephen, East Haven, contributes.....	3 00
Dodge, Rev. John, Harvard, Mass.	
Downs, Rev. H. S., Norridgewock, Me.	
Eastman, Rev. L. Root, Berkeley, N. Y.	
Elliott, Rev. S. H., Westville, Conn.	
Emerson, Rev. Reuben, South Reading, Mass., will come to Boston with \$40 next Monday.	
Fenn, Rev. Stephen, Torringford, Conn., contributed by Congregational church.....	12 09
Fessenden, Rev. S. C., Rockland, Me.	
Fisher, Rev. George E., North Amherst.	
Fisk, Rev. Joel, Plainfield, Vt.	
Fleming, Rev. A., Brookfield, Vt.	
Forbush, Rev. John, Farmington Falls, Me.	
Foster, Rev. Amos, Ludlow, Vt.....	1 00
Gale, Rev. N., Lee, Me.	
Gardner, Rev. R. D., Lyme, Conn.....	1 00
Gay, Rev. Joshua S., Stoddard, N. H.....	3 00
Giddings, Rev. S. P., Springfield, Vt.	
Gilbert, Rev. S. B., Wendell, Me.	
Gleed, Rev. John, Waterville, Me.	
Goodhue, Rev. Daniel, Danbury, N. H.	
Gould, Rev. Mark, Andover, Me.....	1 00
Griswold, Rev. J. F., Washington, N. H.	
Grosvenor, Rev. Chas. P., Rehobeth, Mass., promises \$20.	
Headley, Rev. P. C., Sandwich, Mass.....	8 00
Harding, Rev. John W., Longmeadow, Mass.	
Hale, Edward E., to C. H. Branscomb, relative to membership of Rev. John S. Brown, indorsed on circular to clergymen.	
Harrison, Rev. Fosdick, Bridgewater, Conn.	
Haven, Rev. J., Amherst College, to make Dr. Stearns a life member.....	20 00
Hawes, Rev. J., Hartford, Conn., for which he is indebted to Judge Williams.....	20 00
Hayes, Rev. S. H., Frankfort, Me.	
Hayward, Rev. W. W., New Salem, Mass.	
Terrick, Rev. W. T., Candia, N. H., contributed by the Congregational church and society to make him a life member	20 00
Hidden, Rev. E. N., Milford, N. H., contributed to make him a life member.....	20 00
Hill, Rev. Geo. E., Sheffield, Mass.	
Hitchcock, Rev. E., Wrentham, Mass.	
Holbrook, Rev. Willard, Rowley, Mass.	
Holman, Rev. S., West Millbury, Mass.	
Holmes, Rev. Otis, West Northwood, N. H., sends.....	7 00
Houghton, Rev. James C., South Wilbraham, Mass.	
Howard, Rev. J. B., Pittsfield, Mass.	
Howards, Rev. J. T., West Charlestown.	
Howard, Rev. Nathan, West Andover, contributes from his purse.....	2 00
Hunt, Rev. M. S., Preston, Conn.	
Hunt, Rev. S., Franklin, Mass.	
Huntington, Rev. D. W. C., Brattleboro, Vt.	
Hyde, Rev. Azariah, Benson, Vt.	

Hyde, Rev. Eli, Franklin, Ct.	
Hyde, Rev. Wm. L., Gardiner, Me.	
Jackson, Rev. W. C., Lincoln, Mass.—hopes to make it \$20.00.....	\$15 00
James, Rev. Horace, Worcester, Mass.....	23 37
Jameson, Miss A. F., Rockland, Me., sends a contribution mostly made by the ladies, to make Rev. S. C. Fessenden a life member.....	20 00
Jewett, Rev. Geo. B., Nashua, N. H., contributed by four gentlemen, to make him a life member....	20 00
Johnson, Rev. Stephen, DeKalb, N. Y.	
Jones, Rev. E. C., Southington, Ct.	
Jones, Rev. Willard, Central Falls, R. I.	
Judd, Rev. J. S., Whately, Mass.	
Kimball, Rev. Reuben, Wilmot, N. H., sends from his own pocket.....	2 00
Kidder, Rev. Thos., St. Johnsbury, Vt.	
Kilbram, Rev. Z., Middle Haddam, has already sent \$5.....	5 00
Kellogg, Rev. E. W., Lee Center, Ill.	
Lamphear, Rev. O. T., Lowell.	
Linsley, Rev. Joel H., Greenwich, Conn., sends the amount for one share.....	20 00
Lee, Rev. Jonathan, Salisbury, Conn., sends from his slim purse.....	1 00
Leonard, Rev. E., Milton Railway, Mass.	
Lombard, Rev. Otis, Southfield, Mass.	
Lothrop, Rev. Chas. D., Attleboro, Mass., contributes.....	20 00
McKeen, Rev. Silas, Bradford, Vt., contributes, himself	1 00
McEwen, Rev. Robt., Enfield, Mass., for the objects of the Emigrant Aid Society.....	20 00
Merrick, Rev. James L., South Amherst, from himself and people.....	20 00
Merrill, Rev. Jariah G., Rumford Point, Me.	
Merrill, Rev. J. H., Montague, Me.	
Mersh, Rev. Frederick, Winchester Center, Conn., sends, himself.....	1 00
Miller, Rev. Alpha, Lyme, Conn., contributed, by self and a few others.....	12 00
Miller, Rev. Jacob G., Harwinton, Conn., contributed in his parish.....	10 45
Morely, Rev. Eli, Montague, Me., contributes.....	3 00
Morgan, Rev. Stillman, Bristol, Vt., sends, to show his heart is right.....	1 00
Morris, Rev. Myron N., West Hartford, Conn., contributes.....	15 00
Morley, Rev. S. B., Attleboro, Mass., contributed by pastor and people.....	26 25
Munson, Rev. F., North Greenwich, Conn., sent by church and society, to constitute him a life member	20 00
Nash, Rev. J. A., Amherst, Mass., contributes.....	1 00
Newton, Rev. Ezra, Dighton, Mass.	
Otis, Rev. Israel D., Rye, N. H.	
Otheman, Rev. Edward, Chelsea, Mass., contributes.....	20 00
Packard, Rev. C. S., Woonsocket, R. I.	
Page, Rev. Robert, Lempster, N. H., incloses.....	1 00
Page, Rev. William, Salem, N. H.	
Parker, Rev. Wooster, Dover, Me.	
Parmelee, Rev. D. L., South Fauns, Conn., contributed his own means for a life-membership.....	20 00
Parsons, Rev. B. F., Dover, N. H., sends a personal subscription of.....	20 00
Parsons, Rev. Isaac, East Haddam, contributes for a life-membership.....	20 00
Patten, Rev. Abel, Pittsfield, Vt.	
Pease, Rev. Giles, Sandwich, Mass.	
Peckham, Jas., Kingston, Mass., contributed by Baptist church to make Rev. Geo. B. Williams, their pastor, a life member, and the balance to go towards making him a member.....	26 12
Perry, Rev. Albert.	
Pierce, Rev. A. C., Northford, Conn.	
Platt, Rev. Dennis, South Norwalk, contributes.....	5 00
Pulsifer, Rev. Daniel, East Thetford; Vt., sends.....	1 00
Ranks, Rev. S., Standish, Me.	
Reairson, Rev. John, Lowell, Mass., contributed by Lee St. Church to make their pastor, Augustus Woodbury, a life member.....	20 00
Reynolds, Rev. Tertius, Fairfax, Vt.	
Roberts, Rev. J. L., Chester.	
Robinson, Rev. H., Plainfield, Conn.	
Rockwood, Rev. E., Swansey, N. H.	
Rogers, Rev. Geo. W., Moosup, Conn.	
Rood, Rev. T. H., Goshen, Mass.	
Rood, Rev. H., Quechee, Vt.	
Root, Rev. David, Irasburg, Vt., of New Haven, Conn., sends.....	20 00

Russell, Rev. H. A., Winsted, Conn.	
Sawyer, Rev. Daniel, South Merrimack, N. H., sends of his limited means.....	\$ 2 00
Scales, Rev. Jacob, Plainfield, N. H., has contributed \$20, but not heard from it.	
Scott, Rev. Charles, Marlboro, Vt.	
Sessions, Rev. J. W., West Woodstock.	
Storrs, Rev. R. S.....	20 00
Shepard, Rev. Geo., Bangor, Maine, contributed by Central church and society	20 00
Skeele, Rev. Otis, Chicopee, Mass., requests a share of the stock of the N. E. E. A. Co. for Rev. E. B. Clark.....	20 00
Smith, Rev. Elihu, Pomfret, Vt., very poor and aged.	
Smith, Mrs. Sarah J., Elmira, N. Y.; husband, Rev. Ira H. Smith, in Kansas.	
Smith, Rev. T., Brewer Village, Maine.	
Snow, Rev. Aaron, Eastbury, Conn.	
Sparhawk, Rev. Samuel, West Randolph, Vt., incloses.....	4 00
Tyler, Rev. W. H., New York, contributes to the cause of freedom in Kansas.....	20 00
Thayer, Rev. Loren, Windham, N. H.	
Thayer, Rev. Wm. M., Ashland, Mass.	
Thompson, Rev. Otis, North Abington, Mass.	
Topliff, Rev. S., Oxford, Conn.	
Townsend, Rev. Amos J., New Haven, Conn.	
Townsend, Rev. Luther, Troy, N. H., himself and friends contribute.....	20 00
Tuck, Rev. J. W., Ludlow, Mass., contributed by his congregation.....	20 00
Tupper, Rev. Martin, Hardwick, Mass.	
Upham, Prof. Thos. C., Brunswick, Me., life-memberships of himself, Prof. Alpheus S. Packard, Prof. Wm. Smith, Rev. Parker Jaques and Elder Wm. Smith.....	100 00
Underwood, Rev. Alven, West Woodstock.	
Viets, Rev. A. P., Hancock, Mass.; he, with friends, raises this sum toward a life-membership.....	15 00
Walker, Rev. Alden, West Rutland, Vt., contributed by Congregational church.....	20 00
Walker, Rev. Charles, Pittsford, Vt., contributed by his people for a share for him.....	20 00
Walker, Prof. H. D., East Abington, collected in part by the boys of the grammar school to secure if possible the freedom of Kansas.....	20 00
Ward, Rev. James W., Boston, collected to make him a share-holder.....	25 12
Ward, Rev. L. D., Feeding Hills, Mass.	
Warren, Rev. I. P., Plymouth, Conn., to constitute him a life member.....	20 00
Wayland, H. L., Worcester, contributed for membership of Benton Smith, minister of Universalist church.....	20 00
Towards share for R. Turnbull, Hartford, Conn	10 00
Towards share for Rev. E. K. Bailey, Jaffrey, N. H.....	7 36
	37 36
Wells, Rev. E. M. P., Boston, Mass., sends.....	20 00
Wheelwright, Rev. J. B., Westbrook, Me.	
Whittemore, Rev. W. H., New Haven, Conn.	
Wickes, Rev. H., Princeton, Mass.	
Wilder, Rev. Moses H.	
Willard, Rev. J. L., Seymour, Ct.	
Willard, Rev. S. G., Willimantic, Conn., incloses.....	1 00
Williams, Rev. Robert G., Woodbury, Ct., collected by the Flrst Church in Woodbury.....	10 00
Williams, Rev. S. S., Orvett, Vt., poor.	
Wilson, Rev. John G., Saxton River, Vt.	
Winch, Rev. C. M., Worcester, Vt.	
Wood, Rev. Chas. W., Ashby, Mass., collected to make Cyrus A. Davis and self members.....	40 00
Wood, Rev. John, Fitzwilliam, N. H., contrlbuted to make a member of Emigrant Aid Society....	20 00
Wooster, Rev. John, Granby, Vt.	
Wright, Rev. Wm. S., West Avon, Conn., for a life-membership of N. E. E. A. Co.....	20 00

EXAMPLES OF LETTERS OF CLERGYMEN IN RESPONSE.

FROM REV. HORACE JAMES.

WORCESTER, July 23d, 1855.

REV. DR. CLARKE—*Dear Bro.:* Thus do the people of my Society respond to your appeal in behalf of *Temperance, Freedom and Religion in Kansas*: we have made our collection, and to the result! 779 “bits” in a bag! The whole congregation desired to participate in the effort, and therefore we limited them to *three-cent contributions*. And here they are, one for each man, each woman and each child that happened to be at

church on the afternoon of yesterday. The result, as you may well suppose, gratifies me hugely. You should have seen the zeal with which they did it. Never did fingers and thumbs move more nimbly in the performance of any good work. Verily, *there is hope for Kansas*, when multitudes are thus interested in its welfare. To be sure, \$23.37 is a small sum; and yet it is no little matter that Kansas should thus be connected with the sympathy and interest, and, I hope, the prayers of seven hundred and seventy-nine individuals of my flock. I send, personally, with every coin in the bag, a hearty prayer for the prosperity of your noble enterprise.

So now that we have made our contribution, please forward your certificate of stock, for we intend to have it framed and hung up in a conspicuous place in my study, to be exhibited to our friends, with exultation, *after Kansas is a free State*.

Yours very truly,

HORACE JAMES,

Pastor of First Church in Worcester.

P. S.—Please credit to us the excess, \$3.37, on another life-membership, which we will make up, if it be needful, in another way.

H. J.

FROM REV. CHARLES WALKER.

PITTSFORD, VT., Aug. 2, '55.

COMMITTEE OF THE N. E. EMIGRANT AID CO.—*Gentlemen:* I inclose twenty dollars, which some individuals among my people have helped me to make up, for the purpose of obtaining for me a share in your Company.

In addition to this little pecuniary aid, be assured you have my sympathy and prayers in behalf of your enterprise, in this dark day, when not only the whole force of the slaveholding interest, but all the energies of "the powers that be" are arrayed against you. May God prosper the right.

Yours very truly,

CHAS. WALKER.

FROM PROF. THOMAS C. UPHAM.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, August 29, 1855.

T. P. BLANCHARD, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* I send with this sixty dollars, to be credited as follows: Prof. Alpheus S. Packard, \$20; Prof. William Smith, \$20; Thomas C. Upham, \$20—for the N. E. Emigrant Aid Society for Kansas.

Please send receipts or certificates of membership in the Society, at the earliest moment. I hope to send something more soon. I have a deep feeling that Kansas ought to be and must be saved, cost what it will.

Very sincerely yours,

THOMAS C. UPHAM.

P. S.—All persons here, who are acquainted with the facts, feel deeply grateful for the interest in this cause, and the patriotic efforts of Amos A. Lawrence, Esq.

[Subsequently Prof. Upham sent \$40.50 for memberships for Rev. Parker Jaques, of Brunswick, Me., and Elder William Smith, of Topsham, Me.]

FROM REV. S. B. MORLEY.

ATTLERO, August 30, 1855.

REV. DR. CLARK: I send to you to-day, by express, \$26.25, being the sum and more, which you requested of us in your recent circular in behalf of the New England Emigrant Aid Society. We have, both pastor and people, contributed to this object with the most hearty good-will, and our prayers go with the money. We abhor slavery, not for its occasional atrocities merely, but for its inherent, systematic wickedness, its unblushing repugnance to God's law, its impious assumption of unlimited power over men and women.

May the men whom your Society send to Kansas be *true* men, feel their responsibilities, be strong in the Lord, and plant there, never to be plucked up, the institutions of *FREEDOM*.

S. B. MORLEY.

FROM REV. JONATHAN LEE.

SALISBURY, CONN., 26th July, 1855.

REV. JOSEPH CLARK, D. D.—*Dear Sir:* In the object of the circular received to secure a life-membership of the Emigrant Aid Society to New England clergymen, my heart and my prayers are fully enlisted. My poor name was cordially enrolled, to protest against the flagrant dereliction of national faith, robbing our Government of its honor and integrity.

From my scanty purse a single dollar must be accepted in testimony of my interest in the cause of truth and freedom. Yours in sacred bonds, JONATHAN LEE.

P. S.—I am without pastoral charge or salary, but the honor of membership in the Society I should deem not small. Success to the enterprise.

FROM REV. W. C. JACKSON.

LINCOLN, MASS., Sept. 12, 1855.

REV. J. S. CLARK, D. D.—*Dear Sir:* Your circular for the Emigrant Aid Society came rather inopportune for us farmers; I refer to the season of the year. We have raised the inclosed fifteen dollars by contribution. I hope the remainder will be made up.

We are all awake to the struggle in Kansas. We say, “Go on with your work of emigration. Be not weary in well-doing.” Let us pour such an anti-slavery element into that swelling population, that whatever political success slavery may obtain there, the very atmosphere shall be pestilential to it; yea, that it shall feel as it grows up, a fire burning in its very vitals, and destined speedily to consume it.

Sincerely yours, W. C. JACKSON.

FROM REV. E. N. HIDDEN.

MILFORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE, Aug. 15, 1855.

REV. AND DEAR SIR: Inclosed you will find twenty dollars, a contribution from the Congregational Church and Society in Milford, N. H., to the New England Emigration Aid Society, to constitute their pastor, Rev. E. N. Hidden, a life member.

Being one of the “3,050” who sent our memorial down to Congress against the introduction of slavery into Kansas and Nebraska, but which they basely spurned, it is very gratifying to me now to know that the alms and the prayers of the people are going up as a memorial before God, against the same evil. The one-dollar bill, with the writing on the back, was put into the contribution as it is. Please acknowledge this in the *Puritan Recorder*, that I may know of its safe passage.

Yours, truly, E. N. HIDDEN.

This letter has the following indorsement: “On the back of one of the bills inclosed was as follows: ‘No slavery in Kansas or Nebraska! Down with the slavery extensionists and doughfaces! Hurrah for free schools, free labor, free men, and free soil!’”

FROM MISS A. F. JAMESON.

ROCKLAND, MAINE, Sept. 12, 1855.

REV. J. S. CLARK—*Dear Sir:* The parish of the Congregational church in Rockland have very promptly responded to the call to make their pastor, Rev. S. C. Fessenden, a life member of the Emigrant Aid Society; and with the twenty dollars herein inclosed, they also send their sympathies to the Society, for the good work in which they are engaged, and offer their prayers to Almighty God, that He will avert from our new and vast Territory, and from all our borders, the gloomy pall of slavery, with which the enemies of our just and equal rights in the land would darken our whole horizon; and that He will deliver us from servile, Judas-like rulers, who “unbind not the heavy burdens of the poor;” and that He will give us in their stead men who fear God more than they love wine or money, and who will deal justly, love mercy and walk humbly with their God. From the collector of this sum, MISS A. F. JAMESON.

P. S.—We would wish to see a notice of this in the *Congregationalist*, and that our pastor may receive the due receipt. I ask, however, that my name, given to the above article, if it is published, may be withheld, and also this postscript, which I deem necessary to add, I beg that you will confidentially keep. I have said that the parish promptly raised the sum, and in one sense it is true; yet we are but a small church, numbering, I think, not more than eight or nine male members, and it was drawing rather hard upon their charities at this present time to obtain the sum. We have raised it principally among the ladies. I was in the city of Boston at the time you received the reply to your circular from Mr. Fessenden, stating that he could not give the twenty dollars then. Calling one day at No. 3 Winter street for some books, I inquired of Mr. Webb and a young gentleman present, if Mr. F. had sent the money. The young man showed me his reply to you, and wished the parish might send it, as Mr. Fessenden could not. Mr. Thayer expressed the wish that some of our lime-burners in Rockland might be induced to emigrate to Kansas, and aid, by their votes, in the cause of freedom. I returned immediately to Rockland, and have succeeded in obtaining the sum for our pastor's life-membership. But the emigrant voters I have not obtained, as it would be rather out of my sphere to say anything of this matter to the gentlemen, as I suppose they all understand it themselves. If it were ladies to teach school in Kansas, that you needed, instead of voters, I think I could have more influence in supplying you, as we have among us those who are competent and would like to be thus usefully employed; but as there are oftener more teachers than schools, they are sometimes unemployed. I will close by begging that my name and this appendix be not divulged, except it be necessary to speak of this to your secretary, Mr. Webb, as I am not desirous of notoriety, but only humbly hoping to do some little good.

Yours very respectfully,

ANN F. JAMESON.

SELECTIONS FROM THE HYATT MANUSCRIPTS.

Thaddeus Hyatt, of New York city, was, in 1856, President of the National Kansas Committee. This committee raised and disbursed hundreds of thousands of dollars to promote Free-State emigration, to sustain the Free-State settlers, and to aid them in carrying on measures for defense. During the fall and winter of that year large disbursements were made, of clothing, food, and seeds for the settlers. In these contributions Mr. Hyatt was perhaps the most liberal giver of all. He himself came out that winter, and occupied nearly a month in looking after this distribution, and gathering information in regard to the troubles, and the condition of the settlers. He reduced to writing the information he obtained. He has deposited with our Historical Society a portion of the manuscripts then made up. Among them are the statements of fifty-two persons who narrate their experiences in Kansas; some of them covering the period from 1854 to January, 1857. These papers are of great interest and value, as being the statements of witnesses of and participants in affairs; and as having been written down soon after the occurrences to which they relate. Besides these statements, there are in this contribution many other papers relating to Kansas; embracing among others, statistical statements of population, maps of localities, diagrams of battle-fields, Mr. Hyatt's journal of his tour through Kansas, and an account of his journey through Iowa to look after and direct the emigration to Kansas through that State. These papers contain much that goes to show how great a bearing the war in Kansas in 1856 had upon the Presidential campaign of that year, which resulted in so nearly electing Fremont, and which made possible the election of Mr. Lincoln four years later. Examples of these papers are here given, to indicate their character and value as materials of Kansas history:

KANSAS EXPERIENCE OF MRS. JAMES TOWNSLEY.*

NORTH POTTAWATOMIE CREEK, Dec. 29, 1856.

My husband came with his family to Kansas in the month of November, 1855. We have four children. We are both natives of Maryland. My husband is a painter by trade. The business of painting not agreeing with his health, he thought farming would be healthier, and he concluded that he would sell out his interest in Falston, and

* An additional interest attaches to this statement, because it is made by the wife of a person who has more recently given testimony to circumstances in connection with what has been known as the "Pottawatomie creek tragedy," with which the name of Capt. John Brown has been associated.

emigrate to Kansas. We also thought that we would have a better opportunity to accumulate something for our children. We had, when we left Baltimore, eleven hundred dollars. We came by the river route. We boarded in Kansas City three weeks, when we reached that place. Our board cost \$4 per week for each of us, and \$2 apiece for the children. My husband went to Lawrence to negotiate for a claim. He found none that suited him, but when he returned he went with a man who directed us to Pottawatomie creek. This man accompanied us. We found a claim which suited us, for which Mr. Townsley paid eighty dollars. We might have found just as good a claim, and not paid anything, if we had not taken the word of the settlers who were on the creek at that time, who said that all of the claims had been taken, which had timber. This we found to be false, as scarcely a claim had been taken at that time anywhere near us, and but a few on the creek. I did not come with my husband when he first came on the creek. The man who came with my husband remained to prepare a house for our reception, while he returned for me and the children. When we moved in there was no floor, neither door nor fire-place. We had bought a stove in Kansas City, paying \$25 for it.

Our household goods did not reach Kansas City in time, and we were obliged to purchase many things that we would not have had to if our goods had arrived in season. We were compelled to pay out, on this account, more than \$50.00, besides paying for the stove. We slept on an old hay bed more than three weeks after we arrived here. Mr. Townsley paid for a team of horses, in Kansas City, \$225.00, (including a harness,) and \$75.00 for a wagon, and about \$100.00 for some goods that he afterwards sold, viz.—excepting what we consumed and have out yet, such as window-sash, nails, glass, &c. The goods which he purchased consisted of sugar, coffee, tea, molasses, tobacco, &c.

We got through the winter without any inconvenience except a cold house and considerable sickness of the children. Mr. Townsley was laid up with a lame foot for over a month, in the course of the winter. The house was so bad that the snow would lie all over the floor, so that we could sometimes scrape up five or six bushels at a time. We had plenty of bedding, as our goods finally arrived, and we could have slept very comfortably if we had not been obliged to get up so often in the night on account of the sickness of the children. The three largest children froze their feet, which were a long time in getting well. They were so bad that they had on them running sores, and they would cry, at times, especially at night, so that it was piteous to hear them. This was not because the children were not warmly clothed, for we had plenty of clothing, also provisions during the winter. We got on our claim too late to fix our house properly, and the winter set in early, besides it was severely cold.

As spring opened, and it began to grow warm, we supposed that we should have more comfort. Mr. Townsley broke about four acres, and had begun to plant it, and had not finished one row, when Mr. Partridge, one of our neighbors, came for him to go to Lawrence to assist in the defense of that place from an invasion by the Missourians. This was about the 1st of May, as nearly as I can remember. He had previously joined the company of Brown, and obeyed the summons immediately, as did most of the company. He was absent five days, when he returned home and remained one night, returning to join the company the next morning. He remained away from home this time about six weeks, during which time I did not hear much from him. During the time of his absence, I knew that the battle of Black Jack was fought, in which my husband was engaged, Brown commanding. I do not know of any of the particulars of this fight, except that Mr. Townsley said that he was exposed to much danger, the bullets whistling about his head in every direction, like hail. He said his escape seemed almost providential.

Soon after my husband went away, I thought I and our little boy nine years old could carry rails from a little distance and inclose a small space for a garden, that we might

raise a trifle of something. We succeeded in fencing about an acre, and planting it to corn, beans and other vegetables, when I was taken sick from over-exertion, so that I was confined to my bed for three weeks, and under the doctor's care (Dr. Gillpatrick); and when I began to amend and was beyond danger, I was so weak and feeble that I could scarcely walk about the house. I never suffered so much in any sickness as I did during this sickness. I had two or three complaints—one was chills and fever. All the nourishment I had during the sickness was corn bread and milk and tea. The neighbors were pretty good to attend me, which was all the help I had. My little girl was sick just before, and also when my sickness began, so that she had to have the attendance of the doctor for some time.

Mr. Townsley came home about the 11th of July, accompanied by two men. When he arrived, I was so poorly and thin in flesh, caused by fear and suspense on account of his absence, that I do not know as I should have survived if he had not come. As soon as he came home, or soon after, I got better. But he was pursued so hotly by the Missourians and dragoons, because he belonged to Brown's company and was an active Free-State man, that he deemed it unsafe to remain in the Territory, and he finally concluded that he would leave for Iowa. One of the men who came with him on his return, he left to assist me during his absence; the other remained about ten days, and then went away.

About four days after Mr. Townsley left, Mr. Zink, the man who was engaged to remain at our house during the absence of Mr. Townsley, was taken sick with a high fever. He was confined to his bed for about six weeks, when he began to amend, when he relapsed, and was so sick the second time that the doctor despaired of his recovery. He relapsed several times, and was sick, in all, more than three months. During his sickness, myself and whole family were sick with chill-fever. Sometimes every inmate of the house was so low as to be unable to even assist so much as to give each other water to drink.

Mr. Townsley returned from Iowa about the 1st of November; but while he was gone, parties, both of dragoons and Missourians, at different times, came to our house to search for him. The dragoons first came, about twenty-five or thirty in number; they came just after dark. They closely examined the house. When I asked by whose authority they were attempting to take Mr. Townsley, they first answered, "The Governor." I told them I did not believe it, when they replied that the President had given them the authority, and one fellow asked, "Is that satisfactory, madam?" Considerable conversation passed between us before they left—one fellow remarking that unless they succeeded in the capture, that they would lose the \$500 reward that had been offered for his arrest. They said that no marshal was in the party, and after much impertinence, they finally went away.

I asked these fellows what it was that Mr. Townsley had done that made them so anxious to get him, to which they replied, that he had been the means of a great many leaving the Territory, and other things, for which he should suffer. I told them he was not here, and they would not get him. They said they would, if he was in the Territory.

Another gang came soon after from Missouri, about the middle of the afternoon. Their number was about seventy-five. They crowded without any ceremony into the house, until the house was crowded full, with their guns cocked, some of them examining every nook and corner in the whole house, looking under the beds, and unlocking trunks—indeed every place was closely examined.

A short time after this the dragoons (same ones) came the second time, just at daylight, and surrounded the house, with revolvers in their hands, cocked. They came into the house and examined it closely, even looking into the bed I was occupying, remarking that there was more than one in the bed. They seemed so certain that he was about

the premises that they examined carefully outside, and in the bushes some distance from the house.

When Mr. Townsley returned from Iowa I supposed that he would be in no further danger, and that no further attempts would be made to take him. In the hope that he would now be with his family, that hostilities were suspended, and peace between the two parties restored, I began even now to live in some enjoyment; but he had scarcely been with his family a month, when the troops came, and found him at home outside the door of the house. They would not so much as allow him to come in for his overcoat, and to see and bid adieu to his family, which he attempted to do several times, and was as often kept back. I went out where he was guarded, and clasped my hands about his neck and said, "You are not going away from me, my dear?" To which he only replied, "I cannot help it." There were many men besides the troops in the party which took my husband away. I do not remember the marshal who accompanied the escort. Dutch Henry acted as pilot. They were so impertinent that they examined the house for stolen goods, and were so abusive that they accused Mr. Townsley of having on a pair of stolen boots, belonging to one of the company. Dutch Henry had long previously made his brags that he would be the cause of having Mr. Townsley hung, and I suppose that it was him that swore out the "writ" against him. Mr. Townsley has not brought home any goods that they called "pressed" during the war. Mr. Townsley is accused of being accessory to the Pottawatomie murders. He has had his harness and wagon cover burned, and camp equipage besides other things destroyed to the amount of over \$50.

We have raised nothing this season, and have used up completely all that we had, excepting the stock which we bought. We have now a span of horses and two cows. I was obliged to sell two yearlings to procure food for the rest, and have not enough to keep them through now, although I have let a man in Kansas City have one of the horses to pay for its keeping. I have received some aid from Dr. Gillpatrick, consisting of one sack of flour, five yards of cloth for my little girl a dress, also half a pound of tea. This is all I have received as yet. I have four children, aged one, four, six and nine, respectively; all of them want clothing. I do not know what we should have done had it not been for Mr. Potter, who has boarded at our house since Mr. Townsley was taken away. He has assisted in furnishing provisions, also in taking care of the stock, cutting wood, etc. The neighbors have recently hauled and cut a large quantity of wood, which will last me a long time. Some that assisted in this were Pro-Slavery men.

I have received no news from my husband direct since his imprisonment.

KANSAS EXPERIENCES OF LEMUEL KNAPP.*

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Jan. 5, 1857.

I formerly lived at St. Armand, Essex county, New York, and now live on Wild Cat creek, seven miles from Ogden, near Fort Riley, Kansas. I came to the Territory with the fourth party of emigrants that started under the auspices of the New England Emigrant Aid Company, in the beginning of November, 1854. This party proceeded to the neighborhood of Fort Riley, intending to locate a town in that section. This, however, they did not accomplish, and I was induced to settle in Pawnee City, and start a boarding house. I was the first settler on the town site, having pitched my tent there on Christmas day (Dec. 25, 1854). Pawnee is on the Kansas river, about one mile east of Fort Riley, between One and Three-mile creeks, and is now included in the military reserve, according to the decision of the President. Major Ogden laid out the military post known as Fort Riley, in the summer of 1853. Col. Montgomery, who is a Free-State man, was the second commander. He formed a military reserve around the fort, and his

*Gov. Reeder in his statement mentions Mr. Knapp.

imaginary boundaries embraced a space of eighteen miles one way and nine the other. In the spring of 1854 the Colonel was authorized by the war department to have the survey completed. The reservation, as then surveyed, was about eight miles one way and four the other, mostly on the north side of the Kansas river; Pawnee City site was not included in the reserve, as then surveyed. The survey was run round north and east of the town — as far east as two miles beyond Three-mile Creek, and north of the river four miles. A number of Irish families were settled on Three-mile creek, and it was said that the desire of Col. Montgomery to get them off induced him to extend the reservation in that direction, and that he intended afterward to throw open to settlement the whole of the reservation east of One-mile creek, which would have placed Pawnee City outside of the boundaries, beyond a shadow of doubt.

The following gentlemen were among the members of the Pawnee Association: Dr. Hammond, of the Fort; Capt. Nathaniel Lyon; Mr. Wilson, Sutler; Robert Klotz, Esq., the Secretary of State for Kansas under the Topeka constitution. The other names I have forgotten. They were all Free-State men, except Mr. Wilson. When Governor Reeder first visited Fort Riley, the Pawnee Association gave him an interest in the city. This fact was afterward made to subserve the purpose of accusing Reeder of land speculations, etc., and was also used as an excuse for the subsequent destruction of Pawnee.

Myself and family, consisting of nine persons, lived in a tent from Christmas day, 1854, to the beginning of March, 1855. We pitched our tent in a small gully, between the river and the high prairie upon which the town was laid out. The gully was deep and narrow, affording just sufficient space for the tent, and was complete protection against the high winds. During the heavy snow storm of January 20th, 1855, the snow drifted into the gully to the depth of twenty feet, completely covering our tent more than eight feet above the top. The standards broke down with the weight of the snow, and we had to prop the ridge poles to prevent their breaking. When the morning came, we had to dig a passage out, and it took me nearly three days to clear the snow off the top.

About the 4th of March, my house was completed, so far as to enable us to inhabit it. We had boarders in our tent for several weeks previously, and when we entered our house, it was immediately filled. My house was a story-and-a-half log cabin, fifty feet long and sixteen wide. The country around us was quiet, and we were making money. Our precincts were not invaded at the March election. About three hundred Missourians went to Marysville, in our Council district, and voted for a Mr. Donaldson. M. F. Conway, Esq., was the Free-State candidate, and received the certificate of election from Governor Reeder. The foreign voters got so drunk that they were unable to fulfill the requirements of the Governor's proclamation, and instead of voting by ballot, the votes were taken by acclamation.

Nothing of importance occurred in our section, up to the time of the convening of the Territorial Legislature, by Gov. Reeder, at Pawnee City, on Monday, July 2d. They were assembled there till Friday, the 6th, when they adjourned to the Shawnee Manual Labor School.

The following buildings were erected up to this time: A large, two-story stone building, sixty feet by forty; in this building the Legislature held its sittings. A large stone store, built by Mr. Wilson, of the Fort; about a dozen dwelling-houses were finished. Gov. Reeder built a large, hewed-log house, which was the best building of the kind I have ever seen. It must have cost at least a thousand dollars.

During this time we heard nothing of our being removed on account of being on the military reserve. On the 31st of August, we were informed by the officer in command that the President had ordered the removal of all buildings on the reserve, and that he had ordered Pawnee to be included in its boundaries. This was the ostensible reason,

but the real fact was that a strong Free-State settlement was growing up, and therefore was an eye-sore. The survey as first completed did not include Pawnee, but Jefferson Davis, when the report reached Washington, used his influence with the President to have it included. Charges of speculation and mal-administration were brought against Col. Montgomery, and he was cashiered. We were notified to leave by the 10th of October, but previous to that date the commander was removed, and Major Merrill was appointed in his place. I saw that gentleman, and got from him a written promise to allow me to stay, he promising to use his influence with his successor to let me remain all winter. I did not, therefore, take any step to get me a house. When Col. Cooke came I had an interview with him, and got a partial promise to let me stay. The time of leaving had been extended to the 20th of November. I saw Col. Cooke on the 19th; he said that the President's order must be obeyed, and all the houses razed to the ground. In consequence of my expecting to stay all winter, he gave me another week to get my family and furniture off. It was impossible for me to move in the time, the roads being perfectly impassable from ice and snow. On the 27th or 28th of November, the soldiers came from the fort, and while five men were seated at dinner commenced tearing the building down. They took off the roof and part of the upper logs, and then left. We could not get away, and stayed in the unroofed building until Christmas day. Col. Cooke refused to allow us to make any kind of roof or shelter to protect us from the elements. It was an intensely cold winter. The rain and snow beat in, and very often our garments were frozen stiff. About the 10th of December a fearful snow and rain storm occurred, and our beds and furniture were covered with ice to the depth of two inches. Some of the children, whose heads were protruding from underneath the bed-clothes, had their hair frozen to their pillows, which were obliged to be thawed in the morning. We finally moved a small building to the neighborhood of Ogden, just outside the reserve. All my funds were invested in Pawnee, and by the destruction of the town and my house we were completely impoverished. Col. Cooke stated at the time that all buildings were to be destroyed, yet the stone store built by Mr. Wilson, and the large stone warehouse erected by the Pawnee Association, are still standing uninjured.

After this time till spring, I resided near Ogden, which was then intensely Pro-Slavery, and as a Free-State man had to endure a number of petty persecutions. At one time, in the spring, my wood-pile, which was a very large one, was set fire to, and completely destroyed. It was only by great exertions that my house did not share the same fate. In the spring of 1856, I went with my three eldest children to a claim, on Coal creek, with the intention of farming, etc. It is well known to all the Free-State settlers of Kansas, that last spring a deep scheme was laid to prevent them planting, and otherwise harassing them. The plan followed in our section was to annoy the citizens, burn their fences, and keep them dancing attendance on the bogus courts, as witnesses or jurymen. In the early part of June, I was subpoenaed to attend as witness on several cases that I knew nothing about. The consequence of this was, that a large part of the seed that I intended to sow, was planted too late to be productive, and what grew was destroyed by a large herd of cattle that came down from the Republican fork, when we were all sick and unable to drive them off. In July, a pony, I valued at seventy-five dollars, was stolen by a Pro-Slavery man; another pony was shot by a neighbor, a young Pro-Slavery man, with whom I had a slight dispute. I have been sick since last August, with the fever and ague, bilious fever, and inflammation on the lungs. My eldest children have been sick. My wife, however, has always been in good health, and her exertions and good management have enabled us to keep afloat. All together, my emigration to Kansas has not benefited us so far. If Pawnee had not been destroyed, I should have now been worth two or three thousand dollars. At that time, I estimated my loss at one thousand dollars. Still, if we can manage to live through the winter, and till my crops

come in, and they turn out well, so as to enable me to pay for my claim, and get out of debt, I have no fear for success.

From my experience as a practical farmer, both in the States and here, I believe Kansas to be among one of the best agricultural countries. It is unsurpassed for stock-growing, sheep-raising, and dairy farming. It will be one of the finest States in the Union, and it will be a *free State*. It is the best place for emigration now open. In our section the Free-State men are in a proportion of three-and-a-half to one Pro-Slavery man. The census was taken in August.

KANSAS EXPERIENCE OF CAPT. SAMUEL ANDERSON.

SOUTH FORK OF POTTOAWATOMIE CREEK, }
[FRANKLIN COUNTY,] Dec. 23, 1856. }

I am fifty-two years of age. I have a wife and seven children. My native State is Pennsylvania. I have resided in Illinois seven years. I came to Kansas in June, 1855. My family came in September of the same year. I settled at my present place of residence in October following. I have two sons who are married, who have taken claims adjoining mine. Both of them have one child each. The reason of myself and family emigrating to Kansas was, to get farms and better our conditions. We came by the overland route. I came with a yoke of oxen and a poor, old wagon. The oxen I traded for a claim. My family had two spans of horses and wagons that they came with. The reason why I bought my claim was because I was told that all of the timber claims were taken. This I soon found was false, as there were at least a hundred claims with good timber that had not been preëmpted. This deception is practiced in all new settlements, to the disadvantage of the settlers.

I had a few provisions when my family came, and some household furniture, but not much. We had, in addition to this, among us all, about fifty dollars. We managed, by working by days' works, to get through the winter. The work which we employed ourselves at was "mauling" rails. We had to haul our provisions from Missouri. It was a cold winter, and of course, as we were circumstanced, we did not have the same comforts that we could have had if we had had some time to prepare for the winter.

Early in the spring of 1856, we made up a team of our two spans of horses, and plowed nine acres, and about the 20th of May began planting. We planted only seven rows, when intelligence reached us that the Missourians had invaded the Territory, and were marching for the purpose of destroying Lawrence. I left my work immediately, started in less than a half-hour, and joined Brown's company, ten miles from my house, at the forks of the creek. One of my sons was absent from home, and the other was compelled to remain with his family on account of sickness. Brown's company numbered about thirty men; some of these were men from my neighborhood. I, with these, reached Brown's encampment about three o'clock. Started immediately, without supper, for Lawrence. We marched as far as Middle creek, nearly all of us on foot, where we were obliged to stop for rest and for something to eat. We had taken a trifle with us, which was all that we had to refresh ourselves with, and after remaining two hours we continued our march. We proceeded, very much fatigued, and some almost exhausted, till we arrived within ten miles of Lawrence, when a messenger met us from this place with instructions for us not to march into Lawrence, as the town had been sacked the day before, and that there were no provisions to feed even those who were there. This disappointed our party much, as all had a great anxiety to have been there to assist in its defense; besides, we were hungry and faint. We went after receiving this sad intelligence four miles from this place to Prairie City, where we got plenty to eat. We were obliged to sleep on the ground without any covering, exposed to the heavy dews, and what made it worse for me, I was unwell with the ague and fever. We remained at this

place four or five days, having plenty to eat, but experiencing much uncomfortableness in our sleeping.

We remained here this length of time watching the actions of the enemy, and to be ready in case of necessity to fight. While we remained here we were informed by a messenger from Lawrence that Gov. Shannon had ordered out a body of troops to disband us, and that they were on their way at this time to carry out these instructions. At this news we went two miles into the prairie, and pitched our tents anew. We had scarcely pitched them when a messenger from Big Pottawatomie came into camp with the intelligence that the enemy were rapidly marching to this creek, to burn the houses, and destroy the inhabitants. This was just at sunset. We immediately prepared, and marched towards our homes, resolving to defend them at all hazards. We marched all night, arriving at Big Pottawatomie about daylight. We remained under arms till the second day, at which time Captain Brown and H. H. Williams were taken prisoners by the Missourians. The Captain Brown I am speaking of was not old Captain John Brown, but John Brown, jr., who remained in prison with Robinson and others. Our company made no resistance to the capture, as it was done by a U. S. official.

After this circumstance, the company dwindled to almost nothing, when I, by a little effort, succeeded to organize a new one from the men on the creek, about thirty in number. A vote was passed by these that they should be known as the Pottawatomie Guards. I was unanimously elected captain of this company, and proceeded immediately to make arrangements to take the responsibility of my charge. I drilled my company each week, and we held ourselves in readiness to march at any moment where our services might be needed.

About three weeks after we had organized, we were sent for from Osawatomie, to assist the people of that town, as they had been threatened to be served in a similar manner with the Lawrence people. We marched immediately, according to request, starting late in the evening, and reaching Osawatomie, after marching on foot twenty-five miles, at three o'clock next morning. We immediately sent out scouts to search for the enemy, but finding no signs of them, after remaining until the second day, in the evening, we returned home. Soon after we returned from this expedition, we learned that a company of over a hundred of the enemy had collected on Big Sugar creek, and were attempting by force to compel the citizens of that creek to sign a paper pledging themselves to either leave the country or join the Pro-Slavery party and support its principles. They had made the attempt to extort this pledge from Mr. Warren, and also Mr. Sutton, who resided on the creek, but on account of their refusing to sign it, they took both prisoners. After a short detention they released Mr. Sutton. They kept Warren ten days, and after extorting a pledge from him that he would not take up arms against them, or inform concerning them of what he had learned during his imprisonment, they released him also. I think he has kept his pledge pretty well, as he has remained inactive ever since. The same threat was made to us on Pottawatomie creek, and that unless we complied with their requirements we must suffer the consequences. A few were for leaving, but a large majority determined to remain, and rather than submit to this base and unjust requirement, or to any other indignity, resolved to "fight it to the death."

On the 25th of August, intelligence reached us that Osawatomie was again threatened; also Sugar and Pottawatomie creeks. In fact, the threat of annihilation and destruction embraced the whole southern part of the Territory—that is, of the Free-State party. We immediately marched for Osawatomie. I was quite unwell—so much so, in fact, that I was in bed when the news came. My son was also sick. But so stirring was the threat, that we determined to start, whether we held out or not; but the excitement of the occasion made us forget our sickness, and in a little while we felt quite well. We met at Osawatomie the companies of Shore and Cline. As nearly as I can remember,

our whole force, the three companies combined, numbered seventy-eight. My command consisted of twenty-five men, when we started from Osawatomie. We marched about six miles from Osawatomie, where we encamped to get something to eat. We had sent out scouts before leaving Osawatomie, and therefore knew pretty nearly where the enemy were; and at this place where we took refreshments, we sent out new scouts, who reported that there were about 175 of the enemy on Middle creek, near the old California road. This was one and one-half miles from where we were. The enemy's camp was on the northwest side of the stream, and on the east side of the road.

After learning these facts we laid our plan of attack. As I was best acquainted with the ground in that vicinity, having lived near that spot for three months, I was assigned the part of cutting off the retreat. I was allowed for this purpose twenty horsemen and sixteen footmen. The horsemen I placed at the crossing of the California road, ten paces apart; the footmen a hundred yards below, at another crossing, the same distance apart. I ordered my men, after stationing them, to call to any who might pass, or attempt it, to halt, and if they would not obey to fire upon them. The two companies under Cline and Shore were to begin the attack from the north; but before I had my men fairly stationed, the firing commenced. After a few discharges, the enemy were heard with heavy tramp like distant thunder rushing through the timber toward where my men were stationed. When they had reached within about fifty yards of us, we cried loudly for them to halt and surrender. Some turned to the right and others to the left, to release themselves, while fourteen in number, of footmen, came forward and surrendered. Many of the horsemen dismounted and left their horses, and passed through the brush on foot and escaped. This was the only way in which they could have escaped. During this time, as they refused to halt, I ordered my men to fire. The effect produced by this fire wounded two men, one of whom died afterwards. The prisoners reported that they saw four or five besides fall from their horses. It was afterwards said that more than this number was missing. Phillips, from Osawatomie, was one of these, and his friends have accused me since of being instrumental in his death, and have threatened to pursue me to avenge it. Thirty-nine or forty horses were taken from the enemy, about thirty-five guns, one keg of powder and much lead, also three wagon-loads of provisions, some coats and hats, boots, etc., besides a large flag with this inscription: "Victory or Death." It was a black flag with red letters. Capt. Brown's coat (of the Pro-Slavery party), was found, with many interesting documents relating to the war.

The prisoners seemed very humble, and would frequently come to me, and ask if I intended to kill them. They remarked that their leaders had often told them that if they were taken they would be murdered by the Abolitionists. Those who escaped went, some to the States, others to Fort Scott. They were so frightened that they ran their horses almost to death, for fear of being caught. One poor fellow, who lived on Sugar creek, in passing Mr. Arthur's house, told Mrs. Arthur, with whom he was acquainted, that 600 Abolitionists were in close pursuit, with more than 1,000 Sharp's rifles, admonishing her to leave or else she would be killed by them; and turning his head just at this moment, when he was giving this advice, saw some of his comrades coming at full speed, he dropped his narrative, started his horse at full speed, riding about a half-mile, when it fell. He dismounted, leaving his horse, and pursued his course on foot. One of the party, who was neighbor to Mr. Arthur, came to his house and begged protection. He was so frightened that he crawled under the bed. Mr. Arthur is a Free-State man. He related this to our party afterwards.

While we were in pursuit of these fellows, we learned from his wife that they were beyond our reach, when we gave up the chase and returned to our homes. Mr. Arthur was not at home at this time.

On the 28th day of August a messenger was sent from Osawatomie to the creek, informing us that the town was again in danger, as the enemy were prowling around, and requested that every available man on the creek come to its relief. I immediately, as soon as I could collect my men, started. The number was twenty-eight; but three were so unwell as to be unfit to march so far, so arrangements were made for them to ride, and they accompanied the rest. We began our march about 4 o'clock P. M., traveling nearly all night, and getting within four or five miles of the town, when a messenger met us from the town, stating that there would be no further need of us there, as the town had been sacked that day, and that the same company had said they were going immediately to Pottawatomie, to destroy and burn the houses and property there. We immediately turned and countermarched the whole distance without resting. From the time we set out the day before up to the time we got back, at 8 o'clock next morning, we only had a few mouthfuls to eat, which we took in our pockets when starting. In fact, nearly every man on the creek, in anticipation of the execution of this threat, the next day immediately set to work and took those things which were the most valuable from their houses, and secreted them in the brush. We then, every available man on the creek, met, and resolved ourselves to make a stand in defense of our lives and property, even though we forfeited them in the attempt. We kept spies and scouts on the lookout for several days; also kept a guard standing nights. Most of the families slept in the woods; some, however, by clubbing together, stuck to their houses.

About one week after this alarm, we were again called, by old Captain Brown, to march to his assistance, on account of anticipated troubles on Sugar creek, twenty-two miles distant. I immediately marched my men to this place. The enemy against whom we were marching numbered 300, and were marching immediately for the south. Pottawatomie Baker, a Pro-Slavery man, discovered my company when I passed his house, and sent word to the commander of the 300 that I was on my way to reinforce Brown, which so frightened them that they gave up their project and retreated to Westport, in Missouri. I immediately marched my company home, when I learned this, and have never been obliged to call them out since. We have, however, experienced much anxiety, and been several times alarmed since this time. During much of the time this summer, my family, indeed every family on the creek, have been in almost constant fear of being assassinated, or else having their property destroyed by the Border-Ruffians. Since the Middle creek affair, my life has been in almost constant jeopardy. My wife has had to watch outside the house, at times, that I and my sons might sleep in safety; and at times the women and children have been obliged to sleep in the brush. I should not have raised a hill of corn, if it had not been for my little girls, who finished planting the field which I spoke of, when I was called away from my work in the spring. They planted and partially hoed four acres, which would have been good could it have been attended to in season. This is all that I have been able to accomplish toward the support of my family, in the way of raising crops. My sons raised about one and one-half acres. They planted more, but it never amounted to anything but fodder. They have both been with me engaged in the difficulties all summer. One of my sons has been laid up for nearly two months on account of an accident which happened by the discharge of a pistol, which broke one of the bones of his leg.

STATEMENT OF SAMUEL F. TAPPAN.

DECEMBER 14, 1856.

I have been in Kansas two years. I have never received any money for Kansas, nor lectured East. I happened to be on my way to Kansas in the latter part of August. At St. Louis, I judged from reports that I could not go up the river. I went to Chicago. There I received an order for a cannon at Rock Island, which I took to Iowa City. At

Davenport, I met Winchell*, on the 2d day of September; reached Iowa City same evening. On the 3d, our cannon arrived. On the 4th, Dr. Bowen bought one pair of gray horses for the cannon wagon. Besides these, he bought a large bay horse and a sorrel, and a covered wagon; also another covered wagon and a span, one black horse and a small bay mare. That day, the 4th of September, the revolvers arrived from the East. On the 5th, we packed up—put provisions, cartridges and all in the wagons. Dr. Bowen also furnished one tent and two dozen blankets. On the evening of the 5th, Winchell and Dr. Bowen rode out to our camp, ten miles from Iowa City. Winchell said he was going back to Iowa City and take the stage to Tabor, where he would meet us. Dr. Bowen gave me \$50 to pay expenses of our party on the way. While we were at Iowa City, during the night, some one attempted to steal our horses, and also our cannon. They also broke open a store house and destroyed forty Government muskets, thinking they belonged to us. At Knoxville, I had \$30 left. Our loads were heavy, and it was raining, so I hired an extra team for three dollars per day, and we paid his expenses. We paid him \$33. Higginson † paid, at Nebraska City, \$30 for us and \$80 for Lane's ‡ party. We met, all through Iowa, people fleeing from Kansas. At Nebraska City, we received a message from Eldridge § to remain until he came up. Lane told us we could go in without any trouble. Higginson here took charge. We encamped two miles from town, opened our boxes, and gave each man a rifle, revolver, cartridges and knives, each member promising to give them up at Topeka. Our understanding with the committee at Chicago was, that we each were to have a rifle, revolver and knife, to use in the Territory, but not to carry out—that is, those who had none. Higginson paid me back the money I had expended for flour and meal, at White Cloud, out of my private purse. By this time we had been eaten out.

At Plymouth, we gave Redpath || some ninety-odd revolvers; we had 200 in all, at starting. At Nebraska City, some persons joined us. Plumb ¶ gave out twenty-seven rifles; the balance, seventy-three, he handed over to the Central Committee, and ninety-two revolvers, and bowie knives whose numbers I do not know; also, one-half keg of Sharp's rifle balls; cannon we buried at Topeka [?]. Plumb's bill of blacksmithing, etc., was \$20. We had fifteen men to feed every day, until we got to Tabor. At Topeka, we sent back a man named Chubbs; a short man (four feet ten), light complexion, long visage, light eyes, light-brown hair, walked a little bow-legged, short bow legs. Chubbs went with Mr. Trott, of Topeka, who had a wagon, to get the cannon which we had buried twelve miles south of Lexington. Chubbs rode the black mare, bought in Iowa City. At Winterset, (I forgot to mention,) we were joined by a man named Jo, a New Yorker. Chubbs ran away with that horse, disappearing towards Nebraska City. At Topeka, Plumb took two gray horses, the bay horse and the sorrel, and a small bay (the mate to the one Chubbs ran away with), three wagons, and a yoke of oxen (we bought a yoke for \$80, in Nebraska City.) This was done by consent of Higginson. Plumb went up forty miles above Fort Riley, and made a settlement. This party went out on a buffalo hunt; Plumb rode the big bay; shot a buffalo; horse threw him, and ran away. The next day Jo started to look for the runaway horse, with one of the grays. The last seen or heard of him, he was fifteen miles west of their camp. The man, Wm. Eldridge, from Logansport, Ind., who was with him, says they saw something ahead which they took to be the lost horse, but he could not keep up with Jo, who proceeded ahead. This was the last ever seen of him. The arsenal at Topeka was broken up.

*Hon. James M. Winchell, afterward President of the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention.

†Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, of the late war, and author of "Oldport Days."

‡Gen. James H. Lane.

§Col. Shaler W. Eldridge, of Lawrence, at that time in command of the army of immigrants.

||James Redpath, the well-known author, newspaper correspondent, and lecturer.

¶Preston B. Plumb, now United States Senator.

EXPERIENCES OF CAPTAIN THOMAS BICKERTON.

LAWRENCE, Friday, December 5, 1856.

I am a native of Maine, aged forty years. I am a widower. Have no children; both wife and children dead—died before I came here. Having no ties to bind me anywhere, I concluded to come to Kansas. I am a machinist by trade. I followed the sea from the age of thirteen up till about thirty years of age. I then went into the machine shop of Ross Winans, of Baltimore, after having worked one year at Simpson's, at suction pumps. After having worked at Winans's fifteen months, I talked of leaving, and was told, if I would remain I could have work as long as there was work to be had, and at regular wages. In the summer of 1847 I went to Portland to work in the machine shop of the Portland Company. The shop not being ready, I went mackerel-catching for seven weeks, and did well. I then went on to Boston, as the Portland Company was not ready, and went to work in the Boston & Worcester Machine Company's shop; worked until 1849, and then went around Cape Horn to California. Left in May, and arrived in San Francisco in October. I went into a company, and put \$150 into a vessel. This I received back from its sale, and so my passage cost only the labor of working it.

I went straight to the mines. I made \$900 the first winter; got the rheumatism working in the river Yuba; worked cutting a canal across a bend of the river. The water is very cold—snow-water from the mountains. We would work in it until our legs were blue. Finally, I got to having pains in my liver, the company broke up, and I worked around awhile afterwards; but, thinking I was likely to be sick, concluded to return home before my money was run out.

I returned by the Nicaragua route. Remained at Granada six months. At one time there I could scarcely walk across the floor. At this time I carved figure-heads, and made sails; carved figures for the churches. Afterwards, when I got so I could go about, I shot birds, and preserved them. I sent them to the Tremont Temple, Boston, where they got burnt up. Afterwards commanded a little schooner on Lake Nicaragua, employed by Dr. Segur. At that time there was no transit company of any note.

Reached Boston in July, 1851. Went to work again at locomotive work. In the fall of 1852 married. Had two children—twins. My wife died in the fall of 1853. One child died at its birth; the other in the summer of 1854. After my wife died I went to Portland, where my child lived with its grandmother. There I taught drawing of evenings, and worked at my trade of days. After my child died I could not contain myself, and so, on March 30th, 1855, I started from Boston, with a company, for Kansas.

We came up the Missouri river, and on the way talked of the election coming off, and said if we were in time we should vote. Arrived at Kansas City the 3d of April. We came up to Lawrence. My claim is just one mile south of Wakefield's. At that time there were no houses. We had been told we could get work here. I bought some stuff at St. Louis, and made a tent on the boat. I persuaded some of the others to do so, and helped them. Four of us picked out claims adjoining each other, seven miles from Lawrence. All were married except myself. Two had brought their families. The one who did not, became discouraged and went back. I had only \$88. I let one family who had no tent stay in mine until they could get a house built, and helped them build it of round logs. After the house was up I took my tent on to my own claim. We helped each other the best way we could; we were all poor. I charged nothing for what I did for my neighbors, and would not have taken anything. I bought a bag of hard bread, and a spade to cut the turf with, and went to work and made a sod house with walls two feet, and a sod chimney.

The way I made my house was this: I stretched a line, and laid up the sod as a mason would lay up brick. I cut my sod by line and measure very exact, dividing the sod into 1x2 feet, and laying them up so as to break joints, one course of sod crosswise, and

the other lengthwise, and after getting up a couple of feet I drove hickory withes about 2 feet apart, first sharpening the ends. I laid round sticks of hickory, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 inches in diameter, on top of the sod walls, and pinned them fast. These sticks, where they formed or supported the gable ends, were laid in a series, side by side, 2 feet in width, forming at one end the top of the fire-place, and over the door. The only trouble is, the mice dig holes in it. This house is good now, after standing twenty months, while others have fallen down; it is warm and comfortable. The floor is of clay; I wet it and sprinkled it over with ashes, and hammered it down hard. The roof is double-pitch, with a ridge-pole, and covered with clapboards, about three feet in length, rough split, from 7 to 3 inches in width, and were laid lapping. I hired a man to break up 6 acres of ground, and planted with corn, chopping it in with an ax. I went and bargained for stuff enough to make pickets, and drove them into the ground; pickets about $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, driven in about a foot, and about a foot apart (too wide, though). I then split out thin rails, rived out and split with a "fro," which I nailed on the top. I, with a spade, mellowed up the ground, and planted potatoes, one bushel. By this time I had got through my money, and I thought now something must be done. My things would grow without me, I knew, and I had a good fence so the cattle could not get in.

I heard there was work to be had up at Fort Riley, and so, to get there, I dug a cellar for a neighbor for one dollar per day, and earned fifteen dollars, and turned to and baked some bread and put it in a bag, and with a shirt or two, blanket and coat, buckled it on my back and started, telling my neighbor, Barber, (Robert; Thomas was afterwards murdered,) to look after my things; that if I got good pay I would stay until late in the fall. I traveled thirty miles the first day, which was in the month of August, and slept at the Baptist Mission. The next night I slept in a hay-stack, at an Indian's, on the Vermillion; the next night at Juniata, on the Big Blue, and the next day, in the afternoon, I was at Fort Riley.

I worked here until the 15th of November for the Government. I applied to Mr. Sawyer, boss over the whole. He asked what I could do. I told him any kind of machine-work. He said there was nothing of that kind to do. I said: "I see you are gearing new tackling for derricks; I am a sailor, and can do that." He said there was nothing of this kind to do. I then said: "I must have work of some kind, as I am in need of money." He sent me down to the mill, to Mr. Merryman. I took the place of fireman to the engine. The engine had not been put up right; they did not understand metallic packing; and the result was it was not set right. I took hold and made it all right. This saw-mill was on the Republican Fork. There was another mill on the Smoky Fork. At that one they ran the engine night and day, with two engineers. They neglected to oil the valve, and it cut into the face of the cylinder, wasting more than half of the steam; so they shut down, and were going to give up altogether. A man by the name of Vogdis was boss over the mill, under Sawyer. Sawyer told him a man had come to him saying he was a machinist; "go to him, and see if he can do anything towards fixing it." I went over and found they had a spare valve; so I went to work and chipped down the face of the cylinder, and filed it level and smooth, and fitted the valve. It took me three days, and I got three dollars per day for this. I then went back to my work, first having set the engine at work with plenty of steam; it was not necessary now to keep up such tremendous fires, as no steam was wasted. Vogdis brought Sawyer to look at it, saying it had never gone so well since he had taken it. Afterwards Vogdis came over and said Sawyer wanted me to take charge of one watch, at ninety dollars per month and rations.

I arrived in Lawrence in November, with \$108, paid all my debts and returned to my house. I then went up to Benicia, and worked three days at a mill.

I then went home again, and learned that trouble was threatened at Lawrence. So,

with my revolver, I started down to town. Here I learned that Lane wanted somebody to go down to Kansas City, and bring up a brass howitzer. A young man named Sumner, David Buffum (afterwards shot), and another Buffum, a cousin, I think, to David, went with me. These fellows came very near getting us all into trouble. They wanted to shoot hogs on the road, and in one instance another man's dog, which would have attracted attention to us, and caused us to be watched. After getting the cannon, too, they wanted to go up by the way of Westport, and cross the Delaware ferry. I opposed this, and crossed near Kansas City, over to the Wyandotte side of the Kaw, pretending to go to Atchison. Our mare was blind, and in getting off of the flat-boat got into the water. I knew it would not do to unload, or we would be exposed at once, so I sung out to the Missourians and Indians who had gathered on the shore, to take hold of a rope fast to the wagon and haul it up the bank, which they did. We traveled all night. The others wanted to stop until morning, but I told them that it would not do; and it was lucky we went on, for we had not been in Lawrence more than half an hour before the enemy had their lines stretched across the river, and across the road we had come over. A troop of cavalry from Lawrence were sent up to guard us in. They met us down by Sarcoxie's. Buffum saw them coming, and thought they were Missourians. I was riding along on the wagon, bobbing and bobbing my head with sleep, for you see we were all tired; slept none all night. Says Buffum, says he, "Here comes horsemen! What are we to do?" Says I, "Pull your revolvers, and let 'em have it; because, if they take us, we are sure to be hung, and we may as well kill all we can before we go." But as we got nearer I saw some faces that I knew, and it was all right. As we were coming into Lawrence, the people all set up a shout for the cavalry. We poor fellows who had done all the work they never noticed at all. Well, it's all the same, a thousand years hence.

FRIDAY, Dec. 12, 1856.

When I arrived with the howitzer, Thomas Barber, Robert Barber and Thomas Pearson were just going out home to get some wood and water for the women folks, and to return. Thomas Barber had no arms. Robert borrowed my navy revolver, saying I would not need it. I then went into the trenches, throwing up breastworks to defend the city. I had no gun, but wanted one, the worst kind; there were plenty of others in the same fix. Lane wanted an artillery company formed, and they placed me in command.

After the peace (of Shannon's fixing up), I left for home, and boarded with Robert Barber, after the murder of his brother. The weather was so awful cold people could do nothing except get out a few rails.

Trouble came in the spring again, and ground that had been plowed the year before remained unplanted; so that in this vicinity not over one-fourth was planted compared with what would have been done. My corn stood in the field; had to be left out all winter, and plenty of others like me. The half of this was lost, by prairie hens and in various ways. The garden seed sent from the East was too old, and came to nothing. In the spring I hired ground plowed, promising to pay out of this fall's crop. Then we were going along first-rate. This was in August; I had corn and chickens, and potatoes and beets in the ground. I had come down and sold a load of corn that day—the corn which had stood out all winter. And as I was returning from Lawrence, Grover called out that there was a job under way that night; that those fellows at Franklin were getting too strong, and would soon be so that we could do nothing with them, unless they were routed now.

I should have previously stated, that in the spring of 1856, that is, in May of this year, Jones came in to make arrests, and the people all agreed that arrests might be made, but our arms would not be given up. They were talking of boxing up the howitzer. The howitzer was in the cellar of G. W. Hutchinson's house at this time. John

Hutchinson and Col. Topliff were present at this time. They were the ones who proposed boxing it, and to have my artillery company to defend it with small arms, seeming not to be afraid of firing on the Marshal with little weapons, but that it would not do to use the cannon against him — just like a Nantucket boat steerer who always wants to hit a whale easy, lest it should madden him. I told them if I was to be left in charge of that thing, that I would have it loaded and primed and all ready, with a match in my hand, and the company in there, and that I would lay a false train under the floor in the clay, so if the Marshal came and knocked at the door I would say, "Walk in, sir, and look around, and see if there is anybody here you want to take, but we are a private company, and these are private arms, and you must not touch them;" and if he and his posse should attempt to make any disturbance, we would just fire the train, saying, "Gentlemen, you can't escape; this whole street is undermined!" And so in the confusion and dirt and smoke kicked up by firing the train, we would escape out of the back door with the howitzer, and these rascals as they rushed up into the street were to be popped off by our men from the buildings around, none of our folks being out of their houses.

They agreed to adopt this. My artillery company numbered about eighteen men, all well drilled, so that we could fire five times in a minute. I told them of our arrangement, and told them I did not want anybody to come unless they were willing to fire upon the Marshal, or even the President of the United States, if he came there to disturb us; that we were to go into the arrangement with the understanding that we were not to be beaten; it was conquer or die. So we got nine out of the whole company.

After this arrangement was all made, Lieutenant Governor Roberts sent in, the next morning, and told us it would be resisting the United States authorities, and they, (the Safety Committee,) had concluded not to resist them. When I heard that, says I: "Gentlemen, I'll go out home; you can give up the howitzer just as well without me as with me."

After I left, the howitzer was taken to the next house, a portion of the foundation wall removed, and the cannon secreted there, the wall being put up again. This howitzer was, a few days afterward, delivered up to Sheriff Jones.

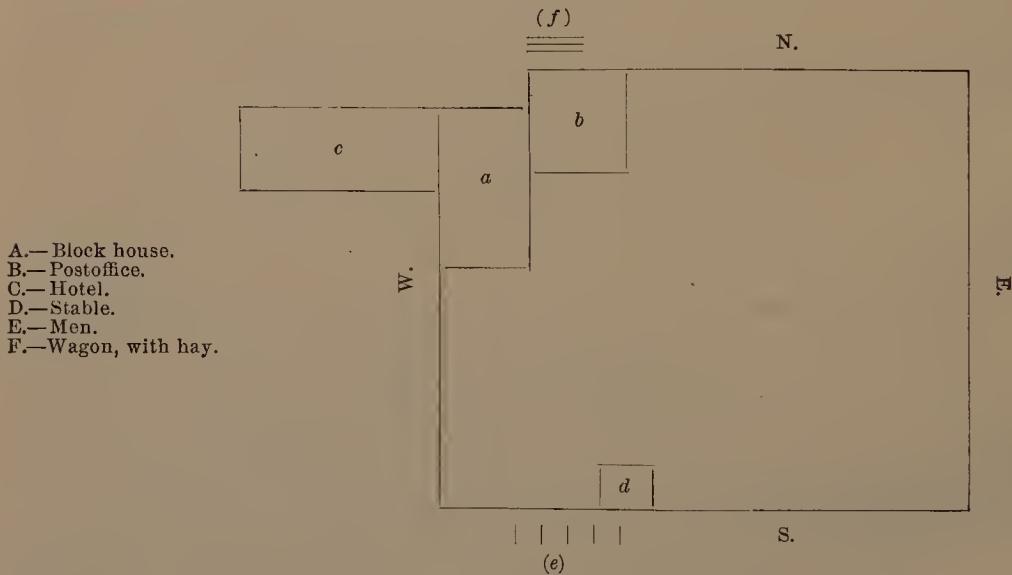
The Stubbs were very much enraged at the course of the Safety Committee, and proposed to me to take the howitzer and go off south, and establish ourselves. But this was impossible, for want of provisions, &c. The hotel was destroyed May 21st, 1856. After this the county was chock-full of those devilish fellows, going about and helping themselves to horses, saying they were ordered by Shannon to take our horses for the use of the Territorial troops, of which they were a part. They were bound to destroy Walker's house. He had wind of it, and sent to the neighbors, who all went there. Walker had some of the men stationed in the ravine. By-and-by, about twelve o'clock in the night, these devils came along, all in a body, and rode up to Walker's house. As soon as they began to dismount, our men began to fire on them. One horse was killed, but none of the ruffians, who all fled at the first fire, except several prisoners who were taken. In the morning they were let go. These fellows, of course, became witnesses against us. That's the way our people always did. Shannon and these fellows came, in a few days, to Walker's house, and compelled Mrs. Walker to remove. Walker concealed himself at my house. His house was left as a trap, for a time, to catch our folks in, and subsequently burnt at the time Wakefield's house was.

We were, after this, left in comparative peace, until the assembling of our Legislature at Topeka. Marshal Donaldson there read the proclamation to the people outside, who told him they had nothing to do with it. We suspected a Mr. James Tuton, a Methodist preacher, who was a member of the Legislature, of being unsound; and so a court of three was appointed to wait on him to request him to go and and take his seat. But he

would not, saying he had heard the President's proclamation, and that was enough for him. This fellow has since been found guilty of handing in the names of our Free-State people to the judiciary, to get out writs against them. He has been recently waited on and whipped, and ten days given him in which to leave the country. He enlisted with Titus, and went around pointing out Free-State people, and showed Hazleton's house.

As I was saying, I was half-way home after selling my corn, when Grover rode out on the California road after me. My artillery company was in existence, but we had no cannon. Grover said there was a six-pounder up at Franklin, and we must have it to operate on Titus's house. Robert Barber and Thomas Parvin were with me; or rather, I was with them, as I had no team of my own. So I left them and came back, on foot, to Lawrence, with Grover. I met William Hutchinson when I came into town, who told me to come up stairs with him, and he would show me a man from the States named "Cook." I went up, and who should I see but Lane! This was the 11th of August.

The Franklin affair was kept secret from the people. They thought, when they saw us going, that we were going out by the church to drill by moonlight. When we got up near to Franklin who should come along but this "Jo. Cook," on horseback, and make himself known to the boys. They were very much elated with seeing Lane, and seemed now to think that everything would go right.



We were there, firing away, for several hours, uselessly. Some, occasionally, sent to know what we were doing, and told us to blaze away. Finally I got tired of lying there, especially as I had nothing but a pistol; so I went over to Cracklin, behind the stable, and told him something must be done, as it was useless to waste ammunition any longer. I proposed getting some hay, and setting fire to them. Caleb Pratt and Fuller volunteered to go with me, each with an armful of hay. So we went around to the end of the hotel, on the road, thinking there were no windows there, where they could see us. But, just as we got in reach of their guns, they began to fire on us; so we got a wagon from a neighbor's, and filled it, and dragged it to the front of the post office, and set fire to it. We had to draw the wagon up, instead of pushing it ahead of us. Pretty soon after the fire got a-going, we heard a great cry from within of, "Quarter, quarter!" I called out to our men to stop firing. I asked for some one to go with me, and stave in the door. Fuller told me to lead, and he would follow. When we burst in the door, we found the soldiers had run through the hotel and escaped, mostly. Mrs. Crane, whose husband kept the post office, begged: "Oh, don't shoot my husband—don't shoot him!"

One of our men exclaimed: "He deserves to die; he is a great villain!" She said: "I know it—that's just the reason I don't want him shot!" We did not intend to do any violence to him, as that kind of work was always done by the other side.

Our men, I am ashamed to say, were so eager, over the way, in gutting Crane's store, that I could hardly get any of them to help me in taking the cannon out of the block-house, which was the first thing I espied. The post office was not disturbed. The post master opened it for me, and watched, by my request, to see that nothing was disturbed. I went in only to see if any arms or powder were there. Found no cartridges and only five balls. Got the cannon on to its carriage, and brought it to Lawrence. Placed it in a cellar in the face of the hill, at Mr. Rice's. Mrs. Ricc, her husband, and the two or three others I found with him, I made hold up their right hand, and all swear not to divulge what they had seen that morning. I then went to work and made a pattern for a ball; as there was no lead in the place, and we had no way of making them of iron, and we had to take Brown's type, of the *Herald of Freedom*.

RECENT STATEMENT BY CAPT. BICKERTON.*

LAWRENCE, KAS., January 31, 1881.

MR. F. G. ADAMS—*Dear Sir:* In answer to your letter, I will tell the story of the taking of the "Sacramento" as near as I can remember it. At the time I did not deem what we were doing of much importance, so I did not note it down. We marched from Lawrence a little after dark with what arms we could muster, and some with none. The Stubbs, however, were well-armed and well-drilled, under the command of Capt. Joseph Cracklin.

When we arrived on the ground, we commenced firing on the log cabin. The fire was immediately returned through the loop-holes that the cabin was pierced with. The firing was kept up on both sides for a long time, until we had one man killed and several wounded. I began to feel apprehensive that we would not get what we came after, and proposed to Gen. Lane to burn them out. Lane would not hear to it, but finally gave his consent; so I volunteered my services. The first attempt proved abortive. Caleb Pratt and a boy by the name of Ed. Ropes took each of us a bundle of hay; each being well provided with matches, we started towards the house, but the moon would occasionally shine out between the clouds, and we were discovered and fired upon, Caleb Pratt having on white pants. We finally gave up that plan, and loaded a wagon, intending to back it up. Accordingly, the box was taken off from the wagon, and loaded with hay, and we got the wagon up into the street where the log house was. Then, we changed our minds again. In room of backing it up, I concluded it would be better to take the tongue of the wagon, and go directly towards the house. When our plans were completed, I went to Cracklin, the Captain of the Stubbs, and told him not to fire upon the building until he could see by the burning hay that all of our men were away from the building. The plan I adopted was to get the wagon there with as little noise as possible, and if we were discovered and fired upon, then they were to rush to the house, and set fire to the hay. However, fortune favored us. We were not discovered until the tongue grated against the door and fell on the door-step, and then instantly a volley was fired over our heads. I remember saying, as though it was yesterday, that they might fire, and be d—d; that "I will burn you out before I leave." When Fowler and I got behind the wagon, there were only two men left; they were in the act of lighting wisps of hay. Fowler and I soon provided ourselves with wisps, and in a moment had the hay ablaze. Then we retreated, and Capt. Cracklin poured in a volley that brought them to time. They hallooed for quarter in every direction. They supposed the whole

*As will be seen, this paper is of recent date. It was written by Captain Bickerton without a knowledge on his part that his former account was in the possession of our Society. The slight discrepancies between the two statements illustrate the effects of a lapse of twenty-five years as to the memory of the details of events coming under the observation of the narrator.

building was on fire, but fortunately the wind drew the flames from the building. I immediately started for the door, burst it open, and was the first man in, and saw some of them leaving by the back door. We were glad to get rid of them, for we weren't after them, but after the cannon. In the left-hand corner, as we went into the door, we discovered a gown, bonnet and veil. In removing the wearing apparel, the "Sacramento" was discovered, muzzle down; the carriage and wheels were discovered in the back-yard under the wood-pile. We dug them out, and got the gun mounted as speedily as possible, as morning was far advanced. The burning hay that we had removed from the wagon was of great service to us in lighting up, and the same time showing up a man by the name of Southmade, who had taken Mr. Crane, the landlord, prisoner. His wife appeared, in great despair, clasping her hands, and shouting, "For God's sake, don't shoot Mr. Crane!" Southmade shouted, "He is a d—d old scoundrel. He had ought to have been shot long ago." She said, "I know it—I know it—that is why I am afraid you will shoot him!" We searched for powder and cannon-balls. Our search was rewarded by finding three cannon-balls about as large as potatoes usually are.

We finally formed line of march for Lawrence. Gen. Lane sent word to hide the cannon in some corn-field. I did not like that notion, after having so much work to get it. So I talked with a man by the name of Rice, who had a house on the east side of the hill, and he allowed us to put it in his cellar. After we got the gun dismounted and put in the cellar, we put the wheels and carriage behind the wood-pile. I saw that his wife seemed to take a great deal of interest in what we were doing, and began to think as soon as she got her dishes washed she would be off telling everybody what she had got in the cellar. So I formed the men into line, the lady at the head, and stepped in front and took off my hat, held up my hand, and said: "Do you solemnly swear not to reveal what you have seen this morning, unless it is to the proper authorities?" They all assented, and thus the oath was administered.

The next day Gen. Lane was at the head of about 500 men, at the head of Coal creek, and kept sending messages to me to bring along the gun. I knew that the gun was useless without ammunition; so I sent word back that he might as well have a spare pump as to have the gun without ammunition. So I set myself diligently at work to procure some. I had remembered that Brown had bragged through his paper that he had several tons of type that would be used to make balls to be fired at the enemy, if need be. Brown was then a prisoner in the U. S. Camp. So I went to Miss Gleason, his wife's sister, and asked her for type. She told me that she had had a letter from Brown, with instructions not to let any one touch the type, no matter for what purpose. I tried to prevail on her to let me have the key to the room where the type was stored away, but all to no purpose; she steadily refused. I finally went to William Hutchinson's, early in the morning, into the bed-room where he and his wife were asleep, and explained to him the trouble I was in in regard to the type. He replied that I had as much power as anybody, and that I had best take the type. I went to Miss Gleason, and told her I must have the type, anyhow; if she would give me the keys it would save me breaking the door in, as I was bound to have the type, whether or no. She commenced to cry. I told her it was better that every woman in Kansas should cry than not to have the type. So, very reluctantly, she got me the keys. In a short time I had a hundred six-pound cannon-balls made. That was the first time anything was ever cast in a sand mould in Lawrence. Then we started for Coal creek with my company, to join Lane, and finally marched on Fort Saunders. But the Pro-Slavery men did not care to face the music, and left next day. Then we attacked Col. Titus's fort, and I believe that was the first cannon-ball that was fired on the part of the North, in the struggle for freedom against slavery. We fired eleven round shot before we brought them to terms. The result is well known. I believe the "Sacramento" fired the first ball on both sides. I believe

that was the gun that was used at the Free-State hotel, in Lawrence, but she did not do as good work for them as she did for us, for they missed the hotel from the opposite side of the street.

Yours truly,

THOMAS BICKERTON.

THE ABBOTT HOWITZER—ITS HISTORY.

The brass howitzer referred to by Capt. Bickerton in the preceding statements, is now in the collections of the State Historical Society. It was recently presented by Major James B. Abbott, of DeSoto. It was the first Free-State cannon brought to Kansas. In order to give the history of this most interesting relic, the following statement of Major Abbott is given, followed by correspondence and other papers relating to it, chiefly from manuscripts not before published:

Several of the letters and manuscript papers which I have deposited with the Historical Society relate to the purchase of arms for the Free-State men, in 1855. After the armed invasion from Missouri, at the election of March 30th of that year, through which the right of the people to make their own laws was usurped, it was apparent that a conflict of arms would come on; and the Free-State men began to prepare for it. They determined that they would neither respect nor obey the acts which should be passed by the Legislature elected through that invasion; and they knew that the Pro-Slavery party meant to pass oppressive acts, and to try to enforce them.

I went East to get arms, starting from Lawrence the latter part of July. I had had correspondence with, and knew some men of influence and means; and I took with me a letter from Gov. Robinson, who was known and respected by the friends of the Free-State people where I was going. I went to Chicago, Detroit, and on to Massachusetts. I went to the "Emigrant Aid" folks, in Boston, and to Amos A. Lawrence. Mr. Lawrence immediately gave the money for the purchase of 100 Sharp's rifles. He gave the money for himself and other friends who joined in the contribution. Among the letters deposited are three from him about this business. His action, and these letters, show what a friend of Kansas he was at that early period, and how quick he was to comprehend the character of the struggle into which we had been precipitated. Some of the other letters I give the Society are written by Frederick Law Olmstead, of New York, a prompt and energetic friend of Kansas. These letters relate to the howitzer, which was purchased by Mr. Olmstead with funds chiefly collected by him as my agent, partly from subscriptions made before I left New York. The howitzer got as far as Kansas City, and was brought up to Lawrence in the midst of the "Wakarusa war," and almost through the enemy's lines. Horace Greeley, David Dudley Field, — Perkins, Charles King, John E. Williams, and others, most of whose names I have forgotten, interested themselves about this gun.

I raised a little money at Providence and Hartford, and this, with what was raised in New York, bought seventeen more Sharp's rifles; and Mr. Olmstead, after consulting with me about it, purchased the howitzer. Joseph R. Hawley gave me, at Hartford, money enough to buy one Sharp's rifle. Mr. Olmstead was an active man in getting the others together, and in collecting the subscriptions; and it was he who suggested the purchase of the howitzer; reckoning, as he did, that for our use it would be as good as a hundred muskets or rifles. When I reached home, the latter part of September, I found the Sharp's rifles, which I had sent alicad of me, there at Lawrence and ready for use; as it was apprehended they would need to be used at the election for delegates to the Topeka Constitutional Convention, which was to be held on the 9th of October. The howitzer came later, but was in time to be brought to the defense of Lawrence at the

time of the invasion, in December; the pretense for which was the rescue of Branson; which rescue, as it happened, I had had a hand in.

I was not acquainted with all the circumstances relating to the bringing of the howitzer up from Kansas City to Lawrence, but I have recently learned from Col. Shaler W. Eldridge some of the circumstances. Col. Eldridge was, at the time, proprietor of the principal hotel at Kansas City, and was very serviceable to the Free-State men in many ways, as all the old settlers well remember. He informs me that when David Buffum and Capt. Bickerton, or whoever it was who came with Buffum—he only remembers the name of David Buffum—came down for the howitzer, they came to him in the evening, told him their errand, and requested him to aid them by some means to get the gun out of the warehouse that night. He told them they could do nothing about it that night, but next morning he would see what could be done. So in the morning he prepared an order, to which he signed the name of Mr. Hutchinson, the person to whom the howitzer and other goods were consigned, at the warehouse of Riddlesbarger & Bartley. He went to the warehouse with the order, told Mr. Riddlesbarger that Mr. Hutchinson had sent to him to pay some freight for him. Mr. R. made out a bill for all the freight in Hutchinson's name, and Col. Eldridge paid it (amounting to \$40), as he well remembers. There were other light goods—some brooms, he remembers, among other things. He remarked that a man would come with a wagon to haul the things away. He then sent Buffum down, telling him to load the howitzer in the bottom of the wagon, and put the brooms and other light things on top, so as to conceal the contraband freight. Mr. Riddlesbarger betrayed no suspicion to Col. Eldridge as to the character of the freight. Mr. Joseph Savage, who was intimate with Buffum, says he well recollects that the latter told him that Mr. Riddlesbarger remarked to him, while they were loading the freight, that the Missourians charged him with helping the Yankees in their smuggling of arms into the Territory—a thing he would not do for the world. He hoped there was nothing of the kind in this lot of things. Buffum peeped through a knot-hole into a box, and told Riddlesbarger that he saw a wheel of a cart, he guessed it was. Mr. R. looked, and said he reckoned so, too. It was a wheel of the howitzer carriage.

The gun was surrendered to the Pro-Slavery party, at the sacking of Lawrence, May 21st, 1856, and was recovered at the exchange of prisoners after the battle at Titus's, which occurred on the 16th of August, the same year.

GOVERNOR ROBINSON'S LETTER.

LAWRENCE, July 26, 1855.

MR. THAYER—*Dear Sir:* The bearer, J. B. Abbott, is a resident of this district, on the Wakarusa, about four miles from Lawrence. There is a military company formed in his neighborhood, and they are anxious to procure arms. Mr. Abbott is a gentleman in whom you can place implicit confidence, and is true as steel to the cause of freedom in Kansas. In my judgment the rifles in Lawrence have had a *very good* effect, and I think the same kind of instruments in other places would do more to save Kansas than almost anything else.* Anything you can do for Mr. Abbott will be gratefully appreciated by the people of Kansas. We are in the midst of a revolution, as you will see by the papers. How we shall come out of the furnace, God only knows. That we have got to enter it, some of us, there is no doubt; but we are ready to be offered.

In haste, very respectfully yours, for freedom for a world,

C. ROBINSON.

[The above letter has the following indorsement:]

"OFFICE OF THE NEW ENGLAND EMIGRANT AID COMPANY, }
"No. 3 Winter street, BOSTON, Aug. 10, 1855. }

"Dr. Charles Robinson, within mentioned, is an agent of the Emigrant Aid Company, and is worthy of implicit confidence. We cheerfully recommend Mr. J. B. Abbott to the public.
C. H. BRANSCOMB, *Secretary pro tem.*"

*Referring to 100 Sharp's rifles, contributed in the month of May preceding, and brought to Kansas by Gen. Geo. W. Deitzler. [See Kansas Memorial, page 147.]

LETTER OF MR. LAWRENCE.

BOSTON, August 11, 1855.

DEAR SIR: Request Mr. Palmer to have one hundred Sharp's rifles packed in casks, like hardware, and to retain them subject to my order. Also to send the bill to me by mail. I will pay it either with my note, according to the terms agreed on between him and Dr. Webb, or in cash less interest at seven per cent. per annum.

Yours truly,

AMOS A. LAWRENCE.

MR. J. B. ABBOTT, care of A. Rogers, Hartford, Conn.

BOSTON, August 20, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR: This installment of carbines is far from being enough, and I hope the measures you are taking will be followed up until every organized company of trusty men in the Territory shall be supplied. Dr. Cabot will give me the names of any gentlemen here who subscribe money, and the amount—of which I shall keep a memorandum, and promise them that it shall be repaid either in cash, or in rifles, whenever it is settled that Kansas shall not be a province of Missouri. Therefore, keep them in capital order, and above all, take good care that they do not fall into the hands of the Missourians after you once get them into use.

You must dispose of these where they will do the most good, and for this purpose you should advise with Dr. Robinson and Mr. Pomeroy.

Yours truly,

AMOS A. LAWRENCE.

MR. JAMES B. ABBOTT, care of A. Rogers, Hartford.

BOSTON, August 24, 1855.

My Dear Sir: The rifles ought to be on the way. Have you forwarded them? How much money have you received? The Topeka people will require half of these.

Yours truly,

AMOS A. LAWRENCE.

MR. J. B. ABBOTT.

CALL FOR ASTOR HOUSE MEETING.

NEW YORK, September 5, 1855.

Dear Sir: Mr. J. B. Abbott, a settler of Kansas, now on a visit East, desires to lay before such citizens of New York as are interested in the triumph of freedom over slavery in that vicinity, some facts illustrative of the actual state of things there existing, which could not be properly communicated through the public press. For this purpose, you are urgently requested to meet us at the Astor House, on Friday evening at eight o'clock.

CHARLES KING.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS.
F. A. CONKLING.
HORACE GREELEY.
PAUL BALROCK.
ALANSON NASH.

LETTERS OF FREDERICK LAW OLMLSTEAD.

MY DEAR SIR: Little has been done here yet, except in the arrangements of preliminaries. To-night I had a little meeting in my room. Greeley, Field, Priestly, Elliot, Perkins, made out a list of names, and to-morrow one or two paid collectors will be employed to call personally, with a short circular note, to the effect that the Kansas settlers need immediate assistance, and urging that liberal contributions be made, which will be taken charge of and used under their directions by their authorized agent. I hope in a week from this to have funds sufficient to purchase for you 100 —. It is thought best that the way in which the money is to be used should not be mentioned. It is for the Kansas settlers, with whom I am in correspondence, to direct that, and I keep my own counsel.

Will you please write me, authorizing me to act as agent (in your place), and also another paper directing me how to use any money that may come into my hands for

you (until further orders). Also, please write the names of your contributors in New York, and the amounts contributed by each.

God speed the right. Yours truly, FRED. LAW OLSTEAD.
89 Moffat's Building, New York, Sept. 17. Care Dix & Edwards, 10 Park Place.

My Dear Sir: I can delay writing to you no longer, although I have nothing to communicate at all satisfactory. The whole fund now at my command is less than \$350. I shall try a few days longer in hopes to make it up to at least \$400 before I make my purchases. With regard to the objects for which I shall use it, I shall probably act as I indicated to you in my last conversation. I have the advice of a veteran officer, and I shall in a few days send you a letter of military advice which I shall receive from him for you. He entirely agrees with the view I took of your position. You have as many S.'s [Sharp's rifles] as you can use to advantage. For the bulk of your arms, the old-fashioned pieces would really be better than S.'s. This he says, with the highest opinion of S.'s for special service. I shall, therefore, probably either send you an H. [howitzer] or M.'s [muskets], and some things that will be of peculiar value under certain circumstances which are not unlikely to occur in a defensive position.

By this mail I shall send a valuable book. It is out of print, but I hope to obtain several copies which are in private hands. The pencil marks are to be disregarded, but the ink marks you are advised to observe carefully. Yours truly, O.

MOFFAT'S, N. Y., Oct. 4.

NEW YORK, October 7, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR: I wrote you three days ago, and sent by same mail a little book, which I think will be useful.

I have ordered, and, unless my arrangements fail, shall have ready for shipment on the 10th, the instrument I proposed to purchase for you; and with it twenty-five shell and twenty-five canister cartridges, and all necessaries except powder, which you had better order from St. Louis. The necessary quantity for these cartridges will be of coarse powder, 12 pounds, and perhaps one-fourth that of rifle powder, for charging the shells. I shall send you by private conveyance, if possible, instructions for charging, etc., so clear that I think you will have no difficulty to use the instrument with the best effect, if there should unfortunately be occasion.

One discharge of it at musket range is considered equally effective with a simultaneous fire of one hundred muskets, while its moral effect in producing consternation and panic upon an enemy, especially of undisciplined men, is far greater. If you can use it properly, as I doubt not you will, it is worth a dozen field pieces.

It will come by the underground, via Chicago and ——, as agreed.

Yours truly,

ACTING COMMISSIONER.

NEW YORK, October 24, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR: I have this day shipped the goods, (noted in previous advices to you,) in five cases (marked 1—5) to care of B. Slater, St. Louis.

Yours, respectfully,

FRED. LAW OLSTEAD.

JAMES BURNETT ABBOTT, Esq., Lawrence, K. T.

The history of this gun since the time of its recovery after the battle of Titus's, has not been fully traced. It is believed to have been in southeastern Kansas about the time of the troubles in that quarter, in 1858. Hon. Joel Moody and others remember that it was in Linn county for a time, during the war of the Rebellion, and that it accompanied Lane's brigade in the expedition into Missouri in 1861. The entire career of this interesting and very illustrative relic can no doubt yet be traced. Since the war it has

been in the keeping of the authorities of the city of Lawrence, by whom it has been now for many years watchfully cared for. But Maj. Abbott always regarded it as the property of the people of Kansas; and he prudently held receipts for it, in order that he might, if possible, direct its final disposal in such manner as might be presumed to be most satisfactory to the generous friends of freedom in Kansas who contributed the means with which it was procured. The following papers refer to it:

FROM MAJOR J. B. ABBOTT.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Feb. 3, 1858.

CAPT. O. P. BAYNE—*Little Osage*—Dear Sir: I saw your letter, accompanied with Mr. Johnson's and others, and also one was put into my hands last night by Mr. P. B. Plumb. The first I referred to Gen. W. A. Phillips, as I was engaged on the Board of Commissioners to investigate frauds at the elections of the 21st of December and 4th of January, and could not give the attention which your necessities required. I understood that Gen. Phillips had gone down, and the howitzer, with ammunition, were at his disposal, and consequently rested satisfied, knowing the deep interest which the General felt in your cause. To-day I learned that Phillips was yet in town, and waiting for the return of Gen. Lane, in order, as I suppose, to get direction of the Board of Militia. If I had been at liberty, I would have started at once, recruiting all the way to Fort Scott. I would have acted entirely independent of the Territorial militia. I would have made the expedition paid the whole expense, and made no calculations for any pay whatsoever from the present Government. I would have driven out every band of robbers I should find in your county, and would have destroyed their nests; and in doing this, I am satisfied the people would sustain me. And I believe this to be the only practicable plan to successfully put a stop to these unendurable outrages.

JAMES B. ABBOTT.

COL. THOMPSON'S RECEIPT, AND EXPLANATION.

MAY 13, 1861.

Received of J. B. Abbott, per A. Cutler, one howitzer, delivered to me as Quartermaster South Division Kansas Militia.

E. D. THOMPSON,

Quartermaster South Division Kansas Militia.

In reference to his possession of the howitzer, Colonel Thompson, in answer to inquiry, writes the Secretary of the Society, from Lawrence, under date of February 22, 1881, as follows:

In relation to receipt for howitzer, the circumstances were these: At that time I had been appointed by Gov. Robinson as Lieutenant Colonel and Acting Quartermaster, and was attached to the staff of Maj. Gen. Samuel Walker, commanding the Southern Division of the Kansas State Militia. There were reports in circulation of a threatened incursion by the Rebel sympathizers, then congregating in western Missouri, which caused a general looking-up of arms and material, and as I was also acting ordnance officer the gun was turned over to me as such. A few days afterwards the Second Kansas Volunteer Infantry, which was being organized here, and of which I became Adjutant, was suddenly ordered to the border, and from thence to the Missouri campaign, and I left the gun here. Whether formally turned over to any one, I do not now recollect.

Allow me to express my interest in the zeal and exactitude with which you are gathering up these reminiscences, which, however trivial, will become hereafter of interest to all our citizens.

I am, respectfully yours,

E. D. THOMPSON.

The following note is self-explanatory:

MAJOR ABBOTT'S APPLICATION.

LAWRENCE, KAS., Feb. 9, 1881.

HON. SAMUEL KIMBALL, *President of the Council of Lawrence*—Dear Sir: I have been requested by the Hon. F. G. Adams, Secretary of the Kansas Historical Society, and also by a number of the early Free-State settlers of our State, to try and make arrangements to have the mountain howitzer, (purchased with the donations of money made by gentlemen in New York city, in July and August, A. D. 1855,) placed in the State Historical room at the Capitol, with a brief history of said gun to be engraved thereon.

Knowing that you were one of the early settlers, as well as one of the earnest workers in the Free-State cause, and must therefore be in sympathy with this movement, I therefore take the liberty, in behalf of those I represent, as well as for myself, to request that you lay this matter before the Council of your city, (who, I understand, have said gun in custody,) and if possible obtain permission to have the same sent to Secretary Adams, for the purpose above mentioned, by to-morrow, so that mention can be made of the fact in the Historical Report, now going to press. If this request is granted, I am authorized to say that all expense of transportation, repairs and engraving will be borne by the Historical Society.

Hoping for a favorable consideration and action in this matter, I remain,

Very truly yours,

JAS. B. ABBOTT.

Mr. Kimball promptly responded to this request—procured the consent of the members of the City Council and of City Marshal Sam. Walker, and shipped the gun to the Historical Society. In common with many others, Mr. Kimball and Marshal Walker have a personal interest in this old relic. When it was carried off by Capt. Titus and others of Sheriff Jones's posse, at the sacking of Lawrence, on the 21st of May, 1856, Capt. Walker pledged himself to its recovery within six months from that time. Less than three months thereafter, on the 16th of August, he stormed Titus's fort, captured its commander, and then extorted from Governor Shannon a stipulation that this howitzer should be given him in exchange for his prisoner. Mr. Kimball rode in the posse with Walker when the stipulation was redeemed.

The papers which follow refer more or less to events connected with this howitzer.

RICHARD B. FOSTER'S STATEMENT.

The following account is here given, for the object of making clear the connection of the events which are mentioned in the papers which follow it, as well as some of those which precede it. It was written by Rev. Richard B. Foster, who has been for years past a prominent and well-known citizen of Osborne county. The account is extracted from a letter written by Mr. Foster to his brother, the Rev. Daniel Foster, and was published in the Lowell (Massachusetts) *Journal and Courier*, of August 30, 1856. It was written from Lawrence, and dated August 19th. It is found in that mine of materials of Kansas history, the Webb scrap-books, in the collection of our Society:

I was a participant in three glorious affairs which took place in this Territory last week, to wit: At Franklin on the 12th, at Washington on the 15th, and at Titus's camp,

near Lecompton, on the 16th. First, let me say that war is a terrible thing. I have before heard of it: I have now seen it. I have heard the balls whistling about my ears. I have stood where men were shot down as you would shoot wild beasts. I have heard the groans of the wounded and dying. I have seen the bloody corpses of the dead, and truly war is a terribly cruel thing. Still, war is preferable to slavery. But to the facts: Since the cessation of hostilities in June, Buford's gang, who came to "see Kansas through," have been busy fortifying themselves at different points in block-houses, in squads of from twenty-five to fifty in a place. These gentry are above working for a living. They depend upon the contributions of Southern aid societies—they have eked out their means of subsistence by depredations upon the Free-State men. Their most common mode is stealing horses, which they run off to the border counties of Missouri and sell. Any kind of plunder, however, when the odds are ten to one in their favor, is in their line. The most outrageous and reckless of these bands was collected in a camp and log fort near Lecompton, under Col. Titus, of the Territorial militia, who is, with good reason, suspected of having been formerly a pirate on the coast of Florida. The Free-State boys had for some time brooded over a plan for breaking up these dens of thieves. Last Tuesday, the 12th of August, Maj. Hoyt, one of the most highly esteemed and honorable citizens of Lawrence, went into one of the camps on Washington creek, which was under the command of Capt. Saunders. He went without any arms, as a Free-Mason, upon the invitation of Saunders, a brother Mason. He was received with apparent kindness, and on leaving was accompanied by two men, who shot him in a piece of woods. They lodged two balls in his body, and then shot him after he had fallen, through the head. They put some corrosive substance upon his face to disfigure him, and returned with his horse and effects.

This act set the train on fire. The Lawrence boys determined to disperse these scoundrels, and recover some of their stolen property. That evening we started from Lawrence, *i. e.*, 25 horsemen and 56 footmen. On arriving at Franklin, the first point of attack, we found the enemy had been apprised of our expedition, and were prepared to give us a warm reception. Their log fort was flanked on the one side by another log building, in which was kept the post office, and on the other by a large hotel. We could make no impression upon them with our rifles, and they refused to surrender. We were determined, however, to recover our cannon, which we wanted for routing these nests of land pirates. We accordingly surrounded the fort, and commenced a brisk firing with Sharp's rifles, which they vigorously returned. This continued about three hours. One of our men was killed, and several wounded. We then loaded a wagon with hay, backed it against the post office, and set it on fire. When the flames burst forth, the poltroons cried lustily for quarter. We then extinguished the fire, the enemy in the meantime making good their escape. They left in our hands the cannon, and upwards of fifty muskets. We took our own arms again, and emptied upon the ground several barrels of whisky, and went on our way. The citizens of Franklin took no part in this attack.

The night had passed in this engagement at Franklin. We had now to prepare balls for the cannon, and we were not ready to proceed to Saunders's till Friday. We marched upon his fort to the number of nearly 400. When about three miles distant, they could see us on a hill, and they at once fled. We found their flag in the bushes, with the motto, "Enforce the laws." Some arms, ammunition and tents fell into our hands here. We reduced the fort to ashes.

That night Col. Titus was out with his desperadoes, engaged in his favorite pastime of stealing horses, and intending, as it is supposed, to attack Judge Wakefield's house, which, however, he found too strongly guarded. They stole three or four horses and went back to their fort, little dreaming how hard retribution was treading on their heels. In the morning his fort was surrounded, and the firing commenced. One of our best men, Capt. Shombre, was mortally wounded before our cannon arrived. That was soon

brought up, and planted forty rods from the fort. It was loaded with balls run from the type metal of the *Herald of Freedom* press, which Col. Titus had destroyed last May. When the first shot was fired the Lawrence boys shouted, "The *Herald of Freedom* is issued again!" The cannon was fired six times. At the sixth fire they surrendered. One of their men was killed, and Col. Titus badly wounded. We took nineteen prisoners and a quantity of arms and ammunition. Some of the rebels were identified as belonging to the Chicago company. I had the good fortune to receive the sword of Col. Titus, a very nice article which I mean to transmit to my children. The United States troops were within a mile of us, in camp, but they did not interfere. The fort was destroyed, and Titus and his gang were marched to Lawrence.

The following day (Sunday) Gov. Shannon and Major Sedgwick came to Lawrence, and held a consultation with the Committee of Safety. It was agreed that the five Free-State prisoners arrested by the troops should be released, and the property taken at the sacking of Lawrence returned, and that then our prisoners should be set free.

The men of Kansas have struck a noble blow. In the moment of victory they have shown great moderation. They are no longer to be trodden in the dust. Money contributed to help them will no longer benefit the Border-Ruffians. Kansas needs men and money. Kansas can never be made a slave State if the friends of freedom are true to their duty at this time. The men and women now here will suffer great privations, be stripped of everything, and many of them slain, unless immediate aid in men and money is furnished. They may be overborne, but they cannot be driven away. Could you have seen the spirit of the men, and of the women, too, as the last few days have called it forth, you would agree with me, that these pioneers for American freedom will stand firm to the last, be the odds against them what they may.

I have seen the State prisoners—most noble men are they. They are in prison because they are the best men in Kansas.

Yours, fraternally, for freedom and justice,

R. B. F.

CAPTURE OF COL. TITUS—THE TREATY—THE EXCHANGE.

The following account of the capture of Fort Titus, and subsequent events, is from correspondence of the New York *Times*, dated Lawrence, Sunday, Aug. 17, 1856. It is found in the Webb scrap-books. It is believed to have been written by Col. Sam. F. Tappan. Mr. Kimball and Maj. Abbott vouch for the general correctness of the statements, and they are corroborated by cotemporary records:

When the advance guard of the Free-State forces arrived at Judge Wakefield's, on the California road, they were fired upon by a company of Pro-Slavery men under Col. Titus. The fire was returned, and Titus and his men retreated, leaving one of their number dead behind them.

Colonel Titus's cabin was within two miles of Lecompton, and like the other brigand leaders, he had fortified it against attack. Early in the morning a party of the Free-State cavalry made a charge upon some tents near the cabin, the inmates of which ran for the cabin, and were followed by the horsemen, who went too near the cabin, when they were fired upon by those inside, wounding four—one, Capt. Shombre, from Indiana, mortally. The cannon was then brought up, and Capt. Bickerton coolly brought his piece to bear upon it. Seven balls had been fired into it, when Col. Titus showed the white flag, and surrendered. Seventeen prisoners, twenty-five stand of arms and a quantity of provisions were taken; the cabin was then burned. During the attack, the

United States troops, who were encamped near by, took a position between the Free-State forces and Lecompton, directly upon the road. Unwilling to attack the troops, as they feared they would be compelled to, instead of attacking Lecompton the Free-State men with their prisoners marched to Lawrence.

Col. Titus was wounded in the head and shoulder, another of his men was wounded, and two others killed. There were six wounded on the Free-State side. Col. Titus had taken an active part in the "sack of Lawrence," and on that day publicly declared, "That if ever he came into the place again he would kill every d——d Abolitionist in it." Some of the prisoners taken with him also participated in this "sack," and assisted in destroying the presses of the *Herald of Freedom* and of the *Free-State*, and throwing the type into the river. The cannon balls used in firing at the cabin of Col. Titus were made of the lead melted from the type of those presses, dug from the sand on the bank of the river; and as they plowed their way through the walls of Titus's cabin, they shrieked, "Surrender to Freedom!" as they sped on their way. Capt. Bickerton, when he pointed his cannon at the walls of the cabin, calmly announced that he should give them "a new edition of the *Herald of Freedom*." Col. Titus, instead of coming to "kill Abolitionists," came whiningly begging of the "d——d Abolitionists" to save his miserable life. He was supplied with comfortable quarters, and a physician to attend him. The other prisoners were confined in the *Herald of Freedom* building, where, on the 21st of May, some of them thought they had struck a death-blow to the freedom of speech, with the blood-red banner of South Carolina disunion waving over them. How strange the contrast! Yet such is the fortune of war.

Another Sunday morning treaty with Governor Shannon: Governor Shannon, Dr. A. Rodriguez, P. M., and Major Sedgwick, have just arrived from Lecompton. It is supposed they have come to demand the prisoners. They are now closeted with the officers of the Free-State forces. They cannot have the prisoners without giving the Free-State party an equivalent.

LATER: A treaty has been made, and Gov. Shannon, after some opposition, has been permitted to state what it is, and to make a short speech. He said he should leave us, and he wanted to leave the Territory with the people feeling better toward him and in a quiet state, to his successor. He glorified the Union, and thought we had a glorious country, and then concluded.

The terms of the treaty are substantially as follows:

1. That they shall give up to the charge of Major Sedgwick, and in good condition, subject to the order of Captain Walker, the howitzer so valiantly surrendered to Sheriff Jones on the 21st of May.
2. That the prisoners then held in custody at Lecompton — those arrested by 'Squire Crane for being connected with the battle of Franklin — should be released and brought safely to Lawrence.
3. That all arms taken from these and other prisoners should be delivered up.
4. That the Territorial authorities should use their power to break up these bands of plunderers, and drive them from the Territory.

In consideration of this, the Free-State party were to deliver up their prisoners. They never demanded the cannon taken at Franklin. Major Sedgwick had nothing to do with the negotiations, any further than to say to Shannon that it was his duty to make an unconditional demand for the prisoners. The Franklin prisoners held in Lecompton were arrested under legal process, as they term it, yet they agreed to deliver them up. What right Governor Shannon and Dr. Aristides Rodriguez, P. M., had to do this, perhaps a Philadelphia lawyer can tell — we can't.

LATER — The prisoners exchanged: Captain Newby and his company of dragoons have just arrived in town with the Franklin prisoners, who this morning were examined be-

fore a justice of the peace, and released according to contract. Captain Newby brings a request from Major Sedgwick to Captain Walker, asking him to come for the howitzer, which had been placed, according to agreement, in his charge. The various military companies are under arms. The prisoners express themselves thankful for the kindness shown them, and make loud promises of the same treatment to Free-State men, should the fortune of war ever place them in their hands.

The prisoners are now in wagons, and under escort of the dragoons, guarded also by the Free-State forces, on the move for Lecompton. Captain Walker, with a detachment of men, has gone for the howitzer.

For months back, the papers of the North have been mourning over a Kansas subjugated to slavery. To-day, they may cheer for a Kansas conquered by freedom. Next week, we may want powder, ball, and men. The towns on the border are alive with excitement. Already the Missourians are coming in at Leavenworth. They may have to go out.

EXPERIENCE OF N. W. SPICER IN KANSAS.*

I am a native of Susquehanna county, Pa. I am a carpenter and joiner by trade. I was receiving \$40 per month in the spring of 1856, when the news reached me of the Kansas difficulties, and I determined to have a hand in the operation myself. I immediately went to Chicago, where, after some delay, I joined a company of emigrants bound for the "land of promise." And on the 17th day of June, we started on the cars, intending to take the river route for the Territory. At my exit from Chicago I had \$60. The company of which I was a member were promised our passage free and \$30 in money or its equivalent in provisions when we should have reached our destination. A Sharp's rifle was also promised us.

After reaching Alton, we took passage on the Missouri river steamer, "Star of the West." In about four days we reached Leavenworth city, on the borders of the Territory. Before we reached this point, we encountered considerable opposition, having our guns taken from us by a large force. But here the spirit of mobbery and ruffianism increased to such an extent that we were compelled to return on the same boat. There were seventy-five men when we set out from Chicago.

On our return from Leavenworth, and when we were ready to pursue the overland route, there were but about thirty of the original party left. These kept on their way through Iowa and Nebraska, and after a tedious journey of many weeks, on the 13th day of August we reached Topeka, the Free-State capital of the Territory.

Before we had time to pitch our tents, a messenger arrived from Lawrence, bringing information of the difficulties at Franklin, that had occurred the day before, and bringing intelligence that the enemy were assembling in large force at Fort Saunders, near Washington creek. This was a stronghold occupied by the enemy in harassing, plundering and robbing the Free-State settlers in the neighborhood. Large numbers of the Free-State men had already assembled within three miles of the fort. The messenger requested all who could to repair to the spot to reinforce them.

In less than half an hour from the time the message arrived, the Chicago company were prepared, and ready to start. We traveled nearly all night, and on the 14th, at 2 o'clock, we reached the general encampment of Free-State men.

During the day a scouting party under Capt. Shombre started from camp to reconnoiter the ground of the enemy, and also find and bring in the murdered remains of Hoyt, who, we had been informed, had been assassinated by the gang in the fort, the day before. They returned late in the afternoon, bringing in the mutilated remains of the

* From the Hyatt manuscripts.

murdered man. When the corpse was exposed, the men were very indignant, and swore revenge.

Next morning the men wished to be led to the fort, but Lane deemed it imprudent, (or rather, I should say "Capt. Cook," who had not as yet undisguised himself.) He sent the same scouts out again, who returned about 11 o'clock. Cook wished to postpone the attack until next morning, but the men becoming so enraged at the suggestion, he changed the programme that he made, and arranged that the attack should be made that afternoon.

At 2 o'clock the whole number of about five hundred accordingly set out for the fort. Before they had got in sight the enemy fled, leaving forty guns, the horse of the murdered Hoyt, and much other plunder, in our possession. We returned to our encampment, and after dispatching a hasty supper started for Lawrence.

Before all the men had left the camp, intelligence reached us of new difficulties at Lecompton. We immediately changed our course, and steered for this place. We marched until about midnight, when we arrived in the vicinity of Judge Wakefield's. Here we encountered a gang of horse thieves, headed by a desperado under the appellation of Col. Titus. This gang, finding themselves closely pressed by our advance scouts, at once fired upon them, which was returned with such success as to wound and kill two of their men. One of their number was taken prisoner; also two of their horses were left on the ground, which were secured by our party.

We stopped for the night about a mile from where this occurred. During the night, Titus, fearful that we would attack him in his house, which was a mile south of Lecompton, on the Lawrence road, sent a dispatch, and caused the whole force in town to come to his defense. They returned, however, early in the morning.

At daybreak, the horsemen under Shombre, learning the state of affairs, started in advance of the main body to surprise Titus and his men, and take them prisoners. They rode so close to the house, that they were fired upon unawares. Several men were badly wounded—Capt. Shombre mortally. One of the men in the house was killed by a return fire.

Soon the whole force came up. The cannon was stationed in front, about 50 rods from the house, the Chicago Sharp's riflemen diagonally from it below, and covered by a rail fence. After a few discharges of the cannon and rifles, a white flag was suspended from the window, when the firing ceased. All who were in the house, nineteen in number, were taken prisoners. Their horses, arms and munitions were also taken, when the whole force took up their march for Lawrence. The reason why the company did not pursue their journey to Lecompton, was on account of the United States troops interfering.

Directly after, Gov. Shannon came to Lawrence, which was the Sunday following, and Col. Eldridge addressed the men assembled, numbering over 500. He stated that they, of Lawrence, would probably be subject to an attempt on the part of their enemies to invade the town again. It would be necessary to have men for her defense, and if the Chicago company would relinquish, for the time being, the project of locating their claims, and remain and be ready against any emergency to fight if necessary, he, as agent for the committee, would be responsible for their support. The men, on account of this promise, remained.

During our sojourn here we were constantly active. Some of the men of the Chicago company went to Osawatomie; others assisted in bringing grain and hay to Lawrence. At one time we went to Topeka, under Col. Harvey's command, to bring arms and other munitions that were in charge of Mr. Moore to Lawrence.

About this time, as I had been a scout, and was pretty active when the regiment was made up, I was given the office of Adjutant. Prior to this, I had been elected First

Lieutenant of the Chicago company. My father is a military officer, and I had learned the discipline under him.

At one time during the company's stay at Lawrence, assistance was called for from the people on Little Stranger creek, toward Leavenworth. In this campaign, we took between thirty and forty horses and mules, and surprised and took a company of Carolinians who were on their way to reinforce a company of Pro-Slavery men at Atchison. We immediately released them, and returned on our horses to Lawrence. Two nights we ambushed in the woods, about 100 in number. Nothing of importance, however, occurred at either time, excepting a heavy thunder-shower, when we managed by rolling our guns up in our blankets to keep them dry.

We had not returned from this expedition long enough to become rested, before we were summoned to march to Hickory Point. We were successful in our mission, until our return, when we were all surprised, and were taken prisoners by United States troops to Lecompton. After being detained there about a week, I with some others passed the guard, and made our way to Lawrence.

Soon after I escaped, a militia company was formed for its protection, which I joined, and was elected orderly sergeant. This officer receives for his services \$20 per month. My time is now expired, and I intend settling on a claim. I have no means, except as I draw for my services (two months) in the militia. During the summer and fall I was obliged to expend what means I brought with me for the necessities of life, such as food, clothing, etc. I am now destitute of clothing, bedding, etc., suitable for the winter. I am determined, however, to stay in Kansas and fulfill the object of my coming, which is to assist, if possible, TO MAKE KANSAS A FREE STATE.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS TERRITORY, Dec. 6, 1856.

LETTER OF JAMES MONTGOMERY.*

MOUND CITY, LINN Co., KAS., May 8, 1861.

GEO. L. STEARNS, Esq.,[†] *Medford, near Boston:*

DEAR SIR: Your favor, dated April 22, came to hand by yesterday's mail, and the duplicate, to care of G. W. Collamore, came with it.

Without designing to flatter, I must be allowed to say that you have shown yourself a friend in need. We are in a perilous position here, and have not ammunition enough to make a respectable fight. I have organized a regiment, and hope soon to increase it to a brigade. I have accepted a position on the Governor's staff, with the rank of colonel, with the understanding that I am to be a member of the war council, and that my position on the staff shall not interfere with any other command which the people may give me. I have just received a letter from Leavenworth companies, proposing to coöperate with us, and "go in for the war."

I think our true policy, for the present at least, is to defend our own doors. The Missourians have had a strong force along the line of Linn and Bourbon for several months, and they have increased it recently.

* From the Hyatt manuscripts.

† Wilder's Annals, page 461, under date of April 17, 1867, has this entry: "Death, in New York, of George L. Stearns, the early friend of Kansas and John Brown." When the noble and self-sacrificing hand of men and women who befriended Kansas, and through Kansas the cause of human liberty, shall have just tribute paid them, none will be found more deserving of such tribute than George L. Stearns, of Medford, Massachusetts. Elsewhere in this report reference has been made to the great work done for Kansas by him and his noble wife in 1856. These two were the constant and unfailing friends of John Brown and Montgomery, and men of their class, and none did so much as they to furnish the means by which these devoted men carried on their warfare against slavery, and for the protection of the settlers of Kansas.—F. G. A.

They have also been trying to stir up the Indians on our border, and in this they have been aided by the agent for the Osages. Four Lodge, a chief of the Osages, is anxious for mischief; but the Little Bear gives the Missourians no countenance. He seized their emissaries, and telling them they "talked bad talk to Indian," tied them with ropes to the horns of his saddles and dragged them out of the country. The Union men near us have determined to stand their ground, and have called on us to assist them.

If we have to fight, we will carry the war out of Kansas. We have an artillery company in our town, officered by men who served in the Mexican war. I wrote you asking for those two small breech-loading guns in Lawrence. I hope you will not refuse us. They have no carriages, but we could fit them up here. I would also like to have leave to rifle them and sight them accurately. We have a gunsmith here who, I am confident, could put them in good order. In haste, Yours, J. MONTGOMERY.

FIRST SETTLEMENT OF GENEVA, ALLEN CO.

BY E. FISK.

GENEVA, ALLEN Co., KANSAS, 25th July, '78.

Secretary of the Kansas Historical Society: The two most prominent motives that led to the settling of Geneva were, first, a desire on the part of those who effected that settlement to assist in counteracting and defeating the nefarious attempt then being made to spread the curse of slavery over the virgin soil of Kansas; and secondly, to contribute something towards giving character to the population of the embryo State, by establishing a Church of Christ on the then extreme outposts of civilization, and by inaugurating and setting in motion such educational agencies and facilities as should be found practicable.

The purpose to effect such settlement originated in two places, to wit: St. Johns, Mich., and Java, Wyoming county, N. Y. A number of gentlemen in each place forming themselves into branches of what was afterwards called the "Union Settlement Company," each appointed a man to constitute a locating committee. Prof. Moore was appointed by the Michigan branch, and the writer by the New York branch, who, in the discharge of the duties assigned them, left their homes in the month of February, 1857, and proceeded to Kansas, to accomplish the object for which they were appointed.

Kansas Territory was then in a very unsettled state, and it was impossible to forecast what the events of the opening year would be. The committee carried no arms themselves, but remembering the atrocities of the preceding year, when to procure the stipulated pay for a pair of six-dollar boots, Free-State men were wantonly shot down for their scalps, and hunted and killed everywhere like wild beasts, we were not very strongly inclined to reprove those of our fellow-emigrants who had provided themselves with Sharp's rifles, and who, it was obvious, intended to use them if it could not be avoided.* We felt, I imagine, very much as the conscientious Quaker did who hired a profane bystander to curse his neighbor's cattle that refused to be driven out of his field. He did n't like, he said, to do the swearing *himself*—it was against his principles—but he thought the cattle *richly deserved* it.

The committee, after visiting various portions of the Territory, finally fixed on the Neosho Valley as being, on the whole, a place best adapted to carry out the objects contemplated by the company. On the beautiful "divide" which contains the site of Ge-

* In Wilder's Annals, page 105, is mentioned the murder of Hopps by Fugit, Aug. 19, 1856. The following is quoted from the Annals:

"Fugit was arrested in 1857, after Henry J. Adams became Mayor of Leavenworth. A letter in the St. Louis Democrat, dated May 27, 1857, says:

"Fugit is the same person who made a bet in this city (Leavenworth,) last August, that before night he would have a Yankee scalp. He got a horse and rode out into the country a few miles, and met a German, a brother-in-law of Rev. E. Nute, named Hopps. He asked if he was from Lawrence. Hopps replied that he was. Fugit immediately leveled his revolver and fired, the shot taking effect in the temples, and Hopps fell a corpse. The assassin dismounted from his horse, cut the scalp from the back of his head, tied it to a pole, and returned to town, exhibiting it to the people, and boasting of his exploits. The body of the victim was found shortly after, and buried on Pilot Knob, about two miles distant from this city. This same Fugit is one of a party who, when the widow came from Lawrence to look for her band's corpse, forced her on board a steamer, and sent her down the river."

neva, a few wagon tracks were then the only visible indications that a white man had ever been there. On the neighboring divide, however, a few claims had been taken, and abandoned through fear of the Border-Ruffians; and occasionally, along the river, three miles distant, a family might be found, who still remained for the purpose of using the rich, unoccupied prairies as ranches for their stock. These would have preferred that the country should not be settled at all.

Having fixed upon a beautiful and healthy elevation, some three miles from the Neosho, as a desirable spot to lay out a village, the committee reported to the company the result of their labors; and early in the month of April, 1857, a number of families arrived, accompanied by several young men who sympathized with them in their undertaking, or who wished to try their fortunes in a new country. Among the leading men who constituted the first settlers of Geneva, may be named: Rev. G. S. Northrup, Dr. B. B. L. G. Stone, J. H. Spicer, J. M. Mattoon, J. C. Redfield, Prof. Moore, Hiram Moore, C. Holman, George Esse, S. T. Jones, G. Waite, the writer, and others. The number of families and persons properly constituting the first settlers, cannot now be accurately ascertained, as quite a number either did not remain, or subsequently left.

As is the common experience of settlers in a new country, these families suffered great privations during the first years of their pioneer life. Situated more than 100 miles from their base of supplies, with no shelter but their tents to protect them from the fierce storm or the burning sun, poorly supplied with utensils for working the soil, and ignorant of the proper methods of cultivation, dependent for the necessities of life on their limited store, and often prostrated with malarial diseases, nevertheless, for the most part, bore up with a fortitude and cheerfulness worthy of their undertaking, and went steadily and determinedly forward to the accomplishment of their object.

Immediately on their arrival a Sabbath school was organized, and meetings for public worship and for mutual edification and improvement were instituted. A common school was soon opened by Prof. Moore and his excellent lady, and this was supplemented, a few years later, by an academy, in which the higher branches of education were taught.

The "Colony," as it was called, was found to embrace persons who had been members of churches of different orders, and these, to obviate the evils which denominational rivalry is liable to produce, and also for the purpose of combining the influence of all the friends of a pure Christianity, unanimously agreed to form a church from whose polity and creed should be eliminated whatever was regarded by any body of intelligent evangelical Christians, as being destitute of scriptural authority, and to retain and employ only such doctrines and measures as all such bodies conceded to be not contrary to the word of God. It hardly needs to be said that nothing indispensable to church order and discipline was found to be wanting, and that no change was needed to make it in all respects a Congregational church. This fact is entitled to the closest and most careful study of all friends of Christian union.

The town of Geneva was laid out in the same spring, and a hotel erected and building commenced. The colonists were to a man staunch teetotallers, and no intoxicating liquors have been sold there to this day. In the following spring L. L. Northrup opened a store and commenced the sale of goods. He likewise the same season erected a steam saw mill, thus furnishing the settlers the means of obtaining a supply of lumber for purposes of building, fencing, etc.

Neosho Falls, a town three miles distant, was laid out the same year, on the Neosho river, and a flouring mill, driven by water power, erected, thus furnishing additional conveniences, the want of which had previously been greatly felt. The experiences of the settlers during the famine of 1861 and the war of 1861-5 do not differ essentially from those of the settlers of other towns of Kansas, and it is therefore unnecessary that I should describe them, or continue the subject further, unless particular items of information should be desired.

THE WYANDOTTE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

RECOLLECTIONS OF HON. BENJAMIN F. SIMPSON.

The Delegates that assembled at Wyandotte on the 5th day of July, 1859, to form a Constitution for the State of Kansas, met in the shadow of coming events. For even then the approaching glory of Lincoln was lighting up the shame of the Buchanan administration, and the throes of that eventful struggle that resulted in the death of slavery were beginning to be felt through all the land. They were an earnest and thoughtful class of men, who believed that the National Republican party would soon control the Government, and admit Kansas into the Union, and to them had been committed the task of laying deep and broad the foundation of a new political fabric, rearing the superstructure, placing the columns, designing the entablement, adjusting the dome, and surrounding the structure with all the evergreens of a well-regulated State.

They numbered fifty-two; and of these thirty-five were Republicans, and seventeen Democrats—it being the only Constitutional Convention held in the Territory in which all parties participated. Eighteen delegates were lawyers, sixteen farmers, eight merchants, and five physicians; while the surveyors, land agents, manufacturers, mechanics and printers each had one or more representatives.

Robert Graham, of Atchison county, was the oldest member, and his years numbered fifty-five. B. F. Simpson, of Lykins, who was in his twenty-third year, was the youngest. Eighteen delegates were less than thirty years old, eleven delegates were over forty, while one exceeded fifty years of age.

Five were from Kentucky, one from Virginia, and England, Ireland, Scotland and Germany contributed one each.

Marshall and Washington counties were represented by J. A. Middleton, a young lawyer, native of Pennsylvania, and twenty-five years of age.

Nemaha sent Thomas S. Wright, a Pennsylvania lawyer, aged fifty years.

Brown was represented by Samuel A. Kingman, a native of Massachusetts, and then in his thirty-eighth year.

Doniphan sent down Benj. Wrigley, formerly of Ohio, a lawyer, and twenty-nine years old; John W. Forman, a merchant, from Kentucky, aged forty years; E. M. Hubbard, merchant, a native of Kentucky, and thirty

years of age; J. Stairwalt, farmer, from Ohio, and forty-six years old; R. J. Porter, a merchant, of Troy, a native of Pennsylvania, and twenty-eight years old.

Atchison elected Robt. Graham, a native Irishman, a merchant by occupation, aged forty-five years; Caleb May, a Kentuckian, farmer, in his forty-fourth year; and John James Ingalls, born in Massachusetts, a lawyer, aged twenty-six years.

Leavenworth contributed Samuel A. Stinson, a native of Maine, lawyer by profession, aged twenty-six; Wm. C. McDowell, born in Ohio, a lawyer, and thirty-one years old; John P. Slough, of Ohio, lawyer, thirty years old; William Perry, a native of New York, lawyer, aged twenty-eight years; Frederick Brown, a native of Germany, by occupation a manufacturer, and thirty-two years old; Samuel Hipple, formerly of Pennsylvania, a land agent, twenty-eight years old; Robert C. Foster, born in Kentucky, a lawyer, aged twenty-four years; A. D. McCune, Ohio, a farmer, aged thirty-one years; John Wright, Indiana, a farmer, thirty-three years old; and Paschal S. Parks, Indiana, a lawyer, twenty-six years old.

From Johnson county there was John T. Burris, born in Ohio, a lawyer, and Dr. John T. Barton, a native of Virginia, who had lived twenty-eight years.

Lykins county was there, in the persons of W. P. Dutton, born in New Hampshire, farmer, forty-two years old; and B. F. Simpson, Ohio, a lawyer, in his twenty-third year.

The delegates from Linn county were: J. M. Arthur, born in Indiana, a farmer, and aged forty-two, and Josiah Lamb, originally from Indiana, a mechanic, and of the same age as his colleague.

Bourbon county sent J. C. Burnett, a Vermonter, farmer, aged thirty-two, and William R. Griffith, a native of Indiana, a farmer, and thirty-nine years old.

The delegate from Allen county was J. H. Signor, formerly of New York, a surveyor, and only twenty-five years old.

Woodson and Coffey sent Allen Crocker, a native of Indiana, a farmer, and thirty-five years old, and Samuel E. Hoffman, born in Pennsylvania, a lawyer, aged twenty-five years.

From Anderson county, James G. Blunt was sent. He was born in Maine, was a physician, and thirty-three years old.

Franklin county was represented by James Hanway, a native of England, a farmer, and was forty-nine years old.

Douglas county had seven delegates, as follows: Solon O. Thacher, born in New York, a lawyer, twenty-eight years old; James Blood and his brother, N. C. Blood, natives of Vermont, both merchants, the first thirty-nine and the other forty-two years of age; Wm. Hutchinson, a Vermonter, farmer, and thirty-five years old; R. L. Williams, born in Kentucky, a merchant, and aged forty-two years; P. H. Townsend, New Hampshire, a farmer, thirty-

three years old; and Ed. Stokes, a Pennsylvanian, a manufacturer, thirty-five years of age.

Shawnee county sent John P. Greer, a native of Ohio, a lawyer, aged thirty-eight; John Ritchie, Ohio, farmer, aged forty-one; and H. D. Preston, New Hampshire, farmer, aged twenty-eight.

Madison, Hunter, Greenwood, Butler and Wilson counties constituted one district, and elected George H. Lillie, of Ohio, a lawyer, thirty-five years old.

Osage, Morris, Breckinridge and Chase counties made one district, and sent James M. Winchell and William McCulloch, who was a native of Scotland, a farmer, and aged forty-four.

Wabaunsee, Davis, Dickinson, and Clay counties were a district, represented by E. G. Ross, who was a native of Ohio, a printer, and thirty-two years old.

Pottawatomie county sent Luther R. Palmer, a native of New York, a physician, and forty years old.

Jefferson county was represented by C. B. McClelland, Ohio, a merchant, thirty years old.

Jackson county sent Ephraim Moore, Ohio, a manufacturer, aged thirty years.

Riley county was heard from in the person of Samuel D. Houston, a native of Ohio, a farmer, aged forty years.

A very large proportion of these delegates were comparatively new men, who had not participated in the Free-State meetings and councils, and were unacquainted with each other. This enabled the old stagers in Territorial politics, like Winchell, Thacher, Ritchie, Ross, Blood, Kingman, Hutchinson, Hanway, and Houston, to control the organization.

This was not had, however, without the usual picket firing and reconnoisance in force, for in those days the Neosho Valley, the Border Tier, and Nineteen Disfranchised Counties were jealous of the Lawrence and Leavenworth politicians; and little geographical tea parties, like the one recently held at Great Bend, where men spit fire, breathed blood, and predicted the most direful results if the valleys were ignored by the highlands, were of frequent occurrence.

The fight for the Presidency of the Convention gave occasion for the invocation of this local prejudice, and James M. Winchell, who was interested in a town called Superior, in Osage county, but who spent most of his time in Lawrence, or oscillating between these points, was the beneficiary of this senseless antagonism between combative localities, and was chosen permanent President of the Convention. He was a skillful organizer, and a shrewd manipulator of men. His victory was the easier from the fact that none of the more celebrated chiefs of the Free-State party were members of the Convention. Lane, Robinson, Pomeroy, Conway, and Phillips were not candidates, while Ewing and Parrott were beaten at the election—Leavenworth

county, at that time, being darkened by the fogs and smoke of a Democratic majority.

Winchell came to the Territory as the accredited correspondent of the *New York Times*; was about thirty-five years of age, rather under the medium height, of delicate frame and slight build; was an accomplished parliamentarian, of quick perceptions, great decision and remarkably clear statement; his manners were genial, he was a fluent speaker, and possessed the average impartiality of a presiding officer. He had the first and most essential qualifications of a successful man, for he fully recognized the fact that absolute fidelity to friends was the basis of all political action, and he gave to those who had championed his cause for the Presidency the chairmanship of the most important committees. He was addicted to a blue coat and brass buttons—of course a swallow-tail. A frock with brass buttons is an abomination in the sight of the Lord, and is never permitted outside of the army and the other branch of the service that was presided over so long and gracefully by that Neptune of the Wabash, whose first lesson of seamanship was poling Judge Usher across the river in a flat-bottomed craft called a scow.

The manner in which he presided over the Convention, his judicious use of the patronage of his position; his efforts on the floor, showing thought, research and ability as a debater, and a capacity for other and better places, made Winchell many friends and some reputation, and he began to talk and be talked about for the United States Senate—for be it ever remembered that Washington is the Mecca of the average Kansas politician; the Senate the Beitu'-llah; the Committee of Indian Affairs the gray stone at the southeast angle of the Kaaba that it is so meritorious to touch. As soon as the Constitutional Convention adjourned, most of the members went to Lawrence as delegates to the Congressional Convention, and they there made Winchell President of that. On the 12th day of October succeeding came the Convention to nominate State officers, under the Wyandotte Constitution. Winchell made an effort to obtain the Presidency of that, but was defeated by Wm. A. Phillips, of Arapahoe county, by two votes. Arapahoe county at that time embraced all of the territory west of the Dickinson county line that now constitutes the larger part of Kansas, and the greater part if not all of Colorado. Winchell's next appearance was in the Territorial Legislature—the last—as a candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives, but John W. Scott, of Allen county, defeated him. He lingered in the State until Lane and Pomeroy were chosen as our first Senators, and then went back to New York, where he died a few years ago. The last House of Representatives of the Territorial Legislature contained seven members who were among the delegates to the Wyandotte Convention—Wm. Perry, of Leavenworth county; Geo. H. Lillie, of Breckinridge; John T. Burris, of Johnson; B. F. Simpson, of Lykins; James Hanway, of Franklin; James M. Winchell, of Osage; and J. C. Burnett, of Bourbon. Three

of its members subsequently became Attorney General of the State, and I give them in the order of their election: Simpson, Guthrie, and Brumbaugh. But to return to the convention, and reserve this House for a future sketch.

S. O. Thacher, of Douglas county, was made President *pro tem.*, with great unanimity, a large minority having favored his election as President instead of Winchell. The applicants for the position of Secretary of the Convention were numerous and untiring in their solicitation of members for their votes and influence, but no one of them seemed to be regarded with the degree of favor that created reasonable probabilities of success, and doubts were entertained of their fitness for the place.

John A. Martin, of Atchison, was there to witness the opening ceremonies, and to report them for his paper. He was a most devoted crusader in the cause of freedom; was young, enthusiastic, hopeful, and withal of practical methods. Two years before he had invaded a strong Pro-Slavery neighborhood, bought what had been their own newspaper, and thus employed one of their most formidable batteries against them, and had been largely instrumental in working up a Free-State sentiment that was then strong enough to control that locality. He had been one of the warmest advocates of the organization of the Republican party in the Territory, and was one of the secretaries of the Osawatomie convention. His generous treatment of the public men of the Territory, his freedom from local or personal prejudice, was in such marked contrast to the action of many of his contemporaries as to create a most friendly feeling in his behalf, and the delegates generally had confidence in his judgment and discretion; so that the suggestion of his name as Secretary, at a consultation of delegates held to consider that and other questions, was accepted at once and with great unanimity as the proper solution of the difficulty of selection. The first intimation he had of the action of that caucus was when its committee waited on him, and urged him to accept the place. It is perhaps useless to add that he discharged the duties of Secretary to the entire satisfaction of the body, and his bearing and conduct were such that he endeared himself to the delegates; and to-day, whenever you find a member of that body, you find a warm friend and ardent admirer of John A. Martin.

My record of him might stop here; but it is so pleasant to say kind words of a friend, with the consciousness that no one can truthfully say aught else, that I add his subsequent well-known history. He was one of the first State Senators from Atchison county, and then postmaster of the city; led one of our best infantry regiments as a colonel during most of its term of service—a gallant soldier, without stain or blemish; has represented the Republicans in all but one national convention since 1860; is now serving the fourth term as a member of the National Committee; and has fostered and improved his paper, until to-day it is the most influential of all our dailies.

J. L. Blanchard, of Anderson county, was selected for Assistant Secretary, and made Col. Martin a very popular and efficient help-mate.

The position of Sergeant-at-Arms was assigned to George F. Warren, who had a prescriptive right to the office, having served in that capacity at every session of the Territorial Legislature since the advent of the Free-State party to power. Warren was an active, restless busybody, who conscientiously believed that the whole responsibility of any convention or Legislature that he was connected with was upon his shoulders, but he always discharged the duties of his position with great efficiency, and relieved the monotony of adjournments by the purchase of Territorial scrip at 40 per cent. discount.

Werter R. Davis was the good-looking and able Chaplain of the Convention. His prayers were short and fervent, his Sunday sermons able and eloquent. He made himself a universal favorite by his pleasant demeanor, and great interest in the daily sessions, and we all confidently looked forward to the day when we could salute him as Bishop.

The organization was speedily completed by the prompt formation and announcement of the committees by President Winchell. The selection of Blunt, as chairman of the Committee on Militia, was such a happy coincidence that in the light of subsequent events it looks like inspiration, but it is hardly possible that Winchell could surmise that in a few short years he would be one of the most distinguished soldiers of the Republic.

Kingman was chairman of the Judiciary, and he was subsequently both Associate and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; Thacher, the Legislature; Burris, the Schedule; Graham, the Corporation; Simpson, the Finance and Taxation; Ingalls, the Phraseology; Jas. Blood, the Ordinance; and Preston, the Apportionment.

In such a body as this, composed of fifty-two active minds, every one of which was ambitious to have some thought or suggestion engrafted on the body of the organic law, there was an earnest struggle for leadership, and in such a contest the fierce winnowing fan soon separates the chaff from the grain, and first-class capacity goes straight to the front.

The discussion of questions wandered over a large range of inquiry, and embraced an unlimited variety of subjects, and while occasionally some one delegate showed his superiority on a question to which he had given thought and preparation, it was soon easily discerned that the leading and controlling men were Thacher and Kingman, on the Republican side, and Stinson and McDowell among the Democrats. Their familiarity with the whole structure of fundamental law was enforced by the prompt and vigorous discussion of questions that would be suddenly ejected into the body of the debate in the shape of amendments to the reports of the committees that had in charge special parts of the instrument, and of which they could have no knowledge until they were offered by their authors as additions or substitutes to articles or sections. This brought into requisition their ready knowledge and wonderful comprehension, and was the severe test by which the leadership of the Convention was determined.

I know the treachery of memory, and the alternate "shine and glimmer" of recollection, and fearing that my early impression of the mental power of these men might have been the product of most personal friendly relations, and that I might have awarded them a prominence not justified, I have, since I commenced to write this sketch, carefully read the reported discussions of that body and reviewed its scenes, incidents and labors; and having done so, I am satisfied that I have accorded the leadership where it properly belonged.

At the same time it is due to others and to the truth of history to declare that Winchell, Ingalls, Slough, Blunt, Wrigley, Blood, Houston and Burris were among the leading men of the Convention, and greatly aided in giving expression to the most wise and beneficent provisions of the Constitution.

What a galaxy of bright minds there was in Leavenworth in the early days! —Stinson, Ewing, Parrott, Perry, McDowell, McCahon, Slough, and Gamble. I name only those that are gone. There is some good material left. Of all these, the most genial, magnetic, versatile and accomplished was Samuel A. Stinson. He was born in the good State of Maine, and if I mistake not, was a graduate of Bowdoin, the oldest and best endowed college in the State. He was tall, well formed, with a bright, fresh face—indeed, his complexion was as delicate as that of a woman—with hair struggling between shades of brown and light, a joyous disposition, pleasant smile, and most affable manners. He devoured books, rather than read them, his tenacious memory enabling him to call up their contents at will. His voice was clear and flute-like, with the most persuasive accents, and his wit sparkling and contagious. It was impossible to be in his presence and listen to his bright sallies without having all your brighter and better faculties started into action. He was a most graceful and fluent speaker, with a wealth of words and great power of oratorical amplification. His poise was perfect, and his gestures the most appropriate and graceful, with no "smell of the lamp," or strained effort, about his production; and yet they were exuberant, fervid, and rich. He was the Rufus Choate of the Kansas bar. He was the Democratic candidate for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, under the constitution to the formation of which he contributed so much, but which he was finally prevailed on not to sign; was subsequently elected Attorney General of the State, and as such conducted the impeachment cases against Secretary of State Robinson and Auditor of State Hillyer, being pitted against Governor Shannon and the Hon. Fred. P. Stanton, both eminent lawyers, with long years of experience to aid them, and established national reputations to sustain them; and whatever may be the opinions of the men of those days as to the motives, merits and results of the impeachment cases, all must admit that the professional triumph of the trial was with Stinson. He was only twenty-six years old when a member of the convention. The gods loved him, and he died at his old home in Wiscasset, Maine, on the 20th of February, 1866, aged thirty-three years.

An entirely different type of man was his colleague from Leavenworth county, William C. McDowell. He was the son of a prominent lawyer and politician of Ohio, and was born at Hillsborough in that State, and educated to the bar. He was a strong, logical talker, trying always to submit every question to the purifying process of reason, but without the captivating graces of oratory that so distinguished Stinson. His speeches were studied efforts, carefully arranged, with copious citations, and numerous authorities. He was convivial and very pleasant in personal intercourse, and told stories and repeated witticisms with great effect. But the stories and wit were not of his own creation, for he was not an electro-motor like Stinson, who generated the most sparkling gems of thought and expression by both repulsion and attraction.

I never heard Stinson on the stump, but McDowell was one of the best talkers in that line in the Territory. I recollect a joint discussion between Marcus J. Parrott and McDowell at Paola, in the fall of 1859. Parrott was the Republican candidate for Delegate to Congress, and the Democratic nominee was Sanders W. Johnston, who had been one of the Territorial Judges, and a Free-State man, who was then practicing law in Leavenworth. For some reason he never met Parrott in debate. In the earlier stages of the canvass, Geo. W. Purkins, a somewhat celebrated lawyer of Leavenworth, essayed the task, but the qualities of the Parrott metal soon caused him to retire, and McDowell was thrown into the breach to try and save the Territory to the great National Democratic party, that was composed of the old Pro-Slavery and the Free-State Democrats, who fused on the organization of the Republican party in the Territory.

Parrott was the most splendid declaimer in the Territory. He strung adjectives to adverbs and attached them to nouns with a fertility of arrangement and a variety of meaning and expression that was wonderful. He was to all intents and purposes a disciple of Buckle, and most of his public addresses were an amplification or a paraphrase of some texts of that most ingenious writer. Before an audience he was bright, captivating and earnest. He had been prominently associated with the Free-State cause, and had great personal popularity; but McDowell had an indescribable way of "putting things" to a crowd that was irresistible, and I thought his closing speech at that meeting was a most extraordinary effort; and I recollect well that he took the house by storm, although two-thirds of the audience were ardent supporters of Parrott. McDowell was elected Judge of the First District, at the election under the constitution, and died in 1867.

Thomas Ewing, jr., did not possess the social qualities of either Stinson, McDowell or Parrott—he was more reserved and dignified; neither had he the ever-bubbling wit and the ready learning of Stinson, nor the eloquent recitative powers of Parrott; but he did possess the most sturdy, massive and comprehensive mind of any man that ever lived in the Territory. But it required great occasions and intense excitement to develop his qualities.

All who were present will recollect his wonderful exhibition of power in the discussion of the question of voting or non-voting under the Lecompton Constitution, at Lawrence, in December, 1857. I heard him once under circumstances that I shall never forget. It was in Washington during the impeachment proceedings against Andrew Johnson. Both sides had arranged for a great popular demonstration in front of the Judiciary Square, and it happened that both meetings were called for the same evening, at the same place. The speakers' stands of the respective factions were almost within hearing distance of each other, and the friends of impeachment, and the adherents of Johnson, were only separated by a scattered line of metropolitan policemen. The excitement was intense, and great trouble was imminent. I never saw such feeling, or saw such emotion portrayed, even on the eve of a great battle. The crowd of highly-inflamed people that attended both meetings was simply immense. I recollect that a large number of Kansas people attended the impeachment meeting, with the old fighting Territorial blood surging through their veins, and the history of their State flitting through their heads, with chips on their shoulders, eager for some angry Johnsonite to knock them off. The impeachment speakers were moderate and conservative in tone to the last, when a Radical member of Congress from Tennessee made one of the most personally offensive and savage attacks on Johnson that I ever heard from the lips of man. I think it was Gen. Stokes. Both crowds had by that time become tired, and great numbers had left, but the excitement was so great that those managing the impeachment side thought best to dismiss their meeting.

I walked over to the other one, that was still in progress. Ewing was just beginning his speech, and his face and frame showed that he was swayed by the most intense excitement. The torches had burned low, and their dying and spasmodic flare threw a weird light over the scene. Ewing seemed to have expanded into colossal proportions, and with a face darkened by passion, and a voice that could be distinctly heard above all the noise and din of the crowd, was denouncing the leaders of impeachment, their plot to destroy the Government, their allies and abettors, the public sentiment that demanded the removal of Johnson, and predicting all kinds of disasters should the President be impeached.

I did not relish such talk, and I walked away from the scene with my old army commander, Gen. Blunt. We proceeded several blocks before the silence was broken, and then Blunt said, in his slow, deliberate, and mournful way, "I never liked Ewing—I never thought he was sincere—but that is the most tragic and impassioned speech I ever heard." And it was. It has been a marvel to me ever since that he did not so inflame the Southern adherents of Johnson that night as to cause bloodshed.

The great speech of that convention was delivered by Judge Solon O. Thacher, of Douglas, in opposition to a resolution offered by Mr. McCune, of Leavenworth county, asking that "free negroes" be excluded from a resi-

dence in the State. From the circumstances attending the delivery, I do not believe that the effort was a premeditated one, for the cruel proposition was offered in the midst of the consideration of other questions, and without notice. After several others had spoken, and notably, Gen. John Ritchie, who had made a most earnest protest against it, Judge Thacher took the floor, and delivered the most scholastic, eloquent and unanswerable argument in opposition to it. That speech settled the question in favor of the absolute freedom of the Kansas soil to all colors and conditions in life. I am sorry to record the fact that the occasion demanded such a splendid tribute to freedom, for the vote stood twenty-one for it, and twenty-six against it.

Kingman, Thacher, James Blood, Winchell, Blunt, Burris, Graham, Ingalls, Greer, Griffith, Hutchinson, Slough, Stinson, McDowell, Ritchie, Wrigley and Houston participated in all the general debates, Houston and Blunt doing perhaps more than their fair share of talking. The hard-fought questions were the establishment of the northern and western boundaries of the State, the exclusion of free negroes, the apportionment for members of the first State Legislature, and the homestead-exemption clause. Finally, when the constitution had been adopted as a whole, and was ready for signature, the Democrats refused to sign, principally because of the apportionment, for by the adoption of that all hope of the election of Democratic United States Senators was gone. The justification for that apportionment scheme, that to the naked eye looked somewhat like "skullduggery"—a familiar expression in those days—was the fact that in the election for Delegate to Congress, the Republicans had only about two thousand majority in the Territory; that the Free-State Democrats, and many who had never been Democrats, but were opposed to the negroes coming into the State, and the Pro-Slavery men, had formed a formidable and compact organization, and this, aided by all the power and patronage of the Federal Government, might control the organization of the State on our admission, and for this reason a most ordinary dictate of political action was observed by forming the Senatorial and Representative districts in such manner that the Republicans would be assured of a majority of the Legislature. It caused great feeling at the time, and the Democrats in and out of the convention howled like a Marshall county cyclone.

Of the members of the Convention, J. M. Arthur and Josiah Lamb, of Linn county, are both dead.

Wm. R. Griffith, of Bourbon, was elected Superintendent of Public Instruction at the first election under the Constitution he helped to form. He died at Topeka, on the 12th day of February, 1862. J. C. Burnett, of Bourbon, was elected to the last Territorial Legislature; was a member of the first State Senate; appointed Register of the Fort Scott Land Office, and now lives in Russell county. Caleb May, of Atchison, now lives in Montgomery. Robert Graham, of Atchison county, is dead.

John J. Ingalls, of Atchison, is now the senior Senator from Kansas. He

was the recognized scholar of the Convention, and authority on all questions connected with the arrangement and phraseology of the instrument. Whenever he suggested a verbal amendment it was adopted by consent. He was then in his twenty-sixth year, and was a comely youth to look upon. But I will venture the assertion that he would not wear at his daily attendance in the Senate such a hat as he wore during the sittings of that Convention! It was a cheap, broad-brimmed chip, with the crown shoved up until it assumed the shape of a cone, and then straws were taken out until there were more holes in the top than plaits of straw; and while time has effaced the other peculiar features of that wonderful tile, I do recollect that it was an ever-recurring subject of comment.

John T. Burris, of Johnson county, my room-mate, was a member of the last Territorial Legislature, and soon after the election of Lane and Pomeroy was appointed United States District Attorney; resigned that place to serve in the army as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Tenth Regiment, and mustered out at the expiration of its term of service. During the Price raid, in the fall of 1864, he served on the staff of Maj. Gen. Blunt, as a volunteer aide, and he and I carried the field orders in all the various engagements. He was as gallant a soldier as ever wore a sword. After the war he was Speaker of the House of Representatives, and on the formation of the Tenth Judicial District was made Judge. He is now practicing law at Olathe.

Edmund G. Ross, of that convention, and afterwards United States Senator, (and as a member of the Legislature I voted for him,) was another army comrade. He lost two horses at Little Blue. All through that day he was one of the coolest and bravest.

Gen. Blunt, with a little army of 3,500, fought Price's whole force, while the Kansas militia and other troops were within hearing of our guns and wanted to come to us, but were held back by Curtis and Carney. Some day the history of that campaign will be written, and the credit given to James G. Blunt that is his; for he, and he alone, among all the generals, saved Kansas from ruin and devastation. Had it not been for him, brave Tom Moonlight, gallant Charley Blair and heroic Sam. Crawford would never have had an opportunity to fight for their State and their homes.

James Hanway of Franklin, Col. James Blood of Douglas, Luther R. Palmer of Pottawatomie, and John P. Greer of Shawnee, are still living in their respective localities, honored and respected citizens.

R. C. Foster, of Leavenworth, who was next to the youngest member, and with whom I served in the State Senate in 1867-8, is the attorney for the M. K. & T. Railway Company for Texas, and lives in Denison.

George H. Lillie lives at Eureka, Greenwood county, and is Probate Judge. I had the pleasure of spending an hour in his office last summer, and found him the same kind, generous friend as when we associated in the Convention and Territorial Legislature. Samuel Hipple and Wm. Perry are dead.

Every day when at home I see the genial face and good gray head of Wm. P. Dutton, of Lykins. Slough went to New Mexico; fought gallantly in the army, and was killed in an affray with an army officer, soon after the close of the war. The subsequent history and location of the others are unknown to me.

I could never fathom what it was in the history or action of Kansas that has caused a cruel fate to decree that, at the close of every deliberate body held in the State, there should be a disgraceful supplement in the shape of an investigating committee. The Constitutional Convention was no exception to the operation of this rule—abounding in shame, and giving birth, sustenance and employment to an infinite number of the flannel-mouthed whelps of that foul hag, Mrs. Candor, whose mendacious tongues and contentious lips caused more well-defined and specific stenches to arise than could be possibly manufactured in the city of Cologne. This particular disgrace was occasioned by the statement of a delegate from Doniphan, Mr. E. M. Hubbard, that Wm. Hutchinson, one of the delegates from Douglas county, had offered him a good lot if he would vote for Lawrence as the temporary capital of the State. On this statement becoming known to the members of the Convention, an investigating committee was ordered and appointed, and commenced its labors.

Hubbard swore to the truth of his statement; Hutchinson denied under oath. Hubbard then swore that the delegate from Douglas was a liar, and the delegate from Douglas, being duly sworn, deposed that the delegate from Doniphan was "another." And thus ended the testimony. The committee reported the "facts" to the Convention, and the whole subject was "laid on the table"—the usual parliamentary resort, when no one knew what else to do.

For nearly twenty years Kansas has lived and prospered under the shelter of the edifice reared by these men, with such changes and modifications as time and different circumstances have required. This lapse of years has been sufficient to demonstrate that the builders were endowed with a reasonable knowledge of the wants of the future. But if this is not so, for one thing they are justly entitled to the kind remembrance of the men of to-day: they limited the State indebtedness to such a sum that much of the financial prosperity of the State can be attributed to their wisdom and foresight respecting that limitation.

A new year is dawning. No one can foretell the evils that lurk in its shadows; but its sun will cast genial rays upon a million people—happy, prosperous, frugal, temperate, and duly observant of all the duties, obligations and requirements of the Wyandotte Convention.

PAOLA, January, 1881.

CAPTURE OF THE IATAN FLAG.

BY COL. FRANK M. TRACY.

One of the earliest incidents of the war of the Rebellion was the capture of a Rebel flag at Iatan, in this State, by a party of twelve volunteers of the old First Kansas Regiment (infantry); and in behalf of the survivors of that expedition, of whom I happen to be one, I have the honor of presenting to you the said trophy, conditioned only that your Society shall preserve it in the archives of the State in which I enlisted as a soldier, and in which I had the honor for many years to be a citizen.

It will no doubt be of some interest to you and to many people in Kansas to have a correct account of the expedition, including the circumstances connected with the capture of the flag, and as some of my former comrades hold me under promise to write the history of our adventure, I will do so, as briefly as I am able to do.

The First Kansas Regiment was recruited under President Lincoln's first call for troops to put down the Rebellion. It was mustered into the service at Leavenworth, on May 30, 1861, and at once went into camp on the west side of the avenue leading from the city to the fort, about half-way between the two places. I will not attempt to deal with the feelings of men, or discuss the patriotism that welled up in the hearts of loyal men throughout the country at that time; but it is proper to say that no other State responded more quickly, and nowhere else were men more wrought up, more ready to fight and more determined, than in that State which had but just concluded its own war for liberty. Therefore, our feelings were greatly outraged when a few of the members of Companies A and I learned, through a private source, that a Rebel flag was defiantly floating at Iatan, only a few miles distant, and that a force of Rebel cavalry had already been organized and armed at that place. A spy, in the person of private William Smart, was at once dispatched to visit the place and report, several of us contributing trifling sums to defray his expenses. On his return, he reported that a flag pole had been erected within a few feet of the railroad track, in front of a large frame store house; that the Rebels were organizing a force of "rangers" there, and were encamped in the town, numbering, at that time, 140 on their rolls.

Our regiment had not yet received its arms, but a day or two later, on Monday, June 3d, minie rifles were issued to two companies, one of which was

Company I, made up of Germans from Leavenworth. That company had also received a small quantity of ammunition. The proposed expedition was known to only a few men of Companies A and I, seventeen in all, and that evening the generous Germans managed to arm our entire party, and furnished a very scanty supply of ammunition, some being provided with two rounds, and some with only one. We stole out of camp, one by one, for we thought that our mission would justify such course, besides we were entire strangers to the discipline of army life, and were we not going out to fight rebels—the very thing for which we had enlisted?

Midnight found our little squad of seventeen men hunting down the bank at Kickapoo, for some means to cross the river into Missouri, and after vainly searching in the dark for a long time we found a small skiff, partly sunken, in which, when raised, we were enabled to cross four or five of our men, and by the time one trip had been made we had found its mate, another skiff about like it. At this juncture five of our men, of Company I, backed out, and could not be induced to cross; neither could they be prevailed upon to give us their ammunition. But dividing in the two skiffs, those who were willing and determined to go were soon on the Missouri shore, twelve of us, and the five whom we had left were wending their way back to camp. We had a hard tramp of it that night, through the dark forest of the Missouri bottom, and were well fagged out when we approached Iatan, about day-break, for we were yet unaccustomed to hardship. We had to go straight forward, clambering through the branches of felled trees, over the trunks of others, and occasionally running against a fence which could be felt but not seen, for had we attempted to go around the fallen tree-tops, we should have lost our course.

At early morn we found a temporary resting-place in a cañon, well up on the side of the hill, a quarter of a mile from the fated city. We sent forward our faithful spy, William Smart, to investigate. In due time he returned, and reported that he had talked with some men in town, and it was his opinion that, as it looked like rain, the flag would not be hoisted that day, but he had found that the emblem of treason was kept in the store before referred to, folded and lying on the counter, at the back end of the room. He had found three men in the store when he was there, and that several guns were in a corner near the front door.

We had come for that flag, and we were determined to have it. It was already doomed, for ere we marched from that retreat had we not raised twelve hands and taken a solemn oath before God to take that flag or die? We came pretty near doing both. As we crossed the bridge leading into the town, and when within about one hundred yards of the flag-pole, we discovered that the stars and bars were just being run up. We at once charged on the double-quick, and surrounded the pole just as — Benight had tied the cord. He remonstrated, and asked "by what authority we wanted that flag," when Serg. Drenning pronounced, that "in the name of Abraham Lin-

coln, the Congress of the United States, and the American Union, I demand the lowering of that flag." There was no time to parley, and all this took as little time as it takes to read it. The command was given, "Cut the rope!" and Mell. Lewis, with his butcher-knife, sprang to the pole, severed the cord at one stroke, and the rag was at our feet in a jiffy. Mell. gathered it up quickly, and the order was given to fall back. Just at that moment, as we turned to retreat, fire was opened on us from the store door, at a distance of less than a hundred feet. Two or three of our men fired at the door, but the range being at an angle with the front of the building, their shots probably glanced. We had no time to waste. Those who had fired one shot, now had only one left. Two double-barreled shot-guns had been emptied of heavy charges of buckshot at close quarters, and we were being fired on with revolvers. The order was given, "Double quick!" But it was found that three of our men were wounded, two of them severely in the leg. They had to be helped, and our retreat was slow. We heard the stir in the camp, and knew the rangers would soon be upon us. Having reached the cover of the woods, and crossed two or three fences without an onslaught, we concluded that we were safe from an attack from the rear, but we very naturally and correctly concluded that the enemy would aim, by pursuing the main road leading along the foot of the bluff, to cut us off at the Kickapoo ferry, where they knew we must have crossed. This course on their part was so evident to us when we had progressed about half-way to Kickapoo crossing without trouble, that we began a close search along the bank for some means of taking to the water. We were soon so fortunate as to discover a sunken skiff, only the bow of which was visible, and while some of us were engaged in raising it, another one in the same condition was found some distance below. They were both soon raised and bailed out, we resorting to our hats in the absence of buckets or pans to dip the water, and with six of our party in each boat were soon afloat on the current of the Missouri river, using the butts of our minie rifles for paddles. Through a seam in the bottom of each of our skiffs, that reached from stem to stern, the water rushed in and threatened to sink us, but by diligent work with our hats we managed to keep the water down.

As we approached Kickapoo and came in full view of the landing opposite, we discovered the company of mounted rangers awaiting us. They expected, of course, that we would make our appearance on land, and from the manner in which some of them acted, we imagined that they were greatly disappointed. We waved our hats at them, hurrahing until we were hoarse, and landing our barks on the Kansas side, opposite to them, we gave them a last farewell look at their flag by waving it at them amidst the groans of our crowd. We then took up our march for camp, distant about six miles, making our way through the fields, and had considerable trouble to get our wounded men along, especially Lieut. Umfried and Sergeant Voeth, who were shot in their legs, and had lost much blood. We reached camp about

dusk, and aimed to keep quiet about the matter, but it got out, and the next morning the Leavenworth *Conservative*, of which D. W. Wilder was editor, contained a flaming account of it. The same day Mr. Wilder sent up and got the flag, and it was soon suspended, bottom upwards, in front of the *Conservative* office, with the names of the captors emblazoned thereon, as follows:

Frank H. Drenning, First Sergeant, Elwood Guards.
Thos. Merrick, Third Sergeant, Elwood Guards.
Frank M. Tracy, Elwood Guards.
G. Mellen Lewis, Fourth Sergeant, Elwood Guards.
Fred. Amerine, Ensign, Elwood Guards.
Wm. Smart, Elwood Guards.
James Liddle, Elwood Guards.
Emil Umfried, Second Lieutenant, Steuben Guards.
— Voeth, Steuben Guards.
Theo. Kroll, Fourth Sergeant, Steuben Guards.
Richard Lander, Steuben Guards.
Henry Laurenzier, Steuben Guards.

The "Elwood Guards" were Company A, and the "Steubens," Company I.

Our wounded were promptly cared for by Dr. S. D. Smith, the regimental surgeon, and by Dr. Stein, of Leavenworth. Umfried was most seriously wounded, having received one shot in the shoulder, one in the back, and one in the leg. Drenning received two shots, but the wounds were not severe. Voeth was shot in the leg, and was much weakened by the loss of blood. Drenning continued on duty, but the two others were laid up for two or three months.

Of the part the men of this expedition took in the four-years' struggle which followed, I need only say that they all did well; most, if not all of them, received promotion, and some of them honorable mention. Drenning is now living at his comfortable home, at Wathena, having served in both branches of the Legislature, besides occupying other positions of honor and responsibility. G. Mellen Lewis lives in Marshall county, Kansas, and has served two terms as county clerk. Thomas Merrick died several years ago. He was a fine soldier, and had been in the Crimean war. He it was that alone captured the first rebel flag that was publicly hoisted in St. Joseph, early in 1861, when "fifty rifles were loaded to guard it." Fred. Amerine was a brave, true man, but his present whereabouts are not known to the writer. Wm. Smart was "our spy." He was smart by nature as well as by name. James Liddle was a sprightly fellow, and had many warm friends. He and Smart are now in Colorado, digging gold, and I hope they may find all they want. They deserve it. Richard Lander, I understand, is in business in Chicago. But I have lost all trace of the others. If they are living, I hope to hear from them.

Such, my dear sir, is the story of the capture of the flag, which I have the

honor to herewith present to your Society. I have endeavored to relate it in the simplest manner, and as briefly as possible, keeping closely to the facts. It may be proper to say that the incident created much excitement, and attracted a great deal of interest at the time, being about the first daring adventure of the war.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., December 25, 1880.

INDIAN RAID ITEMS.

The following letter of Dr. A. W. Bariteau was furnished by Mr. G. Webb Bertram, of Oberlin, Decatur county, who by request has gathered up much information relative to the raid of Dull Knife's band through the frontier counties of Kansas, in September and October, 1878. Mr. Bertram proposes to write a full history of this murderous raid.

OBERLIN, KANSAS, October 31, 1878.

G. WEBB BERTRAM, *Esq.*—*Dear Sir:* Agreeably to your request, I furnish you with a description of wounds received at the hands of Indians, upon the persons named below, during the recent Indian raid through Decatur county.

CASE No. 1—Was Mr. John Young, of Mitchellsville, Polk county, Iowa, who was wounded on north fork of the Solomon river, and taken to the house of Mr. Shoemaker, on the Prairie Dog creek. The wound was made by a bullet striking the left shoulder and penetrating the left scapula, about two inches above its inferior angle, and about one inch from its internal or vertebral border, and passing forward into the body of the left lung. I had no instruments for extracting the bullet, and advised sending for an army surgeon. This was done, but not being able to secure the services of a surgeon from either of the posts at Wallace or Hays, a Dr. Groechenaur, of Ellis, came up and made an examination, but did not succeed in finding the bullet. He lived till the night of the 3d inst. His body below where the ball entered was paralyzed until his death, from the time he received the wound.

CASE No. 2—Mr. Jas. G. Smith, residing about three miles southwest of this place. The history of this case, after it came under my observation, is as follows: I arrived at his residence about the time he was brought in from the field, at 12 o'clock, noon, October 1st. On examination, I found ten wounds, as follows: Wounds numbers one and two, by an arrow, through the upper third of the right arm, the arrow-head piercing the biceps muscle from the outer side, and the point reaching through the inner side, making two apertures about an inch in length by one-eighth in width; wounds numbers three and four, by an arrow, the head piercing the right fore-arm in about the same direction as the one above, entering the muscle of the fore-arm, the point protruding on the inner side, making wounds about the size of those in the upper part of the arm; wound number five, by an arrow-head, in the right side, striking the seventh rib, and bending the arrow-head into a half-circle; wound number six, by an arrow-head, penetrating the anterior portion of the right thigh, entering the rectus muscle, and reaching the sartorius. The above completes the list of arrow wounds, which seem to have been made by a man on horseback, and to the right and rear of the wounded man. Wounds numbers seven and eight were by bullet, through the left elbow joint, entering the large flexor muscle on the inferior side of the fore-arm, about two and one-half inches below the inner caudyle of the ulna, ranging diagonally upward, and emerging on the upper side of the arm, about four inches above the caudyle of the radius, crushing the elbow joint and

lacerating the flesh very badly. This was the worst wound he received, the extremities of the bones of the arm and fore-arm being a mass of crushed bones. Wounds numbers nine and ten were by bullet, through the upper third of the left thigh, entering the rectus muscle, and passing diagonally downward and inward, emerging about six inches from point of entrance. This completes the list of wounds received by this case. He survived, after being brought in, until about 9 o'clock P. M.

CASE No. 3—Mrs. Ferdinand Westphalen, who was shot by the wooden point of an arrow shaft, striking her in her left side, merely puncturing the flesh to the depth of a quarter of an inch, fully recovered.

CASE No. 4—Theodore Steadman; bullet through left forearm, fracturing the radius about three inches below elbow-joint, passing entirely through the supinator muscle, and emerging about four inches from point of entrance. The wound heals finely, and patient able to be about and attend to business.

CASE No. 5—John Humphrey; bullet in right shoulder, entering muscles of the shoulder about four inches below and three inches to rear of the cranium process of scapula; thence ranging to the front under the pectoralis muscle, where about seven inches from point of entrance it turned internally, and lodged in pleural cavity. It did not seem to have entered the lung, as breathing was not impaired until about a week before his death. The room in which he was lying was without any conveniences for warming, and during the cold weather he took cold, which resulted in inflammation of the right lung. He had rheumatism complicated with his wound in the same shoulder. He lived until 11 o'clock on the evening of October 28th, four weeks from the time of receiving his wound. His wound was healing finely, and until a week before his death there was hope that he would recover. We tried all the means we had at hand for relieving his lung complaint, but only succeeded in temporarily relieving him.

The above completes the list of wounded on the Solomon and Sappa.

Very truly, yours,

A. W. BARITEAU.

KANSAS POSTAL HISTORY.

BY E. J. DALLAS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

In presenting to the Kansas State Historical Society three Post-Office Directories, published in 1811, 1831 and 1880, respectively, I have thought that it would add something to the interest of the contribution to furnish a brief history of some of the oldest post offices established in Kansas, and submit some other statistics, compiled from the records of the Department, relating to the postal service in the State. I have selected the issue of 1811, because it is the earliest list of post offices obtainable, and that of 1831 because it contains the name of the first post office in Kansas, and the Directory of 1880, to show what has been the growth of the postal service in the United States since the first-named date.

The oldest post office in Kansas is Fort Leavenworth, which was established on May 29, 1828, under the name of Cantonment Leavenworth, or the La Platte, then in Clay county, Missouri.* The first Postmaster was Philip G. Rand. He was succeeded by Thomas S. Bryant, appointed October 16, 1828, Mr. Bryant's successor was R. P. Beauchamp, who was followed by Alex. G. Morgan, appointed July 8, 1831. Joseph V. Hamilton was appointed Postmaster, April 3, 1838, and Albert G. Wilson, on December 5, 1839. Mr. Wilson held the office until October 19, 1841, when the name was changed to Fort Leavenworth, and Hiram Rich appointed Postmaster. The subsequent appointments were as follows:

Andrew G. Ege, appointed on the 12th of March, 1862.
Edward Fenlon, appointed on the 19th of May, 1862.
Elizabeth Graham, appointed on the 20th of March, 1865.
Edward Fenlon, appointed on the 8th of August, 1865.
Myers B. Haas, appointed on the 14th of May, 1866.
Michael L. Dunn, appointed on the 10th of August, 1866.
David L. Payne, appointed on the 19th of March, 1867.
Michael L. Dunn, appointed on the 20th of July, 1867.

The last named held the office until it was discontinued, on July 31, 1868. Upon its being reestablished, April 16, 1869, Mrs. Clara L. Nichols was appointed Postmistress, and still holds that office.

The next post office established in Kansas was Fort Scott, then in Bates county, Missouri,† on March 3, 1843, John A. Bugg being appointed first

*So located, probably, because adjacent to Clay county, Missouri.

†So called because adjacent to Bates county, Mo.

Postmaster. His successors were: H. T. Wilson, appointed February 26, 1849; James J. Farley, appointed January 28, 1856; Wiley Patterson, appointed August 2, 1856; Thos. H. Casey, appointed July 18, 1857; Wm. Gallagher, appointed August 20, 1857; David Manlove, appointed May 23, 1861; Samuel A. Manlove, appointed January 20, 1864; Chas. W. Blair, appointed March 2, 1867; James A. Tomlinson, appointed April 16, 1869; John B. Campbell, appointed March 30, 1871; Thos. F. Robley, appointed February 26, 1875. Mr. Robley was reappointed on February 22, 1879, and still holds the office.

The next post office established was at Marysville, November 11, 1854, Francis J. Marshall being appointed Postmaster on that date. The subsequent appointments were: Peter Valiton, March 12, 1858; John W. Chidress, November 8, 1858; Jacob S. Goble, May 24, 1859; Russell J. Newell, February 16, 1860; Edwin C. Manning, April 25, 1861; Jacob Weisbach, November 21, 1861; Thos. W. Waterson, April 13, 1864; Alex. Campbell, July 5, 1865; Chas. M. Heighton, March 26, 1868; Alex. Campbell, October 19, 1868. Wm. H. Smith, the present Postmaster, succeeded Mr. Campbell, and was appointed on February 27, 1871.

The next older post offices were established in 1855, but for convenience of reference I will arrange them alphabetically, rather than by the particular dates on which they were created:

Allen, Lyon county, established February 26, 1855, Charles Withington, Postmaster. Abolished, October 28, 1856; reestablished, February 19, 1857.

Atchison, Atchison county, established March 15, 1855, Robert Kelly, Postmaster.

Burlingame, Osage county, established under name of Council City, April 30, 1855, Latham Smith, Postmaster. Name changed to Burlingame, January 30, 1858.

Centreville, Linn county, established March 15, 1855, James M. Arthur, Postmaster.

Centropolis, Franklin county, established as St. Bernard, March 3, 1855, Joab M. Bernard, Postmaster. Name changed to Minneola, November 25, 1858; to Centropolis, February 23, 1863.

Clinton, Douglas county, established as Bloomington, July 11, 1855, Harrison Benson, Postmaster. Name changed to Clinton, August 30, 1858.

Council Grove, Morris county, established February 26, 1855, C. Simcock, Postmaster.

Doniphan, Doniphan county, established March 3, 1855, John W. Forman, Postmaster.

Easton, Leavenworth county, established December 21, 1855, Armsted Dawson, Postmaster.

Edgerton, Johnson county, established as Hibbard, February 26, 1855, Richard McCamish, Postmaster. Name changed to Lanesfield, July 17, 1861; to Martinsburgh, September 16, 1870; to Edgerton, July 14, 1871.

Fort Riley, Davis county, established as Pawnee, March 3, 1855, Robert Wilson, Postmaster. Name changed to Fort Riley, December 20, 1855.

Highland, Doniphan county, established as Highland, March 3, 1855, James M. Irvin, Postmaster. Name changed to Nemaha Agency, January 12, 1856; to Highland, September 2, 1857.

Iowa Point, Doniphan county, established March 15, 1855, John S. Pemberton, Postmaster.

Kickapoo City, Leavenworth county, established January 24, 1855, Thomas D. Armond, Postmaster.

Lane, Franklin county, established as Shermansville, December 21, 1855, Allen Wilkinson, Postmaster. Abolished August 28, 1856; reestablished March 14, 1857. Name changed to Lane, January 28, 1863.

Lawrence, Douglas county, established January 13, 1855, Carmi W. Babcock, Postmaster.

Leavenworth City, Leavenworth county, established as Leavenworth City, March 6, 1855, Lewis N. Reese, Postmaster. Name changed to Leavenworth, May 31, 1871.

Lecompton, Douglas county, established as Douglas, March 3, 1855, Andrew McDonald, Postmaster. Name changed to Lecompton, September 5, 1855.

Locust Grove, Atchison county, established as Mount Pleasant, March 3, 1855, Thos. Fortune, Postmaster. Name changed to Locust Grove, August 13, 1862.

Mound City, Linn county, established as Sugar Mound, March 13, 1855, Isaac D. Stockton, Postmaster. Name changed to Mound City, February 1, 1859.

Osawatomie, Miami county, established December 21, 1855, Samuel Geer, Postmaster.

Ozawkie, Jefferson county, established March 15, 1855, George M. Dyer, Postmaster.

Palermo, Doniphan county, established December 19, 1855, Frank M. Mahan, Postmaster.

Paola, Miami county, established as Peoria Village, December 21, 1855, Joseph M. Gearhart, Postmaster. Name changed to Paola, February 13, 1856.

Pardee, Atchison county, established as Ocena, August 1, 1855, William Crosby, Postmaster. Name changed to Pardee, August 6, 1855.

St. Mary's, Pottawatomie county, established as St. Mary's Mission, March 15, 1855, L. R. Palmer, Postmaster. Name changed to St. Mary's, May 21, 1878.

Tecumseh, Shawnee county, established March 3, 1855, William A. Sublett, Postmaster.

Topeka, Shawnee county, established March 3, 1855, Fry W. Giles, Postmaster.

Valley Falls, Jefferson county, established as Grasshopper Falls, Decem-

ber 21, 1855, Andrew J. Whiting, Postmaster. Name changed to Sautrell Falls, October 12, 1863; to Grasshopper Falls, May 14, 1864; to Valley Falls, July 1, 1875.

Wabaunsee, Wabaunsee county, established December 29, 1855, John H. Nesbitt, Postmaster.

Wathena, Doniphan county, established as Bryan March 3, 1855, Milton E. Bryan, Postmaster. Name changed to Wathena August 2, 1856.

White Cloud, Doniphan county, established July 11, 1855, John W. Moodie, Postmaster.

Willow Springs, Douglas county, established as Davis February 26, 1855, Thos. Mockbee, Postmaster. Name changed to Willow Springs July 23 1861, to Akron May 9, 1870, to Willow Springs June 13, 1870.

Wyandotte, Wyandotte county, established October 8, 1855, W. J. Osborn, Postmaster.

The following offices were also established during the year 1855, but have in the meantime been discontinued:

Ashland, established December 29, 1855, Wm. Mackey, Postmaster. Abolished April 1, 1868.

Blanton, established September 24, 1855, N. B. Blanton, Postmaster. Abolished February 23, 1856.

Bowling Green, established December 28, 1855, Alexander Smith, Postmaster. Abolished August 21, 1857.

Delaware, established February 10, 1855, James Findlay, Postmaster. Name changed to Secondine February 1, 1856. Abolished April 14, 1859.

Fort Atkinson, established August 4, 1855, Pitcairn Morrison, Postmaster. Abolished June 5, 1857.

Franklin, established December 21, 1855, Samul Crane, sr., Postmaster. Abolished November 7, 1867.

Hallet, established March 15, 1855, William Alley, Postmaster. Name changed to Silver Lake, June 2, 1855. Abolished September 8, 1857.

Juniata, established July 25, 1855, Seth J. Childs, Postmaster. Name changed to Tauromee, August 5, 1856. Abolished March 26, 1858.

Lane, established March 3, 1855, A. F. Powell, Postmaster. Abolished March 10, 1856. [No connection with the Lane in Franklin county.]

Loring, established March 15, 1855, R. C. Miller, Postmaster. Name changed to Indianola December 21, 1855. Abolished December 29, 1868.

Miller, established March 3, 1855, Ingraham Baker, Postmaster. Abolished, February 12, 1856.

Nuato, established March 3, 1855, Freeland M. Stanley, Postmaster. Abolished, December 20, 1855.

Richmond, established July 11, 1855, James E. Thompson, Postmaster. Abolished, July 12, 1859. [No connection with the Richmond in Franklin county.]

Richardson, established January 10, 1855, Fry P. McGee, Postmaster. Abolished, September 29, 1874.

Sac and Fox Agency, established March 3, 1855, John Whistler, Postmaster. Name changed to Greenwood, February 27, 1861. Abolished, September 3, 1872.

Shannon, established March 3, 1855, Samuel D. Houston, Postmaster. Abolished, March 12, 1858.

Shields, established March 15, 1855, C. Chandler, Postmaster. Abolished, March 30, 1878.

Smithton, established September 24, 1855, Alfred F. Barnett, Postmaster. Name changed to La Porte, February 12, 1858. Abolished, March 3, 1859.

Urbana, established March 3, 1855, John Jett, Postmaster. Abolished, June 19, 1855.

Whitehead, established March 3, 1855, James R. Whitehead, Postmaster. Abolished, April 10, 1866.

Whitfield, established March 15, 1855, James A. Gray, Postmaster. Abolished, May 21, 1856.

Woodson, established August 9, 1855, John Jett, Postmaster. Abolished, December 22, 1856.

The number of offices established between January 1 and June 30, 1856, was eighteen, while four were abolished during the same period.

The following table will show the number of offices established and discontinued each fiscal year, beginning with that ending June 30, 1857:

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Estab.</i>	<i>Abol.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Estab.</i>	<i>Abol.</i>
1857.....	72	9	1870.....	129	17
1858.....	65	7	1871.....	197	40
1859.....	20	19	1872.....	176	72
1860.....	46	15	1873.....	178	52
1861.....	31	9	1874.....	139	45
1862.....	29	8	1875.....	133	50
1863.....	30	17	1876.....	78	38
1864.....	18	16	1877.....	73	38
1865.....	18	8	1878.....	123	36
1866.....	23	17	1879.....	212	49
1867.....	49	36	Total.....	1,957	636
1868.....	48	20			
1869.....	70	18			

Statement of the aggregate length in miles of mail routes in operation in Kansas on June 30th of each year, beginning with 1855:

<i>YEAR.</i>	<i>MODE OF TRANSPORTATION.</i>			<i>YEAR.</i>	<i>MODE OF TRANSPORTATION.</i>		
	<i>No. stated.</i>	<i>Overland.</i>	<i>Total.</i>		<i>No. stated.</i>	<i>Railroad.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1855.....	570	.....	570	1867.....	4,935	220	5,155
1856.....	1,647	331	1,978	1868.....	4,812	423	5,235
1857.....	1,483	321	1,804	1869.....	3,474	545	4,019
1858.....	2,000	321	2,321	1870.....	3,863	1,005	4,868
1859.....	2,558	3,164	5,722	1871.....	3,889	1,620	5,509
1860.....	1,694	786	2,480	1872.....	4,506	1,823	6,333
1861.....	3,090	786	3,876	1873.....	4,935	2,382	7,317
1862.....	2,415	787	3,202	1874.....	6,287	2,379	8,666
1863.....	3,327	.....	3,327	1875.....	8,025	2,386	10,411
1864.....	3,188	.....	3,188	1876.....	9,140	2,570	11,710
1865.....	4,060	.....	4,060	1877.....	9,008	2,609	11,617
1866.....	4,106	.....	4,106	1878.....	9,101	2,798	11,899
				1879.....	9,899	2,835	12,734

The above table is not strictly correct, for the reason that under the system of records in the Department the entire service on each mail route is charged to the State in which it is numbered, notwithstanding that it may extend through other States. For example, in 1859, route No. 15,050, from Independence, Mo., to Stockton, Cal., was recorded as Kansas mail service; and by the way, the fact that said route was in operation but one year will account for the excess of service shown in 1859 over that of 1858 and 1860. Similar inaccuracies will be found in the column of railroad transportation, as for example the Kansas Pacific, from Kansas City, Mo., to Denver, Col., is a Kansas route. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé route is also called a mail route in Kansas, although extending to Denver, Colorado.

The table is, however, substantially correct, and will serve to illustrate the annual progress of the development of the State.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29, 1880.

MOVEMENTS FOR TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION.

The following is extracted from the very complete history of Pottawatomie county, written, in 1879, by Hon. James S. Merritt, of Wamego, and which is among the manuscripts of the Society:

It is an interesting fact, not only in the history of our county, but in that of the State and Nation as well, that near this place, at an Indian trading post called Uniontown, in the spring of 1852, the first move was made within the then Indian Territory looking to the organization of a Territorial government. Here the initiatory steps were taken that finally resulted in the passage by Congress of the Kansas and Nebraska act. Here was the beginning of the most significant drama in our country's history—the prelude to the act which deluged Kansas with blood in 1856, that elected Abraham Lincoln in 1860, that plunged the country into civil war in 1861, that liberated four million of slaves in 1862; and in 1865, at Appomattox Court House, overthrew a slaveholders' rebellion, and vindicated the integrity of the American Union.

This movement at Uniontown was a public meeting, at which were read and adopted some resolutions, embracing a memorial to Congress, praying for the organization of a Territorial government. From the most authentic reports that I can obtain of this meeting, there were present not more than five or six persons, only one of whom took an active part. He was a resident of Missouri (a merchant at Westport), who had come to Uniontown for the ostensible purpose of collecting some debts owing him by the traders. This gentleman was doubtless carrying out a prearranged programme concocted in Missouri among those chivalrous gentlemen who, at that early day, were casting covetous glances upon the fair prairies and valleys of our eastern border, and were already commencing to lay their plans to add to the Union another slave State.

To give a fuller and better idea of this meeting, I quote from a sketch of the early days of Pottawatomie county, written by Hon. L. R. Palmer, of St. Marys, who was present at the meeting. He says:

"About half a dozen persons, residents of the State of Missouri, assembled together in a shed. One of them took from his hat a paper on which had been written a set of resolutions, brought all the way from the State of Missouri, and asked the assembled multitude to vote on them. One individual said aye. Noes were not called for. Two or three of these persons were sporting gentlemen, and the others were merchants who had furnished goods for the Indians, and always came at such times to collect. These resolutions recited that there were hundreds of families in that vicinity, in the interior of the Territory, who were *bona fide* settlers, whose lives and property were in constant jeopardy for want of civil protection; and memorialized Congress to organize a Territorial government. They purported to be the unanimous expression of a large number of citizens assembled together for the purpose of calling the attention of Congress to the perils that threatened them. Immediately afterwards, this memorial was published in the Southern newspapers, and the attention of Congress was most earnestly called to the subject. The Pro-Slavery press stoutly insisted that these people in the interior, who had hazarded so much to open this country to settlement, should be protected by organized civil authority. Congress took up the matter. With the result, we are all familiar."

EARLY ELECTION AT WYANDOTTE.

The following is a copy of the returns of the votes in the Wyandotte Nation, at an election held in 1852, from a manuscript copy contributed to the collections of our Historical Society by Mrs. Lydia B. Walker, one of the survivors of the Wyandotte immigration of 1843:

The following is the return of votes polled at the election held in the Wyandotte Nation, Nebraska Territory, October 12, 1852, for a Delegate to represent the aforesaid Territory in the Thirty-second Congress of the United States. Abelard Guthrie was the only candidate, and received all the votes. The following are the names of the voters: Charles B. Garrett, Isaac Baker, Jose Antonio Pieto, Henry C. Norton, Abelard Guthrie, Henry C. Long, Cyrus Garrett, Francis Cotter, Edward B. Hand, Francis A. Hicks, Russel Garrett, Samuel Rankin, Nicholas Cotter, Joel W. Garrett, Isaac Long, Thomas Coonhawk, James Garlow, William Walker, George I. Clark, Benjamin N. C. Andrews, Matthew R. Walker, Samuel Priestly, Henry Garrett, William Gibson, Presley Muir, Joel Walker, Isaac Brown, James Long, John Lynch, William Trowbridge, John W. Ladd, Daniel McNeal, Edward Fifer, Peter D. Clark, Henry W. Porter. Total number of votes given, 35.

To this return the following certificate is attached:

WYANDOTTE, NEBRASKA TERRITORY, October 12, 1852.

We, the undersigned, sworn clerks of the election held in this place on this day, certify that Abelard Guthrie, of the Territory aforesaid, received thirty-five votes for Delegate to the Thirty-second Congress of the United States.

(Signed) WILLIAM WALKER,
BENJAMIN N. C. ANDREWS. } Clerks.

WYANDOTTE, NEBRASKA TERRITORY, October 12, 1852.

We, the undersigned, sworn judges of the election held in this place on this day, certify that Abelard Guthrie, of the Territory aforesaid, received thirty-five votes for Delegate to the Thirty-second Congress of the United States.

(Signed) GEORGE I. CLARK,
SAMUEL PRIESTLY,
MATTHEW R. WALKER,
Judges of Election.

TERRITORIAL CONVENTION AT KICKAPOO.

The following statement was made by a writer in the New York *Tribune*, of date June 28, 1854:

"Kickapoo village is on the Missouri river, about four miles above Fort Leavenworth, and is of note from its having been the place of a convention held September 20, 1853, which made the arrangements for the election of a delegate to Washington to urge upon Congress the organization of the new Territories of Nebraska and Kansas. It was not held at Fort Leavenworth, for the reason that it was deemed desirable that the demonstration should not appear to have the countenance or coöperation of the officers and soldiers attached to that fort. There is but one trading house in the village; and the mission, now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Grover, has no school attached to it, but he is anxious to commence one."

EARLY MILITARY POSTS, MISSIONS AND CAMPS.

The following account of forts, missionary and other establishments in Kansas, previous to the opening of the Territory for settlement, is chiefly extracted from a paper prepared by a well-informed writer for the *New York Tribune*, and published in that paper of June 28, 1854:

FORT LEAVENWORTH—The proposed capital of the Territory of Kansas, is an important military post and post office, on the west side of the Missouri river, 398 miles above its mouth, thirty-one miles above the mouth of the Kansas river, and four miles below Weston, Missouri, in latitude $30^{\circ} 21' 14''$, north, and longitude $94^{\circ} 44'$, west. This is the oldest fort on the Missouri, having been established in 1827. It is the great frontier depot for the other military posts on the Santa Fé and Oregon routes, and the general rendezvous for troops proceeding to Western forts. The Government Reservation of nine square miles is on a handsome location, which rises gradually from the river to a height of 150 feet. There is a good landing for steamboats. All the buildings are well constructed, of stone, and present quite an imposing appearance. They consist of the barracks for the troops, a large structure, three stories high; a hospital, which cost from \$12,000 to \$15,000; the Quartermaster's building; a spacious warehouse, etc. Connected with the Fort is a large farm.

The number of troops stationed here varies with the demands of the army. The report of December, 1853, states that the force then stationed at this place consisted of two companies—one of dragoons and one of artillery—comprising thirteen officers and 158 soldiers; but at several times during the year the Fort contained six or seven companies.

The history of Fort Leavenworth is of much interest. Among the many events which have occurred here, it will be remembered that this was the rendezvous of Gen. Kearney in June, 1846, before his expedition to Santa Fé, and that from this place have started the expeditions of Gen. Joseph Lane to Oregon, in 1848; Capt. Stansbury to the Salt Lake, in 1849; the surveyors of the Central Pacific railroad route, in 1853; Col. Fremont for the similar purpose in the same year, etc. Future years will each contribute to its advancement, and it is not unlikely that in 1860 it will rank as one of the most flourishing towns in the Missouri valley. In this precinct of Fort Leavenworth, including Kickapoo, about 100 votes were polled at the election of Delegate to Washington.

Many emigrants here cross the Missouri, but not so many as at the ferry at Weston, four miles above. This is owing mainly to the necessity of getting outfits at Weston, which, of course, are not obtainable at the Fort; but when they have crossed they at once take the road leading from Fort Leavenworth across the Plains to Forts Kearney and Laramie. This road, called the "new military road," was constructed in 1850 by the Government, which caused it to be surveyed, improved and bridged, and, having since kept it in good repair, it is called the best of the emigrant routes, being high, level, dry, with fine grass, and convenient water. The old military road, into which the

road from St. Joseph enters, was abandoned on account of the large streams, swamps, barrens and hills, and its general crookedness.

The following is a comparative table of distances by these routes, in miles, from Fort Leavenworth:

TO THE BIG BLUE.	Miles.	TO FORT LARAMIE.	Miles.
By new road.....	137	By new road	598
Via St. Joseph { By land..... By river	157 195	Via Kanesville { By land..... By river.....	745 935

The following is a table of distances from the Fort to the Big Blue:

	Miles. Aggreg.		Miles. Aggreg.
Salt Creek, or Kickapoo Creek.....	3	Muddy Brook.....	18 70
Rock Creek.....	33 36	Turkey Creek.....	14 84
Willow Brook.....	5 41	Vermillion.....	18 102
Mill Brook	4 45	Big Blue.....	29 131
Grasshopper.....	7 52		

FORT SCOTT—Formerly a post office and military post, and established about 1844, is on the Marmaton creek or river, a small branch of the Osage river, some eight miles west of the Missouri State line, and boundary of Bates county. The amount of military force here stationed, as reported in 1848, when under the command of Captain S. Burbank, and in 1850, under Brevet-Major A. Cady, was one company; in 1852, there were three companies, numbering 117, under Major W. F. Sanderson. In 1853 the troops were withdrawn, and transferred to Fort Riley and other Western posts. This place is attended as a missionary station, at least once a month, by the Catholic clergy from the Osage mission on the Neosho river, from which it is distant forty-five miles.

FORT RILEY—Is a new military post, at the junction of the two main branches of the Kansas river (called Republican and Smoky Hill forks), 140 miles from Fort Leavenworth; latitude $39^{\circ} 3' 38''$ N.; longitude $96^{\circ} 24' 56''$ W.; elevation above the Gulf of Mexico, 926 feet. It was established in the spring of 1853, under an act of Congress, having been urgently recommended as necessary to the efficiency of the service in that section. It possesses excellent military advantages, being in the midst of a fertile country, which abounds in timber, building materials, good water and grass. Hence, it is a desirable spot for permanent settlers, who can make a very profitable business in furnishing the supplies of subsistence, forage, etc., required by the garrison, and by the troops and emigrants going to California and New Mexico, who will halt here. At favorable seasons of the year the Kansas river is navigable to this place. The original plan of the fort contemplates barracks of stone for eight companies, part of which were erected last year (1853), and it is expected that the rest will be finished this summer, with all such other buildings, barns, stables, granaries, etc., as are necessary for a large mounted force. According to the report of November, 1853, three companies of the Sixth Infantry, under Capt. C. S. Lovell, were then stationed at this fort—to which another would soon be added—making the complement of sixteen officers and two hundred and twenty-eight men. This vicinity of the junction of the forks of the Kansas was formerly known as Grand Point, near which is a Methodist mission.

FORT ATKINSON*—At the crossing of the Arkansas river, on the Santa Fé route, was formerly a post office and military post. It was established as such in the summer of 1850, after it had been the ground of a treaty talk with the Indians, held by Mr. Fitzpatrick in June of that year, for the object of peace and friendship. It was first called the "New Post," and then "Fort Sumner," before receiving the name of "Fort Atkinson," which was in 1851. During 1850 and 1851 there was but one company stationed here, under the command of Brevet Lieut. Col. Hoffman, which was inadequate to the wants of the service in this section, and hence Mr. Fitzpatrick, who visited it in 1851, reported it as "a small, insignificant military station, beneath the dignity of the

* Fort Atkinson was situated about six miles west of where Fort Dodge now is.

United States, and at the mercy and forbearance of the Indians," etc. This Indian agent came there on June 1 of last year, to hold "a talk" with the tribes of that region, inviting them to be present at the treaty at Fort Laramie, in September following, and having concluded a "big talk" with five tribes, two of which agreed to go to Fort L., 600 miles, he departed on July 3, ensuing. During his stay, Col. Sumner, with his command, *en route* for New Mexico, arrived, and encamped one-and-a-half miles above the fort, near a very large encampment of Cheyennes. During his halt of two days, a great freedom of intercourse was permitted to the Indians, who went in and about the tents without restraint. It happened that one of the Cheyenne braves insulted the wife of one of the officers, for which he received a good sound flogging with a carriage-whip. The whole tribe presently became very much exasperated; and, while this was going on, Col. Sumner struck his tents and proceeded on his journey to New Mexico. In the evening, Mr. Fitzpatrick was visited by a delegation of Comanche and Kiowa Indians, who told him that the Cheyennes intended to attack the whites, and had invited them to join them. Mr. F. at once informed Col. Hoffman, commanding the post, who dispatched a messenger to Col. Sumner. The latter promptly returned the next day, with his entire force, and planted it within striking distance of the Cheyenne encampment. This greatly alarmed the Indians, many of whom commenced striking their tents, while others inquired of Fitzpatrick the cause of the return. The tribe denied the truth of the report, saying that no one of their nation felt aggrieved, except the one who had been whipped, and his wounded feelings having been healed by the present of a blanket, Col. S. again proceeded. In 1852, the post was commanded by Brevet Captain S. P. Buckner, and afterwards by Second Lieutenant Henry Heth, each having one company of the Sixth Infantry. In his report for 1852, Col. Fauntleroy, of Fort Leavenworth, recommended its discontinuance, and the establishment of Fort Riley on the Kansas. In the summer of 1853 it was discontinued, but the troops were not transferred to Fort Riley, but to Walnut creek. In July of last year, Mr. Fitzpatrick held a council, which had been postponed from 1852, with the tribes of the Arkansas river at Fort A., when he obtained their ratification to the Laramie treaty, and Major Chilton, with his Company B, First Dragoons, was also present. The amount of postages here collected for the year ending July 30, 1853, was \$21.78.

WALNUT CREEK POST OFFICE—At the mouth of Walnut creek, entering Arkansas river near Great Bend, south of Fort Zarah, was established in May, 1853, upon the abandonment of Fort Atkinson; and Samuel G. Mason, who had been postmaster at Fort Atkinson, was appointed for this office. This place possesses the advantages of fine grazing, excellent water, and a comparatively good supply of timber. At this point, or vicinity, a new military post was established in June, 1853, by the removal hither of Company D, Fifth Infantry, from Fort Atkinson. It is a considerable distance on this side, about sixty miles, and is eighteen miles from Pawnee fork.

ELM GROVE, OR ROUND GROVE—Is a noted camping-place on the Santa Fé road, thirty-five miles from Westport, Mo., in latitude $38^{\circ} 49' 41''$ north, and longitude $94^{\circ} 25' 31''$ west. Col. Fremont encamped here May 31, 1843, at the commencement of his second expedition. Traders often locate here for a season in the prosecution of their business.

COUNCIL GROVE—A noted stopping-place on the great thoroughfare to Santa Fé, contains some half a dozen trading houses, a missionary establishment and school, two blacksmith shops, etc.

FORT MANN—On the north side of the Arkansas river, twenty-four miles above steam-boat navigation, was formerly a military post on the Santa Fé route. It was established about 1845, but was discontinued upon the erection of Fort Atkinson, at the main crossing of the Arkansas.

BIG TIMBERS—Is a locality on the Arkansas river, above Fort Atkinson, noted as having been at various times a place for making negotiations and treaties with the Indian tribes of that region. For a long time it has been their favorite wintering ground, since there is at all times during the winter, in its neighborhood, an abundance of buffalo, antelope, deer and elk, with good pasturage, fuel, etc. It was at first intended to establish here a military post and post office, afterward located below and called Fort Sumner or Atkinson; but this was not done, owing to an unwillingness to disturb the Indians.

SHAWNEE MISSION—Is three miles from Westport, Missouri, one mile from the State line, and about eight miles from the mouth of the Kansas river. Here is an Indian mission labor school, under the direction mainly of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The buildings of the institution were erected in 1850, and consist of three brick houses 110 feet long and two stories high, and accommodating about one hundred scholars, and that is the number usually attending. It is under the superintendence of the Rev. Thomas Johnson, who was the first Methodist missionary in Kansas. [It was at this mission that the first session of the Kansas Territorial Legislature was held.]

SHAWNEE BAPTIST MISSION—Two miles northwest from the Methodist school, has twenty pupils, under the superintendence of Francis Barker.

THE FRIENDS' SHAWNEE LABOR SCHOOL—Is situated three miles west from the Methodist school. The Friends have been laboring among the Shawnees for fifty years, including the period before their removal. This school has thirty pupils, who are instructed in learning, agriculture and domestic matters; and is supported by the three yearly meetings which have it in charge, without any aid from the Indians. The farm contains over two hundred acres of land in fence, and its proceeds afford a surplus for sale.

DELAWARE—A post office, is on the Kansas river, ten miles from its mouth. It contains two or three trading-posts, a blacksmith shop, etc. The post office was established in the fall of 1849, James Findley being appointed postmaster, and he still holds the office. The Kansas is here some two hundred yards wide, over which is a ferry.

BRIGGSVALE—In the vicinity of Delaware, is the seat of a mission and school of the American Baptist Missionary Union, organized in 1847. Its buildings, erected in that year, are a principal dwelling-house, thirty-six feet square, a frame building with kitchen, a school and meeting house, and usual small outbuildings. Connected with these are garden and field lots, in all about twenty-two acres, under good cultivation, attended by the labor of Indians whenever their help can be obtained, and by the boys of the school at those hours not devoted to instruction in letters. The girls are daily taught the use of the needle, making and repairing their own and the boys' garments as a common duty, and one afternoon in each week is devoted to fine needlework, which is executed with much taste and neatness. The older girls assist daily in the dining-room, and weekly in the wash-room. The Superintendent, the Rev. John G. Pratt, is aided by Miss E. S. Moore, who has been the efficient teacher ever since the commencement of the school, and by three other female assistants. The average number of children is about thirty, nearly all of whom are of the Delaware tribe. Religious exercises are held every Sabbath.

SAINT MARY'S—On the Kansas river, fifty-one miles below Fort Riley, is an important and very flourishing missionary establishment among the Pottawatomies, and is the largest which the Roman Catholics have in Kansas. Gen. Whitfield, the agent for that tribe, states, in his report for 1853, that "it will compare favorably with any school in the Indian country; and too much praise cannot be given to these kind people who have charge of it, for their many exertions to benefit this tribe." It is under the charge of the Right Rev. J. B. Miege, D. D., Bishop of the Apostolic Vicariate of the Indian Territory east of the Rocky Mountains, with the title of "Bishop of Messenia, *In Partibus Infidelium*," assisted by the Rev. J. D. Duerinek, S. J., Superior, and Superintendent

of the Manual Labor School, the Rev. J. Schultz, S. J., and the Rev. M. Guillard, S. J., all of whom reside at the Mission. Sermons are preached every Sunday, in Indian and English. The manual labor school is under their charge, assisted by eight lay brothers, and is in a flourishing condition. The number of boys admitted from October 1st, 1852, till September, 1853, was 77, and the average number in attendance was 52. The female department is under the charge of the "Ladies of the Sacred Heart"—a community of seven in number, three "Ladies" and four "Sisters"—who devote all their time to the school. The number of girls admitted from October 1st, 1852, to September, 1853, was 92, and the average attendance during the four quarters was 67. This missionary establishment enjoys great popularity among the Indians. Its site is said to be the most lovely spot in the Indian country. The mission buildings, with the adjacent trading-houses, groups of Indian improvements, and extensive corn-fields, all give it the appearance of a town. Some people think St. Mary's ought to be the capital of the Territory. Steamboats will certainly ascend the Kansas in 1854 (this has been done for some distance), come up to this landing, discharge freight, etc. The mission farm is large, and more than 100 acres are under very profitable cultivation. The stock of horned cattle consists of 250 head, and these afford a considerable part of the support of the Mission. There is a good demand for produce, a ready market being found for all surplus, especially since the establishment of Fort Riley. There are three missionary stations, each about twenty miles from St. Mary's, on Soldier, Mission and Shunganon creeks, attended semi-monthly, and their aggregate Catholic population is reported at 1,600.

BAPTIST MISSION AND LABOR SCHOOL—Among the Pottawatomies, in the east part of that nation, has at many times been in a very flourishing condition, and is reported as having done as much good as any other mission in the Indian Territory. It is under the direction of the American Indian Missionary Association, of Louisville, Kentucky, and under the superintendence of Rev. David Lykins, who enjoys great popularity with the entire tribe. This worthy missionary formerly conducted the Wea and Piankeshaw Mission and School, or Harvey Institute, in the Osage River Agency.

THE CATHOLIC OSAGE MISSION—On the Neosho river, 45 miles from Fort Scott, is one of the largest missions and schools in Kansas. It was commenced in 1847, the boys' school having been opened May 1st, and the girls' school October 10th, of that year. The experiment proved so successful that more ample buildings were needed, which were built in 1849 and 1850. The Rev. John Schoenmaker has been the Superior of this mission from its commencement. He is assisted by two other clergymen of the Society of Jesus, and by several lay brothers. Sermons are preached in Osage and English. There are ten missionary stations, at as many different Indian villages, within sixty miles, attended monthly from this mission. The Catholic population of this district is reported to be between 600 and 700, and that of the upper country at 3,000. Attached to the mission is a manual-labor school for boys, under the direction of the Fathers, assisted by the Rev. Theodore Heiman and eight lay brothers, who attend to the farm, gardens and household business. During the past year thirty-nine Osage boys were admitted, of whom thirty-four were in constant attendance. The school lately received an important accession by the United States Government transferring in April, 1853, the Quapaw school to this. Of the Quapaw children, eighteen attend at the male department. The latter is under the care of the Sisters of Loretto, eight in number, formerly from Kentucky—Mother Concordia, Superior. The number of girls during the year ending September 1, 1853, was thirty-two, and twenty-four of these attended constantly. The girls have improved very rapidly, and are daily instructed in household business, fine sewing, working on lace and embroidery, painting in oil and water colors, etc.

In addition to the foregoing from the *Tribune*, the following information has been gathered from other sources:

OSAGES.—The Osages now have their location east of the Arkansas river, in the Indian Territory. Their agent, L. J. Miles, under date of Sept. 10, 1880, says of them: "They number about 2,000, full and mixed bloods. The full-bloods are almost all blanket Indians; although quite a number have in years past been educated to speak English, read and write, yet we find them with the garb and habits of the uneducated, and a stranger could scarcely detect them. They all cling tenaciously to their Indian customs and religion, and pride themselves on their nationality, although they have entirely given up their old hunts, and are making quite an effort at self-support."

IOWAS, AND SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSOURI RIVER, AND THEIR MISSION.—Some time subsequent to the Black Hawk war, which occurred in 1832, the Iowas, and a portion of the Sac and Fox tribes, became settled on the Missouri river, on that triangular tract of country lying between the river and the west line of the State of Missouri, as it then existed. By the treaty of Fort Leavenworth, September 17, 1836, in order that this tract might be annexed to the State of Missouri, these bands relinquished their possession, and there was assigned to them the small strip of land on the west side of the Missouri river, lying between the Kickapoo northern boundary line and the Great Nemaha, and extending back from the Missouri river so as to make four hundred sections of land. This tract was partly in what is now Doniphan county, Kansas, and partly in Nebraska. It was divided, and the lower half was assigned to the Sacs and Foxes, and the upper half to the Iowas. By the next year, the Indians were located on their new lands. In 1835 or 1836, before the removal to the west side of the river, a mission was established among these Indians by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. Rev. S. M. Irvin, still a resident of Highland, Doniphan county, was one of the missionaries, and was the first to come to the Kansas side of the river, arriving in May, 1837. He and his associates soon set up a printing-press at the mission. Two books printed by them on this press are in the collections of the Historical Society: One entitled "An Elementary Book of the Iowa Language, with an English Translation," compiled by Samuel Hamilton and S. M. Irvin, published in 1843; the other entitled "An Iowa Grammar," the same authorship, 1848. The former was given the Society by Rev. S. M. Irvin, and the latter by Hon. Rus. Williams, of White Cloud.

To the following, from the authority before quoted, of date 1854, some additions and corrections have recently been made by Mr. Irvin:

"THE IOWA AND SAC MISSION AND SCHOOL—Is situated about twenty-six miles northwest from St. Joseph, Missouri, on the emigrant road from that place, and four miles north of Wolf creek, a small tributary to the Missouri river, from which it is four miles distant. The mission was established as early as 1837, but the school was not opened till the summer of 1846, and was not fairly in operation until 1847. In that year, the number of regular scholars averaged twenty-four, and in 1853, forty-four. It was founded by the Rev. Wm. Hamilton and the Rev. S. M. Irvin, of the Presbyterian Church, and both of these missionaries were constantly engaged together in its management until 1853, when the former took charge of the school at Bellevue, in Nebraska. The mission house is a spacious brick edifice, and cost \$8,000. The farm contains 115 acres. More than half of this is used for raising crops of grain, etc. Several assistants are employed in the school, which is composed of two departments, for the respective sexes, the girls being taught by Miss Sarah Rea, and the boys by James Williams, a young gentleman, a native of England. The entire school was formerly taught by Miss S. A. Waterman, who was connected with it from 1849 to 1853. Miss Rea here taught for a part of 1852 a school of white pupils only—children of the missionaries and persons resident at the

Indian Agency, (Great Nemaha,) which is established in the vicinity. Attached to this Agency is the farm of the Sac and Fox tribe, which is worked for them by a farmer, Harvey W. Forman, employed by the United States Government. His report for 1853 states the farm had produced 5,500 bushels of corn, (110 acres,) 1,000 bushels of potatoes, but no particular statement is given of other crops. The grain is distributed to the Indians according to their number, some of whom, at their villages four miles south of the Agency, raised small crops for themselves. The cost of this kind of farming is very great."

In respect to the present condition of these confederated tribes, the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1880 contains the following information:

"The Agency is composed of two small tribes, viz., Iowa and Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, occupying contiguous reservations in northeastern Kansas and southeastern Nebraska, containing about 22,000 acres, mostly fine farming and grazing land, closely surrounded by enterprising white settlers, many of whom appear to act out the idea that 'an Indian has no rights which a white man is bound to respect.' The Iowas number 171 enrolled members now at the agency—over thirty in the last two years have emigrated to the Indian Territory. Nine births and eleven deaths during the year. They live in houses furnished with many of the comforts and conveniences of civilized life."

METEOROLOGICAL.—Abstract from a meteorological table kept at the Ioway and Sac Mission, for the year 1849:

MONTH.	TEMPERATURE.					WIND.	FACE OF SKY				
	Average temperature of morning...	Average temperature of noon...	Average temperature of night...	Average temperature of each quarter of day...	Average temperature of half-year...		No. of days wind from north...	No. of days wind from south...	No. of days wind from east...	No. of days wind from west...	No. of clear days...	No. of cloudy days...
January.....	8°	24°	20°	17°		13	10	4	4	12	19
February.....	15	32	24	24	28°	10	13	1	1	21	7
March.....	36	48	44	42		9	11	6	5	18	13
April.....	42	58	48	47	43½	9	11	7	3	19	11
May.....	51	68	62	60	59	1	11	14	5	19	12
June.....	63	81	66	70		2	14	11	3	18	12
July.....	67	78	71	72		4	17	8	2	16	15
August.....	64	80	70	71	70	12	16	2	1	21	10
September.....	59	72	71	67		4	23	1	2	22	8
October.....	43	62	54	53	56½	8	10	4	9	19	12
November.....	40	60	51	50	43	7	15	4	4	22	8
December.....	18	30	27	25		12	8	5	6	17	14
Total.....						91	159	67	48	224	141

Coldest day, January 14th; average 6° below zero.

Warmest day, July 10th; average 83° above zero.

Highest point, July 9th and 10th; 90° degrees above zero, noon.

Lowest point, January 18th; 13° below zero, morning.

For convenience, the fractions have been dropped, and the nearest round number taken. The wind and clouds are not literally correct, but that which prevailed through the day has been put down.

Abstract from a meteorological table kept at the Ioway and Sac Mission, for the year A. D. 1850:

MONTHS.	TEMPERATURE.					DIRECTION OF WIND.	FACE OF SKY.				
	Av. temperature in morning.....	Av. temperature at noon.....	Av. temperature at evening.....	Av. temperature of each quarter.....	Av. temperature one-half year.....		No. days wind from north.....	No. days wind from west.....	No. days wind from east.....	No. days wind from south.....	No. of cloudy days.....	No. of clear days.....
January.....	24°	34°	30°	29°	33°	5	13	4	9	22	9
February.....	21	38	32	30	33°	8	7	5	8	16	12
March.....	30	46	41	39	45°	9	10	6	6	18	13
April	38	52	49	46	57	11	7	5	7	18	12
May.....	50	69	63	60	57	12	8	6	5	25	6
June.....	63	81	71	71	52°	4	20	3	3	21	9
July	66	86	75	76	75	4	20	4	3	25	6
August	70	88	82	80	59	6	20	1	4	24	7
September.....	58	77	69	68	59	1	23	5	1	21	9
October.....	45	71	62	59	44	5	24	0	2	26	5
November.....	37	52	46	45	44	7	8	6	9	14	16
December.....	20	33	27	27		13	8	2	8	21	10
Total.....						81	168	47	65	251	114

Coldest day, December 5; average, $4\frac{1}{3}$ ° above zero.

Warmest day, August 13; average, $98\frac{1}{3}$ ° above zero.

Lowest point, December 5; morning, 5° below zero.

Highest point, August 13; noon, 101° above zero.

August 6, 132° in sun.

P. S.—The wind and clear and cloudy days are not strictly correct for the entire length of the day. That which prevailed has been put down.

PLACES AND DISTANCES ON THE SANTA FÉ TRAIL.

Dr. Josiah Gregg says (Commerce of the Prairies, 1845, vol. 1, page 313): Having crossed the prairies between Independence and Santa Fé six times, I can now present a table of the most notable camping sites, and their respective intermediate distances, with approximate accuracy, which may prove acceptable to some future travelers. The whole distance has been variously estimated at from 750 to 800 miles, yet I feel confident that the aggregate here presented is very nearly the true distance:

FROM INDEPENDENCE TO—	Miles.	Agg.	FROM INDEPENDENCE TO—	Miles.	Agg.
Round Grove.....	35	....	Cimarron river (Lower Spring).....	8	445
Narrows.....	30	65	Middle Spring (up Cimarron river).....	36	481
110-Mile Creek	30	95	Willow Bar.....	26	507
Bridge Creek.....	8	103	Upper Spring.....	18	525
Big John Spring (crossing several creeks)..	40	143	Cold Spring (leaving Cimarron river).....	5	530
Council Grove.....	2	145	McNees's Creek	25	555
Diamond Spring.....	15	160	Rabbit-Ear Creek.....	20	575
Lost Spring.....	15	175	Round Mound.....	8	583
Cottonwood Creek.....	12	187	Rock Creek.....	8	591
Turkey Creek.....	25	212	Point of Rocks.....	19	610
Little Arkansas.....	17	229	Rio Colorado.....	20	630
Cow Creek.....	20	249	Ocaté.....	6	636
Arkansas river.....	16	265	Santa Clara Springs.....	21	657
Walnut Creek (up Arkansas river).....	8.	273	Rio Mora.....	22	679
Ash Creek.....	19	292	Rio Gallinas (Vegas).....	20	699
Pawnee Fork.....	6	298	Ojo de Bernal (Spring).....	17	716
Coon Creek.....	33	331	San Miguel.....	6	722
Caches	36	367	Pécos Village.....	23	755
Ford of Arkansas.....	20	387	Santa Fé.....	25	780
Sand Creek (leaving Arkansas river)	50	437			

REV. ISAAC M'COY.

Kansas was carved out of the Indian Territory. This Territory was so called, because it had been set apart by Congress for the homes of the remnants of nearly all of the Indian tribes, which had in former times possessed the entire portion of the United States north of the Potomac and Ohio rivers, and extending from the Hudson and Delaware on the east to the Missouri on the west. These remnant tribes occupied Kansas at the time it was opened for settlement, in 1854. The individual whose name stands at the head of this paper, more than any other, was instrumental in inducing the establishment of this Indian Territory. As the early history of Kansas has so much that relates to the immigrant Indians and their landed possessions, and as our Society has come in possession, in large part, of the books and manuscripts of Mr. McCoy, it seems proper that some account of him should be given in our published collections.*

He was born near Uniontown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, June 13, 1784. At the age of six years, his parents removed to Kentucky, and in that State, chiefly in Jefferson and Shelby counties, he spent his youth. In 1817, at his special request, he was permitted by the Baptist Missionary Board to engage in missionary work among the Indians, on the Wabash river, in Indiana. He became the pioneer missionary in that region. He established his first mission among the Miami Indians, sixteen miles above Terre Haute, not far from where the town of Roseville now is. Here he opened a school among the Indians, on the first of January, 1819. In May, 1820, he removed his school to Fort Wayne. In December, 1822, he opened the Carey missionary establishment, among the Pottawatomies, on the St. Joseph river, in Michigan, near where Niles now is, having previously erected commodious buildings for that object. This place was then 180 miles from anything like a settled country, and 190 miles from a flouring mill. In June, 1823, Major Long's exploring party, on their way to the sources of the St. Peter's river, visited this station. Mr. Keating, in the first volume of the report of that expedition, pays a high compliment to Mr. McCoy and his associates at the mission. In 1826, he established Thomas Mission, among the Ottawas, near where Grand Rapids now is, on Grand river, in Michigan.

Mr. McCoy was one of the first to entertain the idea of removing the In-

*The incidents in the life of Mr. McCoy here given, have been gleaned in part from his manuscripts now in the collections of this Society, in part from his "History of Baptist-Indian Missions," and in part from information communicated by his son, John C. McCoy.

F. G. A.

dians from the vicinity of the white settlements to a remote territory, thus to save them from the corrupting influences attending association with the frontier people of that early period. In June, 1824, while in Washington, he submitted the subject to the consideration of the Baptist Board, then in session in that city, and was by the Board deputed to present the same to the President. Failing to obtain an audience of President Monroe, he had an interview with the Secretary of War, Hon. John C. Calhoun, who was, by virtue of office, in charge of Indian affairs. Mr. Calhoun approved the scheme, and from that time became its champion. Through his department, all the facts and arguments were brought forward which finally led to the action of Congress for the establishment of the Indian Territory and the emigration of the Indians. The measure was recommended by President Monroe in his next annual message to Congress.

Emigration of Eastern tribes to the west of the Mississippi, had, from the choice of the Indians themselves, in fact, begun many years before this time. Crowded from their hunting-grounds, members of the Shawnee and Delaware tribes, as early as 1793, by permission of the Spanish authorities, settled in Louisiana Territory, near Cape Girardeau. For the same reason, in 1809, a part of the Cherokee tribe, by consent of the President, made a location on the waters of the Arkansas and White rivers, in Arkansas Territory; and, under similar circumstances, small portions of the Choctaws and Creeks made settlements on the Arkansas and Red rivers.

But, for the object of civilization, and in pursuance of a well-defined policy, no action was taken by the Government until subsequent to the time that Isaac McCoy had that interview with John C. Calhoun. From that time, without waiting for the action of Congress, in the making of all subsequent treaties the subject of removal was suggested to the Indians by the commissioners deputed by Mr. Calhoun for that object. In 1825, treaties were negotiated with the Kansas and Osage Indians, to make room upon their lands for the proposed immigrants.

In November, 1827, Mr. McCoy met the Baptist Missionary Board in Boston, and brought the subject of Indian emigration again before it. A memorial to Congress was prepared, and a pamphlet which had been written by Mr. McCoy, in support of this measure of Indian reform, was ordered to be printed. This pamphlet was widely circulated, and copies presented to members of Congress and heads of departments at Washington. Mr. McCoy was sent to Washington in December, and devoted two months to this subject, interviewing the President and Secretary of War, and members and committees of Congress. He made the acquaintance of more than thirty members of Congress at this time, whom he made special effort to enlist in this cause. President John Quincy Adams and Secretary Barbour both encouraged the measure, as did also many other influential persons. But there was much opposition, urged especially from a philanthropic point of view. The removal of the primitive inhabitants and rightful owners of the

rich regions of the East from the homes of their ancestors to the so-called desert plains of the West, was a measure revolting to the minds of many of those humane people who only saw the subject in that aspect. The slavery question, too, entered into the discussion; Northern members, believing that, if suited to settlement, and if left open to the enterprise of Northern white settlers, the portion of territory west of Missouri and north of the slavery-compromise line of 1820, (that of latitude 36° 30',) would soon be occupied by a population forming a new free State, thus favoring the Northern States in the struggle for a balance of power between slavery and freedom. The question of fitness for occupancy, even of a considerable Indian population, was, too, an unsettled one. The emigration bill did not pass at that time. But an appropriation was made for an exploration of the country; and during that year, 1828, the Secretary sent out Mr. McCoy and Capt. George Kennerly, of St. Louis, as commissioners, with delegations of Choctaws, Creeks, Chickasaws, Pottawatomies and Ottawas, to examine the country. Mr. McCoy reached St. Louis with his Ottawa and Pottawatomie delegates on the 15th of July. The Southern Indians were reluctant to make the tour, and made their plans to start out so late in the season that Mr. McCoy determined to make an exploration with the Northern delegates before the others should arrive. There were three Pottawatomies and three Ottawas in the delegation. They started from St. Louis on the 21st of August, 1828, Mr. McCoy receiving the following letter of instructions from Superintendent Clark before setting out:

“SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, }
ST. LOUIS, August 20, 1828. }

“DEAR SIR: As the exploring party of Chickasaws are not expected here before the 20th of next month, and will not be in advance of this State until the first of October, and as the Pottawatomies and Ottawas, who accompanied you to this place, are unwilling to delay, I would, in accordance with your suggestions, recommend that you proceed with your party, and explore a portion of the country purchased of the Osages and Kauzaus, west of the State of Missouri, westward of the Osage and Shawnee reservations, and north of the Kauzau reservation, taking care not to go so far west as to endanger your party by falling in with war parties of Pawnees and other tribes who are at war with the Osages and Kauzaus. The Indian agents in your direction are informed of your movements, and will afford you every aid and assistance in their power. You will take Noel Mograin, a half-breed Osage, who is acquainted with the country, the routes of the Indians, and speaks the Osage and Kauzau languages. I must request the favor of you to write me from Harmony Mission, and on your return to Camp Leavenworth, or the out settlements, and state your views and wishes, that I may be enabled to afford such aid as may be necessary.

“Accept the assurance of my best wishes.

“Yours sincerely,

W.M. CLARK.

“REV. ISAAC MCCOY.”

The party entered the Territory on the Osage river, followed that stream out to its head branches, and passed on to the Neosho; and, following that stream to its source, crossed over to the Kansas river, where there was a village of Kansas Indians. They returned on the south side of the Kansas

river to the Missouri State line, where were some new settlements of Shawnees, in what is now Johnson county.

Mr. McCoy, in his "History of Baptist Indian Missions," gives an interesting account of this Indian exploration. The tour had enabled him to acquire a pretty correct knowledge, as he says, of the country designed for the Indian settlements, embracing a tract of about eighty miles in width, from north to south, and one hundred and fifty miles in length, from east to west; "which country," he remarks, "was far better than I had expected." He returned to St. Louis after an absence of fifty days, and sent his delegation of Pottawatomies and Ottawas home, well pleased with their journey.

Shortly after returning to St. Louis, the southern delegation arrived, and Mr. McCoy, with Capt. Kennerly, accompanied them to the Territory, entering on the 30th of November, at the point where he left it on the former visit. Spending a few days with the Shawnees, the party proceeded southward in the Territory, visiting Whitehair's Osage village, and passing down as far as the Arkansas river, near Fort Gibson. The Indian delegations were here left to visit their kinsmen already settled about the Arkansas. Mr. McCoy and his associates returned to St. Louis.

In January following, he submitted his report of these explorations to the Department of Indian Affairs. The report was appended to a report of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the House of Representatives submitted January 30, 1829, favoring the policy of Indian emigration, but the bill for that object again failed. The administrations of Monroe and John Quincy Adams both favored the measure; but it was left for that of President Jackson to obtain the consent of Congress. A bill was finally passed, May 26, 1830, authorizing "the President of the United States to cause so much of any territory belonging to the United States, west of the river Mississippi, not included in any State or organized Territory, and to which the Indian title had been extinguished, as he might judge necessary to be divided into a suitable number of districts, for the reception of such tribes or nations of Indians as might choose to exchange the lands where they then resided, and remove there; and to cause each of said districts to be so described by natural or artificial marks as to be easily distinguished from every other."

Meantime, in the fall of 1829, Mr. McCoy made his third exploration, visiting the Kansas villages, and occupying twenty days in examining various parts of the Territory.

During the period, occupying some years, in which Mr. McCoy had been giving most of his time to this preparatory work of Indian emigration, the Baptist missionary stations in Michigan had been carried on by the persons whom he had associated with him in that work; among them were Jotham Meeker, Johnston Lykins and Robert Simerwell, and their wives, the wife of Mr. Lykins being a daughter of Mr. McCoy. Preparations were now made for closing the missions in the East, and transferring the missionary work to the Territory, as the Indians should emigrate to it.

For the next ten years Mr. McCoy was almost constantly employed in the Territory in the service of the Government, in selecting and surveying locations for the immigrant Indians, and in establishing and sustaining missions and schools among them. His work was indefatigable. His efforts for the civilization of the Indians were attended with no little success. To his labors and those of his associates, was largely due the intelligence and sobriety which characterized so many of the members of the tribes at the time our white settlers came among them. Several of the noble band of men and women who labored with him on the Wabash, the Maumee, the St. Joseph and Grand rivers, in Indiana and Michigan, came with him to Kansas, and continued faithfully in their missionary work. Rev. Jotham Meeker died at the Ottawa Mission, in Franklin county, January 12, 1854. Rev. Robert Simerwell died in Williamsport township, near Auburn, in Shawnee county, December 11, 1868. Rev. Johnston Lykins died at Kansas City, a few years since.

Mr. McCoy, in 1842, took up his residence at Louisville, Kentucky, to take charge of the work of the "American Indian Mission Association," a society which he himself had organized, and of which he was made the secretary, and to the work of which he devoted his entire energies until his death, which occurred in Louisville, in 1846. He had several sons and daughters, some of whom became residents of western Missouri and Kansas. One son, John C. McCoy, now residing in Johnson county, in this State, came to Kansas as early as 1830, and assisted his father in his work of locating the immigrant Indians, and in surveying their lands, under orders from the government. Our Society has, in its collections, a volume of official manuscript copies of maps and field notes of many of these surveys, made by father and son, some of them dating back as early as 1830. These are of rare interest to the student of early Kansas. They show boundaries, and many landmarks, localities and names of which the lapse of time has long since obliterated all traces upon Kansas maps.

Mr. John C. McCoy has, from time to time, during the past few years, contributed to newspapers, chiefly the Kansas City *Journal*, some accounts of his recollections of those early times. He is a very capable writer, and it is hoped that much more from his pen will be given to the records of Kansas history. The Historical Society is indebted to him for the contribution of the manuscripts of his father, and of many valuable books and pamphlets of history, relating in large part to Indian affairs.

F. G. A.

THE FIRST KAW INDIAN MISSION.

BY WM. W. CONE, TOPEKA.

To the Methodist Church belongs the credit of establishing the first Christian mission among the Kaw or Kansas Indians. On the 16th day of September 1830, the Methodist conference of Missouri, then in session at St. Louis, enlarged the limits of its jurisdiction, and formed four new missionary stations among the Indians in the Indian Territory; one among each of the following tribes, viz.: the Cherokees and Creeks in the southwest, and the Shawnees and Kaws in the northwest.

Two brothers, Thos. and Wm. Johnson, residing in Howard county, Missouri, were selected to take charge of the missions in the northwest—Rev. Thos. Johnson being assigned to labor among the Shawnees, west of the Missouri State line, and Rev. Wm. Johnson among the Kaws, on Kansas river.

Wm. Johnson was born in Nelson county, Virginia, February 2, 1805. He removed with his father to Missouri, in 1825. The next season he was licensed to preach, and in the fall of the same year was received into the conference on trial. In 1829 he was appointed to the New Madrid district, and the next year he was received into full connection, and appointed as above, "Missionary among the Kaw Indians."

From 1830 to 1832, Mr. Johnson resided among the Kaws, at their villages, about ten miles west of the present site of Topeka. But in September of the latter year, he was appointed, in connection with Thomas Markham, to take charge of the mission among the Delaware Indians, and his labors among the Kaws were for a time suspended. He remained among the Delawares until the next conference, when he was transferred to the Shawnee Mission, where he remained until the fall of 1835.

In May, 1834, he was married to Miss Mary Jane Chick, at her father's house, in Howard county, Missouri, by the Rev. Wm. Shores. After a few days' visit in Missouri, he returned with his wife to his labors at the Shawnee Mission. At that time this mission was located about six miles west of Westport, Mo., and within the present limits of Johnson county, Kansas. In 1839 the mission was removed to within two-and-one-half miles of Westport. It was discontinued in 1862.

In the spring of 1835, the United States Government, desiring to remove its farming operations for the Kaw Indians from its first location near the mouth of the Grasshopper river to a more convenient locality in close proximity to the Indian villages, instructed Major Robert W. Cummings, Indian Agent, to make the selections for two farms. Major Cummings selected about 300 acres of land in the Kaw valley, on the north side of the Kaw river, just east of the present site of Silver Lake, in Shawnee county, Kansas, and about 300 acres one mile south of the river, in the valley of Mission creek, in the same county. Mr. Frederick Chouteau, of Westport, Missouri, assisted Major Cummings in the selection of these farms. The land on the latter farm was plowed, under contract, by Major Daniel Boone, a grandson of the Kentucky pioneer.

It was here, on the north part of this farm, on the northwest corner of section 33, township 11, range 14, that the first mission buildings among the Kaws were established. They were erected in the summer of 1835—a hewn log cabin, two stories high, 18 feet wide by 36 feet long. It was divided into four rooms, two above and two below, and with a stone chimney at each end of the building on the outside, as was the custom in those days by people from the Southern States. This, together with a smoke-house, kitchen, and other out-buildings, was all that constituted the Mission improvements.

In September of the same year, Rev. Wm. Johnson and family removed to the Mission, and for over seven years resided here. He and his wife learned to speak the Indian language, and this knowledge became very useful to them in their missionary labors. It would be a pleasant task to record the events that happened in the every-day life at the Mission, but the materials for this are not at present available.

Early in March, 1842, Mr. Johnson and wife attended a quarterly meeting near Independence, Mo. While here he became very sick, and remained at the house of Rev. Thos. Ruble for about three weeks. He recovered sufficiently to return with his family to his home at the Kaw Mission.

On the 6th day of April following, he made a business trip to the Shawnee Mission. The fatigues and exposure incident to a trip of this distance, over sixty miles, brought back the disease (pneumonia) in a more serious form. He became rapidly worse, and died shortly afterwards. An Indian messenger was dispatched to the Kaw Mission, to inform Mrs. Johnson of the dangerous illness of her husband. In so high esteem was he held by the Indians, that about twenty of the most prominent members of the tribe accompanied Mrs. Johnson on her painful journey; but getting impatient at what seemed to them slow traveling, they pushed on ahead, and arrived at the Shawnee Mission a short time before the death of their beloved teacher. Mrs. Johnson did not arrive until an hour after his death.

Mr. Johnson is represented by those who knew him to have been above medium height, and well formed. He is said to have had more influence among the Kaw Indians than any other person, either before or since. Their

veneration for him was marvelous. It was through his influence that the Indians permitted their children to attend the Manual Labor School among the Shawnees, and after his death the children were taken from the school. Mr. Chouteau, however, states that soon after the children returned to their homes, many of them died. The Indians then refused to send any more children back to the school, because, as they termed it, "they got too much smell of big knife among the whites." Their sickness was probably owing to the great change from regular hours and strict habits of life, acquired at the Mission, to unrestrained liberty and irregularity in diet, etc.

Rev. Geo. W. Love was sent, soon after the death of Mr. Johnson, to the mission. He, however, remained here but a short time, and nothing is known, by the writer, of the Mission while under his charge.

In the year 1844, Mrs. Johnson was married to the Rev. J. T. Peery, and early in the following year Mr. Peery was sent to the mission for the purpose, as he writes me, of establishing a manual labor school among the Kaws. They kept a few Indian children at the Mission, and taught them through the first year. Mr. Peery was then (1846) appointed "Farmer for the Kaws," and cultivated about 115 acres of land in the Kaw and Mission creek valleys, adjoining the Mission. The school was discontinued that season. This year the Government made another treaty with the Kaws, they relinquishing their right to the lands on the Kaw river for another location around Council Grove. The treaty was perfected through the agency of Major Thos. H. Harvey, Superintendent of the Northwestern tribes, at the Kaw Mission—Mr. Peery attending every meeting.

Mr. Chouteau relates the following anecdote in connection with Mr. Peery's missionary life:

A Methodist General Conference was held at Baltimore in the year 18—, and Mr. Peery was elected a delegate to the Conference. He was accompanied on the trip by four or five prominent Indians. At the hotel in Baltimore the Indians were given feather beds to sleep upon. The weather being very warm and sultry, and this being their first experience, they very naturally felt the awkwardness and extreme unpleasantness of their position. Just about daylight Mr. and Mrs. Peery were awakened from their slumbers by hearing a loud noise in the street. Upon looking out of their window they saw the Indians walking up and down the street with nothing on but nature's covering, fanning themselves. Some early-risers, who had gathered around the Indians, were cheering them, and this was the noise that had awakened Mr. Peery.

A few months previous to the removal of the Indians to Council Grove, Mr. Peery was sent by the Conference to labor among the Cherokees; and Mr. Mitchell, the Government blacksmith for the Kaws, moved into the Mission buildings, and resided here until the spring of 1847. He then removed to Council Grove, and his wife is said to have been the first white woman at the "Grove." The blacksmith for the Pottawatomies, Isaac Mundy, then

occupied it until the spring of 1850. At this time, Joseph Bourassa, a half-breed Pottawatomie, moved into it, and remained there until 1853, when he tore the buildings down and removed the logs about one mile north, and then erected another residence.

I am indebted mainly for the materials for the above sketch to Hon. Wm. Chick, of Glenwood, Johnson county, Kansas; Mr. Frederick Chouteau, Westport, Missouri; Daniel Boone, (now deceased,) late of Westport; Rev. J. T. Peery, Miami, Saline county, Missouri; J. C. McCoy, of Johnson county; Thos. Stinson, Esq., of Tecumseh, Kansas; and largely to the Minutes of the Methodist Conference, and "Life and Times of Wm. Patton."

THE KANSAS INDIANS.

The following account of the Kansas or Kaw tribe of Indians is extracted from the report of Major Stephen H. Long's "expedition from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mountains, performed in the years 1819 and 1820."* Our State takes its name from this tribe. From time immemorial they occupied a large part of our territory. They are gone from our midst forever. It seems proper that an accessible record containing some early account of them should be made. It will be an appropriate duty of the Society to make a like record as to the Osages and other indigenous tribes in future reports. Major Long's expedition was made under direction of John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War. A corps of competent scientific gentlemen accompanied the expedition. The party set out from Pittsburgh on the 5th of May, 1819, on board the steamer Western Engineer, which had been constructed for the use of the expedition. On the 9th of June, they reached St. Louis. On the 22d, they arrived at Chariton, on the Missouri river, nearly two hundred miles below the mouth of the Kansas river, according to Major Long's reckoning. The report says: "The Western Engineer being the first steamboat that had ever ascended the Missouri above Chariton, great numbers of the settlers were attracted to the banks of the river, on both sides, to witness our progress." On the 1st of August, they arrived at Fort Osage, about fifty-five miles, by the river, below the mouth of the Kansas. Fort Osage had been established in 1808, and was, at the time Major Long came up the river, the western-most military post; and the settlement around was the extreme frontier of the settlements. The report says:

Wishing to extend our examination between Fort Osage and the Konzas river, also between that river and the Platte, a party was detached from the steamboat, with instructions to cross the Konzas at the Konza village; thence to traverse the country by the nearest route to the Platte, and to descend that river to the Missouri. The party consisted of Mr. Say, to whom the command was intrusted; Messrs. Jessup, Peale and Seymour, Cadet Swift, Mr. J. Dougherty, and five soldiers.† They were furnished with

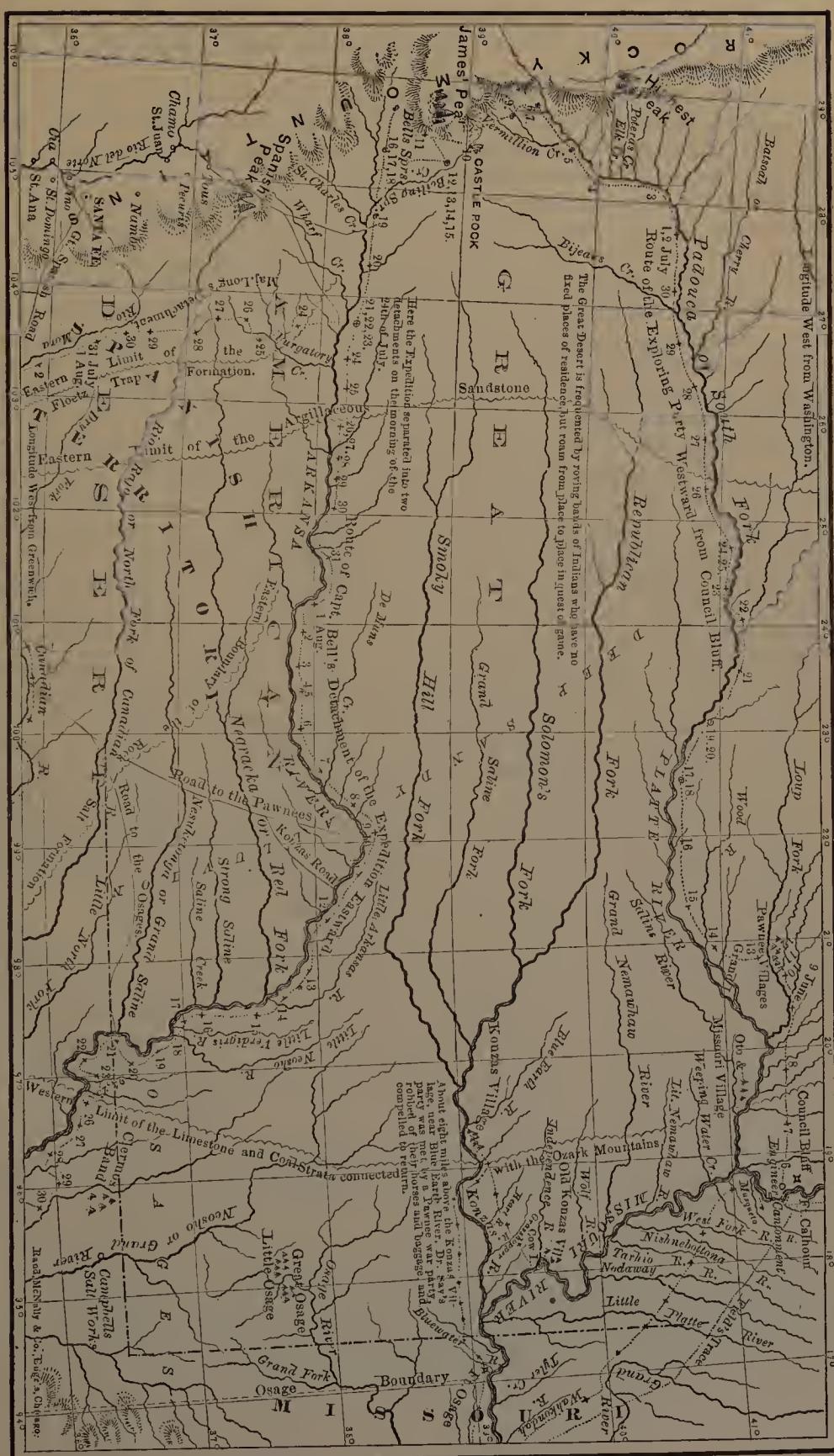
*A section of map is given on the following page, taken from a map in Maj. Long's report. This section of map includes Kansas, and exhibits the knowledge of the geography of the country at the time.

†The relations of most of these persons to the expedition will be understood from extracts here made from the instructions issued by Major Long, before setting out from Pittsburgh. Mr. Dougherty was guide and interpreter. He was long afterwards prominent in Kansas Indian affairs. The following are the extracts referred to:

"Mr. Say will examine and describe any objects in zoölogy and its several branches that may come under our observation. A classification of all land and water animals, insects, &c., and a particular description of the animal remains found in a concrete state, will be required of him.

"Geology, so far as it relates to earths, minerals and fossils, distinguishing the primitive, transition, secondary and alluvial formations and deposits, will afford subjects of investigation for Mr. Jessup. In this science, as also in botany and zoölogy, facts will be required without regard to the theories or hypotheses that have been advanced on numerous occasions by men of science.

"Mr. Peale will officiate as assistant naturalist. In the several departments above enumerated his



MAP OF COUNTRY EMBRACING KANSAS.—(From Maj. Long's map, 1819.)

three pack-horses, and a supply of provisions for ten days. Thus organized and equipped, they commenced their march, on the afternoon of August 6th, accompanied by Maj. Biddle and his servant.

After their departure, the steamboat was delayed a few days, at Fort Osage. On the 9th a part of the troops destined for the Missouri service arrived, in keel-boats. Col. Chambers, with the principal part of his regiment, were still at Fort Osage, awaiting the arrival of supplies of provisions, now daily expected.

On the following day we resumed our journey, and were accompanied about ten miles by Mr. Sibley, Agent of Indian Affairs, and his lady, to whom the gentlemen of the party were indebted for numerous hospitable attentions during their stay at Fort Osage; also, by Captain Bissell and Lieutenant Pentland, of the rifle regiment, who returned in a skiff. Our progress was much impeded by shoals and rapids in the river, but we succeeded in passing these without warping, and anchored at sunset, having ascended eighteen miles.

Between Fort Osage and the mouth of the Konzas river, a distance of about fifty-two miles, are many rapid places in the Missouri. We were able to ascend all these, except one, without towing. It was with some difficulty we supplied our furnace with wood of a suitable quality. The forests of the Missouri, though limited in extent, are deep and shady, and, though the atmosphere is perceptibly less humid than in the forests of the Mississippi, fallen trees, whose wood is soft and porous, like that of the linden and cotton tree, absorb much moisture from the ground. It was only when we were so fortunate as to find a dry mulberry, ash or cottonwood still standing, that we could procure fuel well adapted to our purpose. Much time was of necessity expended in cutting and bringing on board our supplies of this article, and the additional delay occasioned by the numerous obstacles to the easy navigation of the river, made our ascent somewhat tedious.

The mouth of the Konzas river was so filled with mud, deposited by the late flood in the Missouri, as scarcely to admit the passage of our boat, though with some difficulty we ascended that river about a mile, and then returning dropped anchor opposite its mouth. The spring freshets subside in the Konzas, the Osage, and all those tributaries that do not derive their sources from the Rocky Mountains, before the Missouri reaches its greatest fullness, consequently the waters of the latter river, charged with mud, flow into the mouths of its tributaries, and there becoming nearly stagnant deposit an extensive accumulation of mud and slime. The Konzas river has a considerable resemblance to the Missouri, but its current is more moderate and the water less turbid, except at times of high floods. Its valley, like that of the Missouri, has a deep and fertile soil, bearing similar forests of cottonwood, sycamore, etc., interspersed with meadows; but in ascending, trees become more and more scattered, and at length disappear almost entirely, the country at its sources being one immense prairie.

We sailed from the mouth of the Konzas on the 13th of August. Numerous sand-bars occur in the Missouri above that point, and these occasioned us some delay. The water having fallen several feet, we had less velocity of current to contend against, but found it more necessary to keep in the channel, and could not so often take advantage of the eddy currents below the points and along the shore.

A party of white hunters were encamped on the Missouri, not far above the Konzas. In the rudeness of their deportment and dress, they appeared to us to surpass the savages themselves. They are usually the most abandoned and worthless among the whites,

services will be required in collecting specimens suitable to be preserved, in drafting and delineating them, in preserving the skins, &c., of animals, and in sketching the stratifications of rocks, earths, &c., as presented on the declivities of precipices.

"Mr. Seymour, as painter for the expedition, will furnish sketches of landscapes, whenever we meet with any distinguished for their beauty and grandeur. He will also paint miniature likenesses, or portraits, if required, of distinguished Indians, and exhibit groups of savages engaged in celebrating their festivals, or sitting in council, and, in general, illustrate any subject that may be deemed appropriate in his art."

who adopt the life of wandering hunters. Frequently, they are men whose crimes have excluded them from society.

Eighteen miles above the Konzas river, and five above the Little Platte, is a large island, which from its rhombic form has received the name of Diamond Island. The principal channel is on the north side. It is difficult to pass, being much obstructed by sand-bars. Four miles above this is a small group, called the Three Islands, and two miles further another cluster known as the Four Islands, and by the French as the Isles des Parcs, or Field Islands. At each of these places, as in the neighborhood of islands generally, the navigation is difficult.

The site of an old village of the Konzas, and the remains of a fortification erected by the French, were pointed out a few miles below Isle au Vache. This island, which lies about one hundred miles above Fort Osage, was the wintering post of Capt. Martin's detachment, destined to proceed in advance of the troops ordered to the Missouri. Capt. Martin, with three companies of the rifle regiment, left Bellefontaine in September, 1818, and arrived at Isle au Vache in October, with the expectation of resuming his march as early in the following spring as the weather would permit. But not having received the necessary supplies of provisions as anticipated, they had been compelled to remain till the time of our arrival, subsisting themselves principally by hunting. Fortunately, this part of the country afforded so much game that a competent supply was easily obtained. Between two and three thousand deer, beside great numbers of bears, turkeys, etc., had been taken. The arrival of the boats, laden with provisions, now furnished them the means of continuing their ascent, and they had the prospect of departing within a few days.

Previous to our departure from Fort Osage, Major O'Fallon, the Indian agent who accompanied us, had sent a messenger across the country by land to the Konzas nation of Indians, residing on the Konzas river, summoning their chiefs to a council, to be held at Isle au Vache, on the arrival of the Western Engineer. Agreeably to the message sent by an interpreter, the Indians had been expected on the 18th, but did not arrive until the 23d of August, having been absent when the messenger reached their village, on a hunting excursion. As soon as they received the invitation they repaired, with all convenient speed, to the appointed place, having sent runners before to apprise us of their approach. The interpreter, who returned with them, brought intelligence of the safe arrival of Mr. Say and his party, and of their kind reception at the Konza village. We were sorry to learn that Mr. Say had been in ill-health, and had not entirely recovered.

On the 24th, the chiefs and principal men of the Konzas, to the number of one hundred and fifty, assembled under an arbor prepared for their reception. The Indian agent addressed them in a speech adapted to the occasion, setting forth the causes of complaint, which they had given by their repeated insults and depredations upon the whites, giving them notice of the approach of a military force of sufficient strength to chastise their insolence, and advising them to seize the present opportunity of averting the vengeance they deserved by proper concessions, and by their future good behavior, to conciliate those whose friendship they would have so much occasion to desire.

The replies of the chiefs were simple and short, expressive of their conviction of the justice of the complaints made against them, and of their acquiescence in the terms of reconciliation proposed by the agent. There were present at this council one hundred and sixty-one Konzas, including chiefs and warriors, and thirteen Osages. The most distinguished men were Na-he-da-ba, or Long Neck, one of the principal chiefs; Ka-he-ga-wa-ta-ning-ga, Little Chief, second in rank; Shon-ga-ne-ga, who had been one of the principal chiefs, but had resigned his authority in favor of Ka-he-ga-wa-ta-ning-ga; Wa-ha-che-ra, Big Knife, a partisan, or leader of war parties; Wom-pa-wa-ra, he who scares all men,

more commonly known to the whites as Plame Blanche, or White Plume, a man rising rapidly in importance, and apparently destined to become the leader of the nation. In addition to the Indians, the officers of the garrison and a few gentlemen were present at the council. The ceremonies were commenced by a discharge of ordnance from the steamboat. The flags were hoisted in their appropriate places, a council flag being placed near the chair occupied by the agent. The Indians appeared gratified at the displays made on the occasion, but their attention was more particularly aroused by the exhibition of a few rockets and shells, fired for their entertainment. At our departure, which on account of the Indians was delayed until the 25th of August, many of them were present, and manifested some surprise at witnessing the operations of the steamboat.

It was thought advisable to make some addition to our force at Isle au Vache, as we should be in advance of the troops on the Missouri, and might be exposed to insults and depredations from some of the numerous tribes of Indians. Accordingly, on application to Colonel Morgan, a boat and fifteen men, under the command of Lieutenant Fields, were detailed for this duty, and directed to regulate their movements agreeably to the orders of the commanding officer of the exploring expedition. These men were furnished with provisions for sixty days, and having embarked on board a keel-boat called the General Smith, they sailed in company with the Western Engineer. A favorable wind springing up, we proceeded in the course of the day about twenty-three miles, and encamped at night near the entrance of a small stream called Independence creek. A little above, and on the south side of the river, is the site of an old Konza town, called formerly the "Village of the Twenty-four." Above Cow Island the Missouri is more serpentine in direction than below, and the difficulties of the navigation we found by no means diminished as we ascended. The bed of the river in many places is broad, and the water distributed into small channels separated by sand-bars. About fifty miles above Cow Island we passed a spot that had lately been occupied as a hunting camp by Captain Martin, who had been here to procure the requisite provisions for the subsistence of his party.

At the Yellow Banks we found the bluffs elevated about one hundred and fifty feet above the surface of the valley. Barometric observations, several times repeated, gave nearly the same result at some points below. One hundred and fifty feet may, therefore, be assumed as the medium depth of the immediate valley of the Missouri; its aggregate width, for the first five hundred miles above the Mississippi, may be estimated at about three miles. The corresponding appearances in the strata of the opposite sides of this valley, as well as its entire form and character, indicate it to have been formed by the river; but far more than that vast body of soil and of rocky strata which formerly filled the space now occupied by the immediate valley of the river has been removed by the Missouri. From the summit of the bluffs there is a sloping ascent toward the interior of the country, and it is probable the aggregate elevation of the great plains is not less than three hundred feet above the surface of the river. If we admit that this great valley, with its numerous ramifications, has resulted from the operations of currents wearing down and transporting to the ocean the solid materials of the earth's surface, it would appear necessary still farther to acknowledge that this channel was once much deeper than at present, for we usually meet with thick alluvial depositions covering the rocks that line the bottom of the Missouri valley. The manifest tendency of the operation of the Mississippi, at this time, upon its valley, is to fill up rather than to excavate; but it may be doubted whether this is equally, or even to any degree, the case with the Missouri. The aggregate mass of alluvion within the valley of the Missouri is undoubtedly moving downwards with considerable rapidity, for the quantity of earthy matter carried into the Mississippi is at all times very great. In their descent, the alluvial substances are alternately deposited and swept away, as by the variations in the direction of the current any

particular point is, from time to time, either exposed to or sheltered from the action of the stream.

About eighty-seven miles above Cow Island is the mouth of the Nodowa, a river of some importance, being about seventy yards wide, and navigable to some distance. It is not usually seen in passing, being concealed by the island called the Great Nodowa, which is about five miles long, and covered with heavy forests. The lands on the Nodowa are of an excellent quality.

On the 1st of September we were under the necessity of remaining encamped near the mouth of Wolf river, that some repairs might be made to the steam engine. Here we sent out some persons to hunt, who after a short time returned, having taken a deer, a turkey, and three swarms of bees, which afforded us about half a barrel of honey. On the trees which margin the river we frequently observed a fine species of squirrel, which possesses all the graceful activity of the common gray squirrel, as it leaps from bough to bough.* After our machinery was adjusted, we resumed our ascent, and had proceeded a short distance, when we were hailed from shore by Mr. Dougherty, who had accompanied Mr. Say's party across the country. We were not a little surprised at this unexpected meeting, and were apprehensive some disaster had befallen the detachment.

Mr. Dougherty, being received on board, informed us that Mr. Peale, Mr. Swift, Mr. Seymour, Chaboneau, the Indian interpreter, and one of the soldiers were at a little distance in the rear, having accompanied him across the country from Cow Island, where they had arrived five days after our departure. Mr. Say and Mr. Jessup had been left sick at Cow Island. We encamped immediately, to give those who were near an opportunity of joining us. It will now be necessary to return to the time of Mr. Say's departure from Fort Osage, and briefly to trace the progress of his detachment to the place where a rencontre with a war party of Pawnees frustrated their design, and made it necessary for them to rejoin the steamboat.

Mr. Say's detachment, consisting of twelve men and a boy, furnished with three pack horses for transportation of baggage, departed from Fort Osage on the evening of August 6th. Their route lay westward across the woodless plains, about the sources of the Hay Cabin, Blue Water and Warreruza creek. The cliffs along the Blue Water are naked perpendicular rocks. In the valleys numerous Indian encampments occurred,

* *Sciurus macroura*, Say.—*Body*, above each side, mixed gray and black; fur plumbeous, black at base, then pale cinnamon, then black, then cinereous, with a long black tip; *ears* bright ferruginous behind, the color extending to the base of the fur, which, in its winter dress, is prominent beyond the edges; within, dull ferruginous, the fur slightly tipped with black; *side of the head and orbits* pale ferruginous, cheek, under the eye and ear, dusky; *whiskers* black, in about five series, of which the four inferior ones are more distinct, hairs a little flattened; mouth margined with black; *teeth* reddish yellow; *head* beneath, *neck* and feet above, pale ferruginous; *belly* paler; fur pale plumbeous at base; *paws* black; *toes*, anterior ones four, the thumb tuercle not longer than its lobe in the palm, and furnished with a broad, flat nail; posterior toes five; *tail* beneath bright ferruginous, the color extending to the base of the fur, with a submarginal black line, above mixed ferruginous and black; fur within pale cinnamon, with the base and three bands black; tip ferruginous. From nose to tip of tail (exclusive of the hair), one foot seven and one-fourth inches. Tail, from base to tip (exclusive of the hair), nine and one-tenth inches. Ear, from head to tip (exclusive of the hair), three-fourths of an inch.

The most common species of squirrel on the banks of the Missouri river. It is allied to *S. cinereus*, but cannot be considered as a variety of that species; neither does it approach any of the numerous varieties of the very variable *S. capistratus*, of Bosc. The fur of the back, in the summer dress, is from three-fifths to seven-tenths of an inch long; but in the winter dress, the longest hairs of the middle of the back are one inch and three-fourths in length. This difference in the length of the hairs, combined with a greater portion of fat, gives to the whole animal a thicker and shorter appearance; but the colors continue the same, and it is only in this latter season that the ears are fringed, which is the necessary consequence of the elongation of the hair. This species was not an unfrequent article of food at our frugal yet social meals at Engineer cantonment, and we could always immediately distinguish the bones from those of other animals, by their remarkably red color. The tail is even more voluminous than that of the *S. cinereus*. It seems to approach the *Sc. rufiventer*, Geoff.—[V. Dict. D. Hist. Nat., article *Ecu.*, p. 104.]

which appeared not long since to have been occupied. These were most frequently seen at the points where the streams, making almost a complete circuit, and nearly inclosing a small tract of ground, afforded an important protection against the approach of an enemy. The prairies about the head-waters of the Warreruza abound in game. Here ravens were first seen by the party, and numbers of large banded rattlesnakes were killed. The blowing flies swarmed in inconceivable numbers, attacking not only the provision of the party, but depositing their eggs upon the blankets, clothing, and even on the furniture of the horses. On the 11th of August they arrived at some elevated ridges, from which they overlooked an extensive country, and could trace the whole course of the Wahrengeho, or Full creek, diverging slightly from the Konzas, and could readily perceive timber upon several of its head branches. The lands between the head-waters of Fnll creek and the Konzas are not so good as those about the sources of the Warreruza, and produce less timber. The settlement of this region will be much retarded on account of the want of trees, these being confined to the margins of the water-courses, while tracts of valuable soil, of many miles in extent, have not a single tree or bush upon them. The soil is, however, well adapted to the culture of some of our most valuable forest trees. The sugar maple, and several of the most important species of carya, the oaks, the tulip tree and the linden would unquestionably succeed.

In consequence of the excessive heat of the weather, the great fatigues of the party, and their constant exposure in the open plains, the health of several of them began to be impaired. The high and coarse grasses which now covered the plains greatly impeded their progress, and very rapidly destroyed their clothing and moccasins. Their journey was therefore slow and laborious. On the night of the 13th they encamped on the bank of the Konzas, having traveled some distance parallel to the course of that river. The next day several of the party, already much debilitated, began to be afflicted with dysentery. Some accidents also occurred to retard their progress, and on that and the following day they advanced only two miles. On the 16th they marched about fifteen miles, and encamped on the bank of the Konzas. Being now in doubt as to the situation of the Konza village, and the illness of some of the party continuing, they determined to remain encamped, while some persons should be sent out to reconnoiter the country, and discover, if possible, whether that part of the river at which they had arrived was above or below the village they designed to visit. The Konzas river in this part bears the closest resemblance to the Missouri, both in turbulence and rapidity of its current and the aspect of the country along its banks. It is, however, so shoal as at almost any point to admit of being forded without difficulty.

Willow islands, moving sand-bars and falling-in banks are as frequent as in the Missouri. The line of forest which skirts the banks, including the bed of the river, is about half a mile wide, but not entirely uninterrupted. The course of the river is remarkably serpentine, forming woodland points alternately on both sides.

After crossing and recrossing the river, and extending their search in every direction, they had the satisfaction at last to fall in with a beaten path leading up the river, and which their guide and interpreter was confident would conduct them to the Konza village.

On the morning of the 19th, they passed across a wide and fertile prairie to the Vermillion, a stream which enters the Konzas from the northwest. It is four feet deep, and about twenty yards wide. Here they halted in the middle of the day, and dined on the flesh of a black wolf, the only game they were able to procure.

About Vermillion creek are some open forests of oak, not extending far on either side. The trees are from fifteen to twenty-five feet high, and from one foot to eighteen inches in diameter, standing at a considerable distance from each other.

On the day following, the Konza village was descried at a distance. The detachment immediately halted to arrange their dress and inspect their fire-arms. This was thought

the more necessary, as no party of whites had visited the village since a number of the Konsas had received a whipping at Isle au Vache, and it was a matter of doubt whether the party would meet a friendly reception.

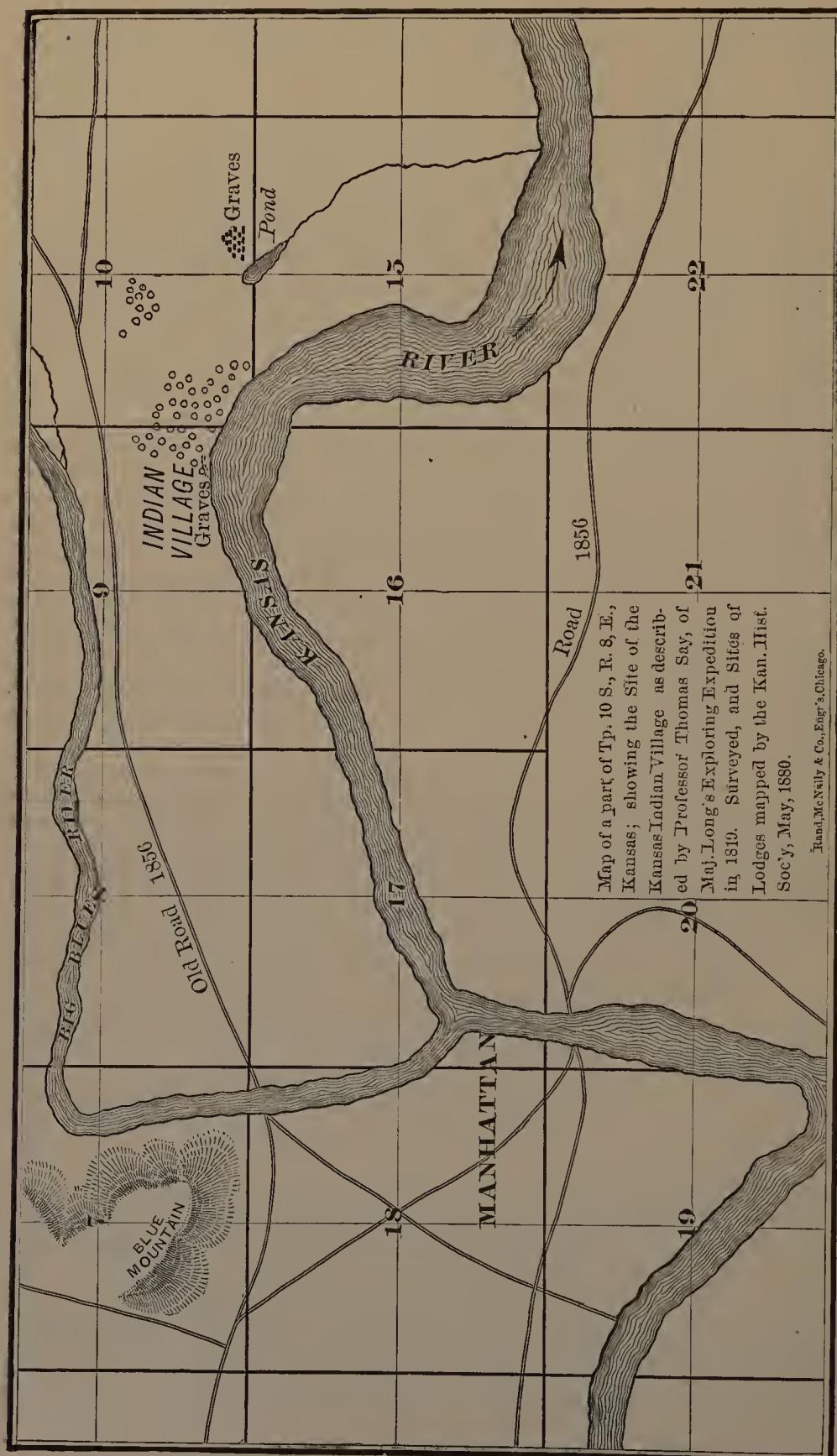
As they approached the village they perceived the tops of the lodges red with the crowds of natives. The chiefs and warriors came rushing out on horseback, painted and decorated, and followed by great numbers on foot. Mr. Say and his party were received with the utmost cordiality, and conducted into the village by the chiefs, who went before and on each side, to protect them from the encroachments of the crowd. On entering the village the crowd readily gave way before the party, but followed them into the lodge assigned to them, and completely and most densely filled the spacious apartment, with the exception, only, of a small space opposite to the entrance, where the party seated themselves on the beds, still protected from the pressure of the crowd by the chiefs, who took their seats on the ground immediately before them. After the ceremony of smoking with the latter, the object which the party had in view in passing through their territories was explained to them, and seemed to be perfectly satisfactory. At the lodge of the principal chief they were regaled with jerked bison meat and boiled corn, and were afterwards invited to six feasts in immediate succession. Chaboneau and the old Frenchman, who had been dispatched from Fort Osage, to summon the Konzas to meet the agent at Isle au Vache, had arrived some days previous; but the nation being at that time absent on a hunting excursion, the interpreters, after reaching the village, had proceeded immediately into the plains in pursuit of them. At the time of the arrival of our detachment, the village was in confusion, the hunters having lately returned and being then engaged in preparations for the journey to Isle au Vache. Two runners were dispatched to give notice to Major O'Fallon that his summons had been received; and, at the same time, the chiefs and principal warriors departed for the place appointed. Before his departure, the principal chief was careful to appoint a fit person to attend Mr. Say's party, and arrangements were made to promote their comfort and convenience while they should remain at the village.*

*In the spring of 1880 the Secretary of the Historical Society caused the site of this village to be surveyed and mapped. A map of the locality is given on p. 228. The site is in Pottawatomie county, about two miles east of Manhattan, on a neck of land between the Kansas and Big Blue rivers. The rivers here by their courses embrace a peninsular tract of about two miles in length, extending east and west. At the point where the village was situated, the neck between the two rivers is about one-half mile in breadth, and the village stretched from the banks of the Kansas river northward for the greater part of the distance across towards the Blue. The situation is elevated bottom land, as described by Prof. Say. A dry and healthy situation, and well adapted for defense. The site of the village is on the present farm of Hon. Welcome Wells, and is crossed by the Kansas Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad. The situations of the lodges are yet plainly marked by circular ridges and depressions, ranging in diameter from less than ten feet to more than fifty feet. These, numbering about one hundred and sixty, exclusive of those which are quite small, were accurately measured and located by H. W. Stackpole, Esq., of Manhattan, and thus data obtained for a correct map of the village site, which has been made for preservation in our collections. This village was partly, if not wholly, abandoned by the tribe about 1830. That year several permanent villages of the tribe were established lower down the Kansas river, of which we have definite information from Mr. Frederick Chouteau, of Westport, Mo., who was for many years the licensed trader for the tribe, and lived at his trading house near the villages. In an interview had with him by the Secretary of the Historical Society, in June, 1880, Mr. Chouteau made the following statement:

"In 1830 I made my house on the American Chief creek, on the south side of the Kansas river, about fifteen or twenty miles above where Topeka now is. American Chief had a small band living there—twenty lodges. They were permanent dirt lodges, of good size. They were down on the creek bottom, about two miles from the Kaw river, on the west side of the creek. They built their lodges there the same year I went, in 1830. They remained there until about 1845. I remained there all that time, and then went with the Indians to Council Grove, where I remained with the Indians till 1852 or 1853.

"Hard Chief established his village, in 1830, about a mile away from the American Chief, away from the creek, and nearer the Kaw river, on the high land. His people got their water from the Kaw river. The village was not far from the river. These two bands built their villages there because I was going there to trade, as I told them. Fool Chief had his village on the north side of the river, about a mile above Papan's ferry. This was the largest village. Fool Chief's village numbered 700 or 800 people, Hard Chief's 500 or 600, and American Chief's about 100 people. The villages had no other names than those of the principal chiefs living in them."

The treaty of June 3d, 1825, with the Kaws, was made for the object of securing lands for the emi-



Many reports had been circulated among the Konzas, respecting the invitation to council their chiefs had received. They were conscious of having recently offended, by firing on Major O'Fallon, and by insulting and plundering several soldiers of Captain Martin's command. For these offenses they had been in some measure punished at the time, Major O'Fallon having returned their fire from his boat, and not entirely without effect, as was supposed; several, also, had been flogged, by the orders of Capt. Martin, yet they did not consider themselves secure from the vengeance of the whites. Many believed at the time of the anticipated council, barrels of gunpowder were to be placed in the earth, to destroy them at once. The two runners who had been dispatched quarreled before they had gone far, one saying all the things that had been told them by the interpreters were lies, for which assertion he was struck to the ground by his companion. In this situation they were found by the advancing chiefs. Finally a dispute happened between the chiefs themselves, respecting rank, in consequence of which ten or twelve of them returned to the village.

Mr. Say, who spent some time among the Konzas, gives in his notes the following account of that nation:†

grant tribes to be removed to the proposed Indian Territory. By the treaty, the Kaws gave up nearly the whole of what is now the northern half of Kansas. In consideration, they received annuities in money thereafter. The first payment was made in 1825, near where Wyandotte now is, at the mouth of the Kansas river. After that, two or more payments were made at a point on the north side of the Kansas river, adjacent to where the station Williamstown, on the Kansas Pacific Railway, in Jefferson county, now is. Here a little village sprang up, as early as 1827, inhabited by an Indian Agent, blacksmith, farmer, and other employés, besides some Indians and half-breeds belonging to the tribe. This has been put down as the first white settlement in Kansas, as several families of whites for a short time resided here; and here, on the 22d of August, 1828, Napoleon Boone, a great-grandson of Daniel Boone of Kentucky, was born—being, as has been claimed, the first white child born in Kansas, his father, Col. Daniel Morgan Boone, being the Government farmer for the Kaws at this time. The site of the village is yet distinctly marked by fallen chimneys, a well, etc., on the land of Thos. R. Bayne and W. T. Blacker, near the river bank. The Secretary of the Society, accompanied by W. W. Cone, was shown over the ground, in 1879, by Mr. Bayne. Frederick Chouteau had his trading post at Horseshoe lake, opposite this village, on the south side of the river, in 1828-9, removing from there to Mission creek, where he established his post in 1830.

In the month of October, 1880, the Secretary, accompanied by Mr. Cone, visited and made an examination of the site of Hard Chief's village. It was found situated as described by Mr. Chouteau. It is on the land of Mr. Albert Pratt, about a mile and a half west of the mouth of Mission creek, from the valley of which stream the land rises gently till it forms a steep river bluff, upon which the upper part of the village stood, and from which the village sloped to the southward. The circles marking the situations of the lodges are very distinct, and number, as counted, eighty-five.

The Kaws now have their location in the Indian Territory, south of the Kansas line and east of the Arkansas river. Their agent, under date of September 10, 1880, says of them:

"The Kaws are reduced in numbers to but little over three hundred, near fifty of whom are mixed-bloods. They are reproducing but little by birth, while death is steadily diminishing their numbers. They are energetic about their work, and have raised quite a crop of corn. They cheerfully put their children in school, and many of them have made considerable progress." F. G. A.

† Thomas Say was born in Philadelphia, July 27, 1787, and died at New Harmony, Indiana, October 10, 1834. Early abandoning mercantile pursuits, in which he had been engaged unsuccessfully, he devoted himself to the study of natural history. He was, in 1812, one of the founders of the Academy of Natural Sciences, of Philadelphia, and became one of the leading contributors to its journal. In 1818 Say joined Messrs. Maclure, Ord and Peale in a scientific exploration of the islands and coast of Georgia. In 1819 and 1820 he was chief zoölogist in the expedition of Maj. Long to the Rocky Mountains, and in that of 1823 to the sources of St. Peters river. In 1825 he removed to New Harmony, where he spent the rest of his life. His principal work, "American Entomology," was published in Philadelphia, three volumes, 1824-8; his "American Conchology," seven numbers of which were published at New Harmony, was incomplete at the time of his decease. His discoveries of new species of insects were perhaps greater than had ever been made by a single individual. He was a member of the Linnaean and Zoölogical Societies of London. He was a frequent contributor to the "Transactions" of the American Philosophical Society, the "New York Lyceum," "Silliman's Journal," and numerous other scientific publications. His complete writings on the Conchology of the United States, edited by Wm. G. Binney, were published, 8vo, 1858; the Entomology, edited by J. L. Leconte, with a memoir, 2 vols., 8vo, 1859. —[Drake's Dictionary of American Biography.]

"The approach to the village is over a fine level prairie of considerable extent; passing which, you ascend an abrupt bank to the right, of ten feet, to a second level, on which the village is situated in the distance, within about a quarter of a mile of the river. It consists of about one hundred and twenty lodges, placed as closely together as convenient, and destitute of any regularity of arrangement. The ground area of each lodge is circular, and is excavated to the depth of from one to three feet, and the general form of the exterior may be denominated hemispheric.

"The lodge in which we reside is larger than any other in the town, and being that of the grand chief, it serves as a council house for the nation. The roof is supported by two series of pillars, or rough vertical posts, forked at the top for the reception of the transverse connecting pieces of each series; twelve of these pillars form the outer series, placed in a circle; and eight longer ones, the inner series, also describing a circle; the outer wall, or rude frame-work, placed at a proper distance from the exterior series of pillars, is five or six feet high. Poles, as thick as the leg at the base, rest with their butts upon the wall, extending on the cross-pieces, which are upheld by the pillars of the two series, and are of sufficient length to reach nearly to the summit. These poles are very numerous, and, agreeably to the position which we have indicated, they are placed all around in a radiating manner, and support the roof like rafters. Across these are laid long and slender sticks or twigs, attached parallel to each other by means of bark cord; these are covered by mats made of long grass or reeds, or with the bark of trees; the whole is then covered completely with earth, which near the ground is banked up to the eaves. A hole is permitted to remain in the middle of the roof to give exit to the smoke. Around the walls of the interior a continuous series of mats are suspended; these are of neat workmanship, composed of a soft reed, united by bark cord, in straight or undulated lines, between which lines of black paint sometimes occur. The bedsteads are elevated to the height of a common seat from the ground, and are about six feet wide; they extend in an uninterrupted line around three-fourths of the circumference of the apartment, and are formed in the simplest manner, of numerous sticks or slender pieces of wood, resting at their ends on cross-pieces, which are supported by short notched or forked posts driven into the ground. Bison skins supply them with a comfortable bedding. Several medicine or mystic bags are carefully attached to the mats of the wall; these are cylindrical, and neatly bound up. Several reeds are usually placed upon them, and a human scalp serves for their fringe and tassels. Of their contents we know nothing.*

"The fire-place is a simple, shallow cavity, in the center of the apartment, with an upright and a projecting arm for the support of the culinary apparatus. The latter is very simple in kind and limited in quantity, consisting of a brass kettle, an iron pot, and wooden bowls and spoons. Each person, male as well as female, carries a large knife in the girdle of the breech-cloth, behind, which is used at their meals, and sometimes for self-defense. During our stay with these Indians they ate four or five times each day, invariably supplying us with the best pieces, or choice parts, before they attempted to taste the food themselves.

"They commonly placed before us a sort of soup, composed of maize of the present season, of that description which, having undergone a certain preparation, is appropriately named sweet-corn, boiled in water, and enriched with a few slices of bison meat, grease, and some beans, and, to suit it to our palates, it was generally seasoned with rock salt, which is procured near the Arkansas river.

"This mixture constituted an agreeable food. It was served up to us in large wooden bowls, which were placed on bison robes or mats, on the ground. As many of us as

*A copy of a picture of the interior view of one of these lodges, from one drawn by Mr. Seymour, and published with Long's report, is given in the frontispiece of this volume.

could conveniently eat from one bowl sat around it, each in as easy a position as he could contrive, and in common we partook of its contents by means of large spoons made of bison horn. We were sometimes supplied with uncooked dried meat of the bison, also a very agreeable food, and to our taste and reminiscence, far preferable to the flesh of the domestic ox. Another very acceptable dish was called lyed corn. This is maize of the preceding season, shelled from the cob, and first boiled for a short time in a lye of wood ashes until the hard skin which invests the grains is separated from them; the whole is then poured into a basket, which is repeatedly dipped into clean water until the lye and skins are removed; the remainder is then boiled in water until so soft as to be edible. They also make much use of maize roasted on the cob, of boiled pumpkins, of muskmelons and watermelons, but the latter are generally pulled from the vine before they are completely ripe.

"Ca-ega-wa-tan-ninga, or the fool chief, is the hereditary principal chief, but he possesses nothing like monarchical authority, maintaining his distinction only by his bravery and good conduct. There are ten or twelve inferior chieftains, or persons who aspire to such dignity, but these do not appear to command any great respect from the people. Civil as well as military distinction arises from bravery or generosity. Controversies are decided amongst themselves; they do not appeal to their chief, excepting for counsel. They will not marry any of their kindred, however remote. The females, before marriage, labor in the fields, and serve their parents, carry wood and water, and attend to the culinary duties; when the eldest daughter marries, she commands the lodge, the mother and all the sisters; the latter are to be also the wives of the same individual. When a young man wishes to marry a particular female, his father gives a feast to a few persons, generally old men, and acquaints them with his design; they repair to the girl, who generally feigns an unwillingness to marry, and urges such reasons as her poverty, youth, &c.—the old men are often obliged to return six or seven times before they can effect their object. When her consent is obtained, the parents of the young man take two or three blankets and some meat to the parents of the female, that they may feast, and immediately return to their lodge. The parents put on the meat to cook, and place the same quantity of meat and merchandise on two horses, and dress their daughter in the best garments they can afford; she mounts one of the horses, and leads the other, and is preceded by a crier, announcing with a loud voice the marriage of the young couple, naming them to the people; in this way she goes to the habitation of her husband, whose parents take from her everything she brings, strip her entirely naked, dress her again in clothes as good as she brought, furnish her with two other horses, with meat and merchandise, and she returns with the crier to her parents. These two horses she retains as her own, together with all the articles she brings back with her. Her parents then make a feast, to which they invite the husband, his parents, and friends; the young couple are seated together, and all then partake of the good cheer, after which the father of the girl makes a harangue, in which he informs the young man that he must now assume the command of the lodge, and of everything belonging to him and his daughter. All the merchandise which the bride returned with is distributed in presents from herself to the kindred of her husband in their first visit. The husband then invites the relatives of his wife to a feast. Whatever peltries the father possesses are at the disposal of the son, to trade with on his own account; and in every respect the parents, in many instances, become subservient to the young man.

"After the death of the husband the widow scarifies herself, rubs herself with clay, and becomes negligent of her dress until the expiration of a year, when the eldest brother of the deceased takes her to wife without any ceremony, considers her children as his own, and takes her and them to his house; if the deceased left no brother, she marries whom she pleases. They have, in some instances, four or five wives, but these are mostly sis-

ters; if they marry into two families the wives do not harmonize well together, and give the husband much inquietude; there is, however, no restriction in this respect, except in the prudence of the husband. The grandfather and grandmother are very fond of their grandchildren, but these have very little respect for them. The female children respect and obey their parents; but the males are very disobedient, and the more obstinate they are and the less readily they comply with the commands of their parents, the more the latter seem to be pleased, saying, 'He will be a brave man, a great warrior—he will not be controlled.'

"The attachment of fraternity is as strong, if not stronger, than with us. The niece has great deference for the uncle. The female calls her mother's sister mother, and her mother's brother uncle. The male calls his father's brother father, his father's sister aunt, his mother's sister mother, and his mother's brother uncle. Thirteen children have occurred in one family. A woman had three children at a birth; all lived.

"The young men are generally coupled out as friends; the tie is very permanent, and continues often throughout life.

"They bear sickness and pain with great fortitude, seldom uttering a complaint; bystanders sympathize with them, and try every means to relieve them. Insanity is unknown; the blind are taken care of by their friends and the nation generally, and are well dressed and fed. Drunkenness is rare, and is much ridiculed; a drunken man is said to be bereft of his reason, and is avoided. As to the origin of the nation, their belief is, that the master of life formed a man, and placed him on the earth; he was solitary, and cried to the master of life for a companion, who sent him down a woman; from the union of these two proceeded a son and daughter, who were married, and built themselves a lodge distinct from that of their parents; all the nations proceeded from them, excepting the whites, whose origin they pretend not to know. When a man is killed in battle the thunder is supposed to take him up, they do not know where. In going to battle each man traces an imaginary figure of the thunder on the soil; and he who represents it incorrectly is killed by the thunder. A person saw this thunder one day on the ground, with a beautiful mockasin on each side of it; having much need of a pair, he took them and went his way; but on his return to the same spot the thunder took him off, and he has not been since heard of. They seem to have vague notions of the future state. They think that a brave warrior, or good hunter, will walk in a good path; but a bad man or coward will find a bad path. Thinking the deceased has far to travel, they bury with his body mockasins, some articles of food, etc., to support him on the journey. Many persons, they believe, have become reanimated, who had been, during their apparent death, in strange villages; but as the inhabitants used them ill they returned. They say they have never seen the master of life, and therefore cannot pretend to personify him; but they have often heard him speak in the thunder; they wear often a shell which is in honor, or in representation of him, but they do not pretend that it resembles him, or has any thing in common with his form, organization or dimensions.

"This nation having been at profound peace with the Osages since the year 1806, (see Pike, p. 144,) have intermarried freely with them, so that in stature, features, and customs, they are more and more closely approaching that people. They are large, and symmetrically well formed, with the usual high cheek-bones, the nose more or less aquiline, color reddish coppery, the hair black and straight. Their women are small and homely, with broad faces. We saw but a single squaw in the village who had any pretensions to beauty. She was recently married to an enterprising warrior, who invited us to a feast, apparently in order to exhibit his prize to us. The ordinary dress of the men is a breech-cloth of blue or red cloth, secured in its place by a girdle; a pair of leggins made of dressed deer-skin, concealing the leg, excepting a small portion of the upper part of the thigh; a pair of mockasins, made of dressed deer, elk, or bison skin,

not ornamented, and a blanket to cover the upper part of the body, often thrown over one arm in hot weather, leaving that part naked; or it is even entirely thrown aside. The outer cartilage of the ear is cut through in three places, and upon the rims thus separated various ornaments are suspended, such as wampum, string-beads, silver or tin trinkets, &c. The hair of most of their chiefs and warriors is scrupulously removed from the head, being careful, however, to leave enough, as in honour they are bound to do, to supply their enemy with a scalp, in case they should be vanquished. This residuum consists of a portion on the back of the head of about the breadth of the hand, rounded at its upper termination, near the top of the head, the sides rectilinear, and nearly parallel, though slightly approaching each other towards the origin of the neck, where it abruptly terminates; on the exterior margin, the hair is somewhat longer, and erect. This strip of hair is variously decorated; it is sometimes coloured on the margin with vermillion; sometimes a tail-feather of the war-eagle is attached transversely with respect to the head; this feather is white at base, and black at tip; but the principal ornament, which appears to be worn by some of their chief warriors, and which is at the same time by far the most handsome, is the tail of the common deer; this is attached by the base near to the top of the patch of hair, the back of it resting on the hair, and the tip secured near the termination of the patch; the bristly hair of the tail is dyed red by a beautiful permanent color, and parted longitudinally in the middle by a broad silver plate, which is attached at top, and suffered to hang loose. Many of them are tattooed on different parts of the body. The young boys are entirely naked, with the exception of a girdle, generally of cloth, round their protruding abdomen. This part of the body in the children of this nation is remarkably prominent; it is more particularly so when they are very young, but gradually subsides as they advance in age. In hot weather the men, whilst in the village, generally use fans, with which they cool themselves, when in the shade, and protect their heads from the sun whilst walking out; they are made of the wing or tail of the turkey. The women rarely use them. The dress of the female is composed of a pair of mockasins, leggins of blue or red cloth, with a broad projecting border on the outside, and covering the leg to the knee or a little above; many, however, and perhaps almost a majority of them, do not in common wear this part of the dress. Around the waist, secured by a belt or cestus, is wrapped a piece of blue cloth, the sides of which meet, or come nearly in contact on the outside of the right thigh, and the whole extends downward as far as the knee, or to the mid-leg; around the left shoulder is a similar piece of cloth, which is attached, by two of the corners, at the axilla of the right arm, and extends downward as far as the waist. This garment is often laid aside, when the body from the waist upwards is entirely exposed. Their hair is suffered to grow long; it is parted longitudinally on the top of the head, and flows over the shoulders, the line of separation being colored with vermillion. The females, like those of other aborigines, cultivate the maize, beans, pumpkins and water-melons, gather and prepare the two former, when ripe, and pack them away in skins, or in mats for keeping; prepare the flesh of the bison, by drying, for preservation; attend to all the cooking; bring wood and water; and in other respects manage domestic concerns, and appear to have over them absolute sway. These duties, as far as we could observe, they not only willingly performed as a mere matter of duty, but they exhibited in their deportment a degree of pride and ambition to acquit themselves well; in this respect resembling a good housewife among the civilized fair. Many of them are tattooed.

"Both sexes, of all ages, bathe frequently, and enter the water indiscriminately. The infant is washed in cold water soon after its birth, and the ablution is frequently repeated; the mother also bathes with the same fluid soon after delivery. The infant is tied down to a board, after the manner of many of the Indian tribes.

"The chastity of the young females is guarded by the mother, with the most scrupulous watchfulness, and a violation of it is a rare occurrence, as it renders the individual unfit for the wife of a chief, a brave warrior, or good hunter. To wed her daughter to one of these, each mother is solicitous; as these qualifications offer the same attractions to the Indian mother as family and fortune exhibit to the civilized parent. In the nation, however, are several courtesans; and during our evening walks we were sure to meet with respectable Indians who thought pimping no disgrace. Sodomy is a crime not uncommonly committed; many of the subjects of it are publicly known, and do not appear to be despised, or to excite disgust; one of them was pointed out to us; he had submitted himself to it, in consequence of a vow he had made to his mystic medicine, which obliged him to change his dress for that of a squaw, to do their work, and to permit his hair to grow. The men carefully pluck from their chins, axilla of the arms, eyebrows, and pubis, every hair of beard that presents itself; this is done with a spiral wire, which, when used, is placed with the side upon the part, and the ends are pressed towards each other so as to close the spires upon the hairs, which can then be readily drawn out; this instrument we observed to be an article of dress of the chiefs who departed to attend the council at the Isle au Vache."

FURTHER ACCOUNT OF THE KONZA NATION—ROBBERY OF MR. SAY'S DETACHMENT
BY A WAR PARTY OF PAWNEES—ARRIVAL AT THE PLATTE.

The Konza warriors, like those of some others of the Missouri tribes, on their departure on a war excursion, sometimes make vows, binding themselves never to return until they have performed some feat which they mention, such as killing an enemy, striking an enemy's dead body, or stealing a horse. An instance lately occurred, of a warrior who had been long absent under a vow of this sort, and finding it impossible to meet an enemy, and being in a starving condition, he returned to his own village by night, with the determination of accomplishing his vow, by killing and scalping the first person he should meet. This person happened to be the warrior's own mother, but the darkness of the night prevented the discovery until he had accomplished his bloody purpose.

On the 23d of August, Mr. Say's party began to prepare for leaving the Konza village, where they had been treated with much hospitality. They purchased a number of articles for their use on the journey they proposed to take, such as jerked bison meat, pounded maize, hison fat put up like sausages, mockasins, leggins, spoons made of the horn of the bison, two large wooden dishes, etc. They received also an addition to their cavalcade of two horses, one belonging to Maj. O'Fallon, and another which they procured from a Frenchman residing in the village.

A Pawnee prisoner, an interesting young man, was brought to them, who said he was desirous to accompany them to his nation, but at the same time was afraid his people would not recognize him, and would kill him for a Konza. He was promised protection, but at the same time it was remarked to him, that if he should attempt to steal the horses of the party on the way, they would certainly pursue him and take his scalp.

On the 24th, says Mr. Say, having been detained until afternoon in searching for our horses, we departed, accompanied by several Indians, who intended to pass the night with us, and to return to the village the following morning.

Our path led along the margin of Blue Earth creek, a stream of the width of twenty-five yards, and greatest depth of three feet, which discharges into the river a mile or two above the Konza village. The soil supports but a thin growth of grass, and the timber is far from abundant, consisting principally of different sorts of oak, confined to the margin of the creek, its ravines and tributaries. One of our Indianfollowers, who, although a chief of the extinct Missouri nation, has yet much influence with the Konzas, wished to exchange a horse he had with him, for one of ours, which was evidently a less valuable animal. The reason he assigned in explanation of his desire for such an

apparently disadvantageous exchange was, that his horse had been presented to him by a person who, he feared, intended to reclaim him, but that if he should exchange him for another horse, he would be secure in the possession of the animal so obtained, as an Indian will not reclaim a present which is not identically the same he had given. At the distance of seven miles from the village, our party encamped by the side of the creek, in a narrow but beautiful and level prairie bottom, which was bounded by an abrupt though verdant range of bluffs.

Mr. Dougherty and one of the Indians went in quest of game, and having supplied the two remaining Indians with a pipe and tobacco, we were partaking of some refreshment, when one of the party suddenly drew our attention to an extensive cloud of dust, which arose from the plain, and which we soon perceived but partially concealed a body of Indians, who had already approached within a quarter of a mile, and were now running with great swiftness. Our Indian followers now displayed all their activity; the chief seized his gun, and ran towards the advancing multitude to obtain his horse, which he mounted and rode off at full speed, whilst his companion disappeared in the bushes in an instant. This was a sufficient intimation that a hostile party was before us, and a timely admonition of the approach of danger. Our men were therefore drawn up in line, and all prepared themselves for defense, in case of extremity.

The advancing party were armed, decorated and painted for battle, but they manifested, as they rushed up to us, the most pacific deportment, shaking us by the hand, putting their arms about our necks, and raising their hands with the palms towards us, in token of peace. We were not, however, disposed to rely on these assurances of friendship, being fully aware of the difficulties which their partisans would have to surmount, in checking the inconsiderate prowess of the younger warriors. We now observed some of them seizing our horses, which were staked at some distance; they mounted them and rode swiftly in the direction that the chief had taken, but they soon returned. It soon became necessary to protect our baggage by arranging ourselves around it; still, however, in despite of our vigilance, many of our small articles were stolen. They begged for whisky and tobacco, and a small portion of the latter was given them. Amidst the confusion arising from the incessant and rapid movements of the Indians, we observed an Indian bearing off a package of very fine pounded meat; I immediately pointed out the circumstance to the partisan, and directed him to recover it, and punish the thief; he complied by wresting the meat from the grasp of the latter, and from that of several others who had been contending for portions of it, placed it beneath his feet, and defended it with his lance; but Chabonneau, to whom the meat belonged, declaring that he had given it to them, they were permitted to retain it. A tent which had been pitched for me, in consideration of my illness, and in which my blankets, pistols, together with some small articles, had been deposited, was plundered of its contents; it was finally cut down, and would have been taken away, had we not made an effort to preserve it. During the whole transaction, those warriors, who stood at a short distance, intently watched our movements, as if they were led to believe, from the attitude we assumed, that we would attempt to repel them, even with our inadequate force. No sudden action or motion of any one of the party escaped them, and individuals were frequently observed to draw their arrows, to test the elasticity of the bows. At a critical juncture, a tall and graceful Indian cocked his gun fiercely, and put his war-whistle to his mouth, but the signal was not blown. Amongst numerous incidents that occurred during the half-hour that we were surrounded by them, an individual attempted to seize a knapsack belonging to one of the soldiers, and immediately under his observation; the latter placed his foot upon the knapsack, to detain it, and at the same time prepared his gun, as if to shoot the offender, who leaped backward with great agility, and with an ejaculation of pleasure, drew his arrow to the head. The whole party precipitately retreated

just as Mr. Dougherty returned from hunting. Being briefly informed of the nature of their visit, he called aloud to the fugitives, in their own language, but they passed on without heeding him, taking our horses with them. I had by a rough estimate fixed their number at one hundred and forty; they were chiefly armed with the bow and arrow and lance, with the usual accompaniments of tomahawks, war-clubs, and knives, together with a few guns. Fortunately, no personal indignity was offered us, yet we could not repress a sensation of much mortification, at the prospect of a frustration of our enterprise, which now seemed inevitable, and of extreme vexation at the irreparable loss of our horses, which no exertions of ours could have saved; an appeal to arms, except in the last extremity, would have been the height of imprudence, conquest being hopeless, and escape almost impossible.

Soon after their departure, Mr. Jessup and Chabonneau set out for the village to procure assistance for the purpose of removing our camp to that place from which we recommenced our journey at a moment so unpropitious, whilst we busied ourselves in removing the baggage to a situation amongst the neighboring bushes, which appeared favorable for concealment and for defense, in case of a night attack, which was confidently anticipated. Several alarms occurred during the night; and on the return of day we observed thirty mounted Indians riding swiftly toward us. The chief, who left us so precipitately the preceding evening, on his arrival at the village hastily assembled a little band of warriors for the purpose of returning immediately to our assistance; and it was he and his party that we had now the pleasure to greet. They expressed great satisfaction when they learned that we were all uninjured. After saluting us cordially, they pursued the trail of the Pawnees for some distance; and, from the footsteps in the grass, and other appearances to be duly appreciated only by the eye of an Indian, they estimated the number of the Pawnees at 130. On their return they restored to us some bacon and other articles, which had been carried off by the fugitives, and rejected as not at all to their taste. We were now supplied with a conveyance for ourselves and our baggage, and were conducted back to the village.

The Indians who committed this robbery were a war party of the Republican Pawnees, and were about 140 in number. Their nation was at war with the Konzas.

Mr. Say's party were kindly received at the village they had left on the preceding day. In the evening they had retired to rest in the lodge set apart for their accommodation, when they were alarmed by a party of savages rushing in, armed with bows, arrows and lances, shouting and yelling in the most frightful manner. The gentlemen of the party had immediate recourse to their arms; but, observing that some squaws, who were in the lodge, appeared unmoved, they began to suspect that no molestation was intended. The Indians collected around the fire in the center of the lodge, yelling incessantly; at length their howlings assumed something of a measured tone, and they began to accompany their voices with a sort of drum and rattles. After singing for some time, one, who appeared to be their leader, struck the post over the fire with his lance, and they all began to dance, keeping very exact time with the music. Each warrior had, besides his arms, and rattles made of strings of deers' hoofs, some part of the intestines of an animal inflated, and inclosing a few small stones, which produced a sound like pebbles in a gourd shell. After dancing around the fire for some time, without appearing to notice the strangers, they departed, raising the same wolfish howl with which they had entered; but their music and their yelling continued to be heard about the village during the night.

This ceremony, called the *dog dance*, was performed by the Konzas for the entertainment of their guests. Mr. Seymour took an opportunity to sketch the attitudes and dresses of the principal figures. (See frontispiece.)

Finding it impracticable to obtain horses by purchase, out of their almost exhausted stock

of merchandise, to enable them to prosecute their march to Council Bluff, after due deliberation, they saw no alternative but to endeavor to hire horses on credit, and to make the best of their way to Cow Island, in hopes of meeting the steamboat there. A Frenchman, Mr. Gunville, resident with this nation, agreed to furnish two pack horses, and a saddle horse for Mr. Say, whose state of health would not admit of his continuing the journey on foot. Thus furnished they prepared to depart, and in the meantime two runners were dispatched to inform Maj. Long of their situation by letter.

On the 25th of August, Mr. Say and his party again left the Konza village, accompanied by the French trader, who had furnished them two horses, and by a Missouri Indian; but this last had followed them only a few miles when he repented of his undertaking, and returned.

In pursuing the most direct route from the Konza village to the Missouri, they crossed at the distance of seventeen miles the Vermillion, a small stream bordered with handsome forests. Nineteen miles beyond this they arrived at the sources of Grasshopper creek, where they encamped on the evening of the 27th. Here the soil changes somewhat abruptly. The high prairies about the Vermillion and Blue Earth creeks are barren, almost naked, and inhabited by some orbicular lizards. About Grasshopper creek the soil is fertile, the grass dense and luxuriant.

On the 29th they arrived at Isle au Vache, and were hospitably received by Col. Morgan and the officers of his command, but had the mortification to learn that Maj. Long, after waiting a sufficient time to enable the Indian agent to complete his negotiations with the Konzas, had departed with the steamboat before the arrival of the messengers that had been sent to notify him of their disaster. These runners had been dispatched immediately after their arrival, with instructions to overtake the steamboat, and to deliver Mr. Say's letter, but after some days they returned, without having been able to effect anything.

It was now determined that Mr. Say and Mr. Jessup, who, on account of ill-health, were unable to travel farther on foot, should for the present remain at Isle au Vache, while the other gentlemen of the detachment should continue their journey. Mr. Dougherty, from his intimate acquaintance with the country, was of opinion that by crossing in the nearest direction from Isle au Vache to the mouth of Wolf river, they might yet overtake the steamboat. They accordingly placed themselves under his guidance, and, by great exertion, fortunately arrived at the mouth of Wolf river, on the evening of the 1st of September, as the steamboat was passing.

The country southwest of the Missouri, between the Konzas and the Platte, is drained principally by Wolf river and the great Nemahaw. These rivers, like the Nodoway and Nishnebottana, which enter the Missouri nearly opposite them, from the northeast, rise in the prairies at an elevation probably of forty or fifty feet above the level of the Missouri. As they descend, their valleys, becoming gradually wider, embosom a few trees, and at length, near their entrance into the Missouri valley, are forests of considerable extent. The surface of these prairies presents a constant succession of small rounded hills, becoming larger and more abrupt as you approach the beds of the rivers. The soil is deep, reposing usually on horizontal beds of argillaceous sandstone, and secondary limestone. In all the limestones along the Missouri we observe a tendency to crystalline structure, and they have often a reddish or yellowish-white color. There is, however, always something in the arrangement and in the aspect of the crystals, to distinguish these sparry varieties from the primitive granular limestone, to which they have something of general resemblance. The horizontal disposition of the strata of this limestone, the great numbers of organic relics contained in it, and its intimate connection with coal strata, indicate with sufficient clearness its relation to the secondary rocks. No person, who shall examine this stratum with the least attention, either about the

Nemahaw and the Konzas, or in the mining district at the sources of the Gasconade, the Meramec, and the St. Francis, will for a moment mistake it for any of those varieties of transition or primitive limestone, which it in some respects so closely resembles. The crystalline varieties, no less than the compact blue limestones, embrace numerous masses of chert or hornstone. This occurs of various colors, and these are arranged in spots or stripes. Some specimens have several distinct colors arranged in zigzag lines, somewhat resembling the fortification agate. The hunters use fragments of this stone for gun-flints; the savages also formerly employed it in the manufacture of arrow-points and other implements.*

The soil superimposed upon these strata of limestone is a calcareous loam. Near the rivers it is intermixed with sand; this is also the case with the soil of the high prairies about the Konza village. In ascending the Konzas river, one hundred or one hundred miles from the Missouri, you discover numerous indications, both in the soil and its animal and vegetable productions, of an approach to the borders of that great sandy desert which stretches eastward from the base of the Rocky Mountains. You meet there with the orbicular lizard, or "horned frog," an inhabitant of the arid plains of New Mexico. You distinguish also some cacti, as well as many of those plants allied to chenopodium and salsola, which delight in a thirsty, muriatiferous soil. The catalogue of the forest trees belonging to the valleys of this region is not very copious. The cottonwood and the plane tree everywhere form conspicuous features of the forests. With these are intermixed the tall and graceful acacia, the honey locust, and the bonduc or coffee tree,† and several species of juglans, carya and fraxinus, with pinnated or many-parted leaves. Trees of the family of the coniferæ are not of frequent occurrence on the Missouri. About the summits of rocky cliffs are here and there a few cedars or junipers, the only trees that retain their verdure during the winter.

The prairies, for many miles on each side of the Missouri, produce abundance of good pasture; but as far as our observation has extended, the best soil is a margin from ten to twelve miles in breadth, along the western bank of the river. In the summer very little water is to be found in the prairies, all the smaller streams failing, even though the season be not unusually dry. On account of the want of wood and water, the settlements will be, for a long time, confined to the immediate valleys of the Missouri, the Konzas, and the large rivers; but it is probable forests will hereafter be cultivated in those vast woodless regions, which now form so great a proportion of the country, and wells may be made to supply the deficiency of running water.

We have seen at Bellefontain, as well as at several points on this river, a pretty species of sparrow, which is altogether new to us; and several specimens of a serpent have occurred, which has considerable affinity with the pine snake of the Southern States, or bull snake of Bartram.‡

* Mr. Jessup's MS. report.

† The guildandina dioica of Linn., Marshall, etc., but referred by Michaux to the new genus *gymnocaladus*, of which it is the only-well ascertained species. It is common throughout the Western States and Territories and in Canada, where it is called by the French *chicot*, or *stump tree*, from the nakedness of its appearance in winter. In the English gardens, where it has been cultivated many years under the name of the hardy bonduc, it has attained considerable magnitude, but has not hitherto been known to produce flowers.

‡ *Coluber obsoletus* Say. Body black above, beneath whitish, with large subquadrate black spots, which are confluent and pale bluish toward the tail; throat and neck pure white; sides between the scales with red marks.

DESCRIPTION.—*Body black; anterior half* with a series of continuous, dilated, dull red, large circles, formed upon the skin between the scales on the side; on many of the scales are white marginal dashes near their base; these scales are placed in groups each side of the vertebrae of the anterior moiety of the body; scales bipunctured at tip; beneath flat, so as to produce an angle or carina each side; white, slightly tinged with yellowish red, irrorate with black points, and spotted with large, oblong,

Having received on board the detachment that had arrived from the Konza village—except Messrs. Say and Jessup, who, on account of ill-health, remained at Isle au Vache—we left the mouth of Wolf river on the 2d of September. A party of hunters, furnished with a horse for the transportation of game, were dispatched at the same time, with instructions to hunt on the south side of the river, and to join us again in the evening. We had little difficulty in procuring a constant supply of venison. Deer are very numerous on this part of the Missouri, and we had several opportunities to kill them from on board, as they were swimming across the river.

Twenty-one miles above the mouth of Wolf river, and on the same side, is the entrance of the Grand Nemahaw, a considerable river, which rises in the plains between the Platte and the Republican fork of the Konzas river, and running eastwardly about one hundred and fifty miles, discharges into the Missouri a little north of latitude forty degrees. In the straightness of its course, the rapidity and turbulence of its stream, it has a general resemblance to the other western tributaries of the Missouri. A few miles above the Nemahaw, and on the opposite side, is the mouth of the Tarkio, a smaller stream.

On the 4th of September we were joined by the hunters, who brought two deer, and informed us they had killed several others. Lieut. Field's boat was allowed to remain at the encampment of the preceding night, after the departure of the steamboat, for the purpose of taking on board a large quantity of honey. Swarms of bees were found here in great numbers, and the honey they afforded made a valuable addition to our provisions, consisting now, in a great measure, of hunters' fare.

Finding one of the valves of the steam engine much worn and leaky, we were now under the necessity of stopping for a day to have a new one, which we had brought, adapted to its place. Several of the men amused themselves by hunting and fishing. We had now a plentiful supply of game, and many large catfish were taken, some of them weighing more than fifty pounds.

We passed in succession the mouths of the Nishnebottona and the Little Nemahaw, and arrived on the 7th at the Grand Pass. Here the Nishnebottona, a beautiful river about sixty yards wide, approaches within one hundred and fifty yards of the Missouri, being separated from it by a sandy prairie, rising scarcely twenty feet above the surface of the water. After pursuing for a short distance a parallel course, the two rivers diverge, and the Nishnebottona meanders along the side of the Missouri valley, about sixty miles, to its confluence with the latter river. From this point is a pleasing view of the hills called the Bald-Pated prairie, stretching along the northeastern side of the Nishnebottona, and diminished to the size of ant-hills in the distant perspective. Here the navigation is much obstructed by sandbars, and the ordinary current of the Missouri, according to the statement of Lewis and Clarke, corroborated by our observation, is something more than one fathom per second.* In many places the Missouri hurries across concealed sandbars and other obstructions, with the velocity of seven, eight or even twelve feet in a second.†

quadrate marks, which gradually become more continuous, confluent and plumbeous toward the tail, occupying nearly the whole surface; *head* beneath and *throat* pure white; posterior *canthus* of the eye two-scaled; *iris* blackish; *pupil* deep blued black, inclosed by a silvery line. Total length, 4 feet 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tail, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The lateral red marks are not perceptible unless the skin be dilated so as to separate the scales, and the small, white marginal lines on the bases of some of the scales are observable only on close inspection. It varies in being nearly or quite destitute of spots on the anterior portion of the body beneath, but the posterior half of the inferior surface still remains blackish. The whole animal bears strong resemblance to *C. constrictor*, but the scales are decidedly smaller, and the number of its plates and scales approach it still more closely to that uncertain species, *C. ovivorus*. It is not an uncommon species on the Missouri, from the vicinity of Isle au Vache to Council Bluffs.

* Lewis and Clarke, p. 28, vol. I.

† This velocity of current is equaled by that of the Cassiquiare in South America, and probably surpassed by the Oronoko, the average descent of whose bed is thirteen inches to the mile of 950 toises,

Between these obstructions, the channel becomes deeper and the current more moderate; consequently the aggregate velocity at times of low water may be reckoned something less than six feet to the second. As the volume of water is increased by the heavy rains and the melting of the snows within the Rocky Mountains, the current is proportionably accelerated and becomes more equable, running for many miles in succession not less than seven hundred and twenty feet per minute. At the time of our ascent the summer floods had not entirely subsided, and in contending against the current we found occasion, in a few instances, to make use of the towing-rope.

About thirteen miles above the Grand Pass is a point where Lewis and Clarke witnessed the falling of a portion, about three-fourths of a mile in length, of a high cliff of sandstone and clay. Appearances have considerably changed since the time of their journey. There is still an indentation along the bluff, showing the upper part of the portion which had slid down, but the whole is now covered with grass. The river has retired from the base of the cliff it was then undermining. A grassy plain, of some extent, occupies the spot where the bed of the river must have been; but this prairie is, in its turn, experiencing the vicissitudes incident to everything along the bank of the Missouri, and is evidently to disappear entirely. A mile or two above this point are cliffs of sandstone and indurated clay, in a state of rapid disintegration. Here we observed extensive beds of aluminous earth, of a dark-gray color, alternating with red and yellowish-white sandstone. Here are also numerous vegetable remains, which Mr. Say thought to consist of the limbs of trees included in the rock, carbonized and often intermixed with pyrites; smaller limbs in short fragments lay intermixed, and crossing each other in every direction.

Among other things, we observed here what appeared to be the cast of the seed vessel of the *Nelumbium*, of uncommon magnitude. Fragments of mineral coal were observed scattered about the surface.

The mouth of the Platte, where we arrived on the 15th of September, is, according to our observations, in latitude $41^{\circ} 3' 13''$ north. We shall hereafter have occasion to speak more particularly of this river. Its mouth now exhibited a great extent of naked sandbars, the water, which was transparent, and of a greenish color, flowing almost unseen through a number of small channels. Masses of sand accumulate at the mouth of the Platte, rendering the navigation of the Missouri at that point extremely difficult. The Platte, during its floods, pours into the Missouri a volume of water considerably exceeding in magnitude that of the latter river, occasioning a reflux of the waters for many miles. From the Platte upward, the annual range from high to low water in the Missouri may be rated at about eighteen feet.

Above the Platte, the scenery of the Missouri becomes much more interesting. The bluffs on each side are more elevated and abrupt, and being absolutely naked, rising into conic points, split by innumerable ravines, they have an imposing resemblance to groups of high granitic mountains, seen at a distance. The forests within the valley are of small extent, interspersed with wide meadows, covered with carices and cyperaceæ, with some species of limnetis, polypogon, and arundo, sometimes sinking into marshes occupied by saggittarias, alismas, and others of the hydrocharidæ. The woodlands here, as on the whole of the Missouri below, are filled with great numbers of pea vines,* which afford an excellent pasturage for horses and cattle. The roots of the apios tuberosa were much sought after, and eaten by the soldiers who accompanied us in our ascent. They are little tubers, about half an inch in diameter, and when boiled are very agreeable to

(6 feet 4.376 inches per toise.) See Humb. Pers. Nar., vol. 5, p. 637, and vol. 4, p. 452. La Condamine and Maj. Rennell suppose the mean descent of the Amazon and the Ganges scarce four or five inches to the mile, which is about equal to that of the Mississippi, according to the most satisfactory estimates we have been able to make.

*Species of apios, the glycine of Linn.

the taste. Two and one-half miles above the mouth of the Platte, and on the same side, is that of the Papillion, a stream of considerable length, but discharging little water. Here we found two boats belonging to the Indian traders at St. Louis. They had passed us some days before, and were to remain for the winter at the mouth of the Papillion, to trade with the Otoes, Missouries, and other Indians.

The banks of the Missouri above the Platte have long been frequented by the Indians, either as places of permanent or occasional residence. Deserted encampments are often seen. On the northeast side, near the mouth of Mosquito river, are the remains of an old Iowa village. Four miles above, and on the opposite side, was formerly a village of the Otoes. On the 17th of September, we arrived at the trading establishment of the Missouri Fur Company, known as Fort Lisa, and occupied by Mr. Manuel Lisa, one of the most active persons engaged in the Missouri fur trade. We were received by a salute from this establishment, and encamped a little above, on the same side of the river.

The position selected for the establishment of winter quarters for the exploring party was on the west bank of the Missouri, about half a mile above Fort Lisa, five miles below Council Bluff, and three miles above the mouth of Boyer's river. At this place we anchored, and in a few days had made great progress in cutting timber, quarrying stone, and other preparations for the construction of quarters.*

*This place was named "Engineer Cantonment." Here the main party spent the winter of 1819-20. The scientific men and hunters of the party found ample employment in their favorite occupations. Major Long returned to Washington, and again joined the expedition on the following spring, conducting it to the Rocky Mountains, and southward to the head-waters of the Canadian, terminating the expedition by an exploration of that stream to its junction with the Arkansas.—F. G. A.

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